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FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
BUREAU OF LABOR AND PRINTING  
OF THE  
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA  
FOR THE YEAR  
1900

*Compliments of*  
*B. R. Lacy,*  
*Commissioner.*

RALEIGH:  
Edwards & Broughton, and E. M. Uzzell, State Printers.  
PRESSES OF EDWARDS & BROUGHTON.  
1901.



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FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF LABOR AND PRINTING

OF THE

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

FOR THE YEAR

1900

---

B. R. LACY, Commissioner.

W. E. FAISON, Asst. Commissioner.



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## INTRODUCTION.

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In issuing this my last report as Commissioner of Labor and Printing, I wish to congratulate the State on the very marked improvement in labor conditions and the present most encouraging prospect for the future. In the six years that I have given to the work of this Department, I have learned much of the conditions and needs of our working classes and have striven to make this Department of practical service to them. How far I have succeeded is demonstrated, to some extent at least, by the great interest awakened and the determination to improve conditions.

In retiring from this work, I wish again to call the attention of the Legislature to the inadequate appropriation. There has been no increase since the establishment of the Department in 1887. The work, however, has increased and new duties have been added, the performance of many being rendered impossible, because of the lack of funds. The inspection of mines placed in this Department by the Legislature of 1897 could not be carried into effect, as no appropriation whatever was made for the purpose. The Legislature of 1899 placed the examination of all the State printing and the approval of bills for the same in this Department, likewise without any increase of appropriation or salaries. While, as Commissioner, I have each year earnestly recommended an increase of salaries and appropriations, I desire in this my last report to emphasize more strongly the need of this Department, and recommend that the salary of the Commissioner be made \$2,000 per annum and that of the Assistant Commissioner \$1,500. As the Department of government created and maintained for the benefit of that large and deserving class of citizens, the wage earners, it should be placed on a par with the other State Departments.

As before stated, the Legislature of 1899 placed in the Department the examination and approval of printing done for the State. Under the act I was under the necessity of collecting the penalty prescribed by law to the amount of two hundred (\$200) dollars,

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from the State Printers for failure to deliver Laws of 1899 within time specified. I can also report that all matters in dispute between the State Printers and this Department which have been left to arbitration or ruled on by the Attorney General, have resulted in the contention of the Department being sustained.

I desire, especially, to give Mr. W. E. Faison, the Assistant Commissioner, credit justly due him for his earnest, faithful, and very efficient work in this Department. He is the right man in the right place, and especially in examining and passing on the printing bills, has demonstrated his fearless and unbiased ability. The chief clerk of every single department receives more than he does, and I desire to emphasize the fact that neither his nor the Commissioner's salary is commensurate with the duties imposed on them.

The workingman's especial department should be put on a footing with the other departments of State.

## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

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*To his Excellency, DANIEL L. RUSSELL,  
Governor of North Carolina.*

DEAR SIR:—Herewith I transmit to you the Fourteenth Report of the Commissioner of Labor and Printing. As it can be no longer considered selfish in me, this being my last report, I desire to most heartily recommend as an act of simple justice that the Commissioner's salary be increased and he be given the same as the Commissioner of Agriculture and the Corporation Commissioners receive, and that the Assistant Commissioner, who has a laborious and difficult position to fill, receive the same compensation as the chief clerks in those departments. I also earnestly recommend a compulsory educational law, that I feel certain will solve the child labor question.

Respectively,

B. R. LACY,  
*Commissioner of Labor and Printing.*

*January 10, 1901.*





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- VI.—NEWSPAPERS.
- \*VII.—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.
- ✓ VIII.—CUMNOCK MINE DISASTER.

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\*Chapter V. on page 235 should be VII.





## CHAPTER I.

### AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

The following average tables are compiled from 369 blanks filled out by representative farmers from every county in the State. The farmers always respond promptly. In this chapter we also publish letters showing the needs and condition of farm labor.

The returns were received during the period from June 15 to October 1, 1900, which explains difference in selling price of cotton and other products shown in Table No. 5.

TABLE No. 1 shows an increase of twelve per cent in value of land in thirty-nine counties, seventeen per cent decrease in three counties, and fifty-five counties report no change. Eighty-four counties report fertility of land maintained, and thirteen report fertility not maintained. Seventy-four report tendency to have smaller farms, eleven larger, and twelve no change.

TABLE No. 2 shows mode of living in eighty-nine counties improved. Seventy counties report cost of living increased. Eighty-seven counties report negro labor unreliable, seven reliable, and two report no negro labor. Sixty counties report employment regular.

TABLE No. 3 shows highest wages of men \$13.23, lowest \$8.01. Highest wages of women \$8.01, lowest \$5.20. Wages of children \$4.62. Forty-seven counties report increase in wages and fifty report no change. In addition to wages farm labor has house, garden, wood, etc., furnished free. These figures show an average increase of twenty-five per cent over 1899.

TABLE No. 4 shows sixty four counties produce cotton at cost of \$26.19 per 500-lb. bale. Eighty-four counties produce wheat at cost of sixty-one cents per bushel. Ninety-seven counties produce corn at cost of forty-one cents per bushel. Ninety-two counties produce oats at cost of twenty-eight cents per bushel. Forty-nine counties produce tobacco at cost of \$6 50 per 100 pounds.

TABLE No. 5 shows market price of cotton nine and one-half cents per pound, wheat eighty five cents per bushel, corn sixty-six cents per bushel, oats forty-two cents per bushel, tobacco \$7.92 per hundred. These prices make the profit on products, four and one-half cents per pound for cotton, twenty-four cents per bushel for wheat, twenty-five cents per bushel for corn, fourteen cents per bushel for oats, and \$1.42 per hundred for tobacco.

TABLE No. 6 shows education condition good in seven counties, fair in thirty-five, poor in fifty-two, and bad in three. Moral condition good in twenty-nine, fair in fifty-eight, poor in nine, and bad in one. Financial condition good in six, fair in forty-one, poor in forty-two, and bad in eight.

The question, "Do you favor a compulsory school law?" was answered by 268 "Yes," by eighty-one "No," and twenty did not answer.

In chapter on Compulsory Education will be found letters from farmers giving their views as to the advisability of a compulsory school law, and will be found of great interest.

AVERAGE TABLE NO. 1.—*Showing Condition of Farm Lands by Counties.*

County.	Has Land Increased or Decreased in Value?	If so, What Per Cent?	Cause of Increase or Decrease.	Fertility of Land Maintained?	Tendency to Have Larger or Smaller Farms?
Alamance	no			yes	smaller.
Alexander	increased	10	demand	yes	smaller.
Alleghany	no			yes	larger.
Anson	increased	10	better prices	yes	smaller.
Ashe	increased	13	population	yes	smaller.
Beaufort	no			yes	same.
Bertie	increased	7	better prices	yes	smaller.
Bladen	no			yes	larger.
Brunswick	increased	25	demand	yes	smaller.
Buncombe	no			yes	smaller.
Burke	no			yes	smaller.
Cabarrus	no			yes	smaller.
Caldwell	no			yes	smaller.
Camden	no			no	smaller.
Carteret	increased	20	demand	yes	same.
Caswell	no			yes	smaller.
Catawba	no			yes	larger.
Chatham	increased	5	better prices	yes	smaller.
Cherokee	increased	10	population	no	smaller.
Chowan	increased	10	better prices	yes	smaller.
Clay	no			yes	smaller.
Cleveland	no			yes	smaller.
Columbus	no			yes	smaller.
Craven	no			yes	smaller.
Cumberland	no			yes	smaller.
Currituck	no			yes	smaller.
Dare	increased	20	population	yes	smaller.
Davidson	increased	10	population	yes	smaller.
Davie	no			yes	same.
Duplin	increased	20	improved	yes	smaller.
Durham	decreased	10	trusts	no	smaller.
Edgecombe	no			yes	smaller.
Forsyth	no			yes	same.
Franklin	increased	20	population	yes	smaller.
Gaston	increased	10	population	yes	smaller.
Gates	increased	10	better prices	yes	smaller.
Graham	no			no	same.
Granville	decreased	30	low prices	yes	smaller.
Greene	increased	10	better prices	yes	larger.
Guilford	increased	10	demand	yes	smaller.
Halifax	no			no	smaller.
Harnett	no			yes	smaller.
Haywood	no			yes	smaller.
Henderson	no			yes	smaller.
Hertford	no			yes	smaller.
Hyde	decreased	10	low prices	yes	larger.
Iredell	increased	10	better prices	no	smaller.
Jackson	no			yes	smaller.
Johnston	no			yes	smaller.



## NORTH CAROLINA LABOR STATISTICS.

AVERAGE TABLE NO. 1—Continued.

County.	Has Land Increased or Decreased in Value?	If so, What Per Cent?	Cause of Increase or Decrease.	Fertility of Land Maintained?	Tendency to Have Larger or Smaller Farms?
Jones	increased	20	timber	yes	larger.
Lenoir	increased	10	population	yes	smaller.
Lincoln	no			yes	same.
Macon	no			yes	smaller.
Madison	increased	10	stock	yes	smaller.
Martin	increased	20	demand	yes	smaller.
McDowell	increased	10	population	yes	same.
Mecklenburg	increased	10	population	yes	smaller.
Mitchell	increased	25	population	yes	smaller.
Montgomery	increased	20	timber	yes	smaller.
Moore	no			yes	larger.
Nash	no			yes	smaller.
New Hanover	no			yes	smaller.
Northampton	no			yes	same.
Onslow	no			no	smaller.
Orange	no			no	smaller.
Pamlico	increased	5	better prices	yes	smaller.
Pasquotank	no			yes	smaller.
Pender	no			yes	larger.
Perquimans	no			yes	smaller.
Person	no			no	smaller.
Pitt	no			yes	smaller.
Polk	no			yes	smaller.
Randolph	increased	10	improved	yes	smaller.
Richmond	no			yes	smaller.
Robeson	no			yes	smaller.
Rockingham	increased	10	improved	yes	smaller.
Rowan	increased	10	population	yes	smaller.
Rutherford	no			no	smaller.
Sampson	no			yes	smaller.
Scotland	increased	10	better prices	yes	larger.
Stanly	increased	10	demand	yes	smaller.
Stokes	increased	10	population	yes	smaller.
Surry	no			yes	same.
Swain	no			yes	larger.
Transylvania	increased	15	population	no	same.
Tyrrell	no			yes	same.
Union	increased	5	better prices	yes	smaller.
Vance	no			no	smaller.
Wake	no			yes	larger.
Warren	no			no	smaller.
Washington	no			yes	smaller.
Watauga	no			yes	smaller.
Wayne	increased	10	trucking	yes	smaller.
Wilkes	increased	10	demand	yes	smaller.
Wilson	no			yes	smaller.
Yadkin	no			yes	same.
Yancey	increased	10	timber	yes	smaller.

# CONDITION OF FARMERS.

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AVERAGE TABLE NO. 2—Showing Condition of Farm Labor.

County.	Have Farmers Im- proved in Their Mode of Living?	Has Cost of Living In- creased?	Is Negro Labor Reli- able?	Is Labor Abundant or Scarce?	Cause of Abundance or Scarcity?	Is Empley- ment Regular?
Alamance	yes	yes	yes	scarce	public work	no.
Alexander	yes	yes	no	scarce	demand	no.
Alleghany	yes	yes	no	scarce	public work	yes.
Anson	yes	yes	no	scarce	public work	yes.
Ashe	yes	yes	no	scarce	public work	no.
Beaufort	yes	yes	no	plenty		yes.
Bertie	no	no	no	plenty		yes.
Bladen	yes	yes	no	abundant	surplus	no.
Brunswick	yes	yes	no	scarce	moved	no.
Buncombe	yes	yes	no	plenty		no.
Burke	yes	yes	no	scarce	public work	no.
Cabarrus	yes	yes	no	scarce	cotton mills	yes.
Caldwell	yes	yes	no	scarce	public work	no.
Camden	yes	no	no	scarce	demand	no.
Carteret	yes	yes	no	scarce	demand	yes.
Caswell	yes	no	no	scarce	discontent	yes.
Catawba	yes	no	no	scarce	public work	yes.
Chatham	yes	yes	no	scarce	public work	yes.
Cherokee	yes	yes	no	scarce	public work	yes.
Chowan	yes	yes	no	scarce	public work	yes.
Clay	yes	yes	no	scarce	public work	no.
Cleveland	yes	yes	no	scarce	cotton mills	no.
Columbus	yes	yes	no	scarce	public work	no.
Craven	yes	yes	no	scarce	moved	no.
Cumberland	no	yes	no	scarce	indolence	no.
Currituck	yes	yes	no	scarce	demand	yes.
Dare	yes	yes	no	plenty		no.
Davidson	yes	yes	no	scarce	demand	yes.
Davie	yes	yes	no	scarce	public work	yes.
Duplin	yes	yes	no	scarce	demand	yes.
Durham				scarce	moved	yes.
Edgecombe	yes	yes	yes	scarce	demand	yes.
Forsyth	yes	yes	no	scarce	moved	yes.
Franklin	yes	no	no	plenty		yes.
Gaston	yes	yes	no	scarce	public work	no.
Gates	yes	yes	no	scarce	moved	yes.
Graham	yes	yes	none			yes.
Granville	yes		no	scarce	public work	
Greene	yes	yes	no	scarce	public work	yes.
Guilford	yes	no	no	scarce	demand	yes.
Halifax	yes	yes	no	scarce	moved	yes.
Harnett	yes	no	no	scarce	public work	yes.
Haywood	yes	no	no	scarce	public work	no.
Henderson	yes	yes	no	scarce	public work	yes.
Hertford	yes	no	no	scarce	public work	no.
Hyde		yes	no			no.
Iredell	yes	yes	yes	scarce	public work	yes.
Jackson	yes	yes	no	scarce	public work	no.
Johnston	yes	no	yes	plenty		yes.



## NORTH CAROLINA LABOR STATISTICS.

AVERAGE TABLE NO. 2—Continued.

County	Have Farmers Im- proved in Their Mode of Living?	Has Cost of Living In- creased?	Is Negro Labor Reli- able?	Is Labor Abundant or Scarce?	Cause of Abundance or Scarcity?	Is Em- ploy- ment Regular
Jones	yes	yes	yes	plenty		no.
Lenoir	yes	yes	no	scarce	moved	yes.
Lincoln	yes	no	no	scarce	unreliable	yes.
Macon	yes	no	no	plenty		no.
Madison	yes	no	no	abundant	good wages	yes.
Martin	yes	no	no	scarce	public work	yes.
McDowell	yes	yes	yes	plenty		no.
Mecklenburg	yes	no	no	scarce	moved	yes.
Mitchell	yes	yes	no	plenty		no.
Montgomery	yes	yes	no	scarce	public work	yes.
Moore	yes	yes	no	scarce	public work	no.
Nash	yes	yes	no	scarce	moved	yes.
New Hanover	yes	yes	no	scarce	moved	yes.
Northampton	yes	yes	no	scarce	moved	no.
Onslow	yes	yes	no	scarce	saw-mills	no.
Orange	yes	yes	no	scarce	public work	yes.
Pamlico	yes	yes	yes	medium		no.
Pasquotank	yes	yes	no	scarce	not here	no.
Pender	yes	no	no	scarce	moved	yes.
Perquimans	yes	yes	no	scarce	moved	yes.
Person	no	no	no	scarce	public work	yes.
Pitt	yes	yes	no	scarce	won't work	yes.
Polk	yes	no	no	scarce	moved	no.
Randolph	yes	yes	no	scarce	public work	yes.
Richmond	yes	yes	no	scarce	public work	yes.
Robeson	yes	yes	no	scarce	public work	yes.
Rockingham	yes	yes	no	scarce	moved	yes.
Rowan	yes	yes	no	scarce	public work	yes.
Rutherford	yes	yes	no	scarce	public work	no.
Sampson	yes	no	no	scarce	moved	yes.
Scotland	yes	yes	no	scarce	public work	yes.
Stanly	yes	no	no	scarce	cotton mills	yes.
Stokes	yes	yes	no	scarce	moved	yes.
Surry	yes	yes	yes	scarce	demand	yes.
Swain	yes	yes	none	abundant	surplus	yes.
Transylvania	yes	no	no	abundant	no demand	no.
Tyrrell	yes	yes	no	scarce	public work	no.
Union	yes	no	no	scarce	moved	yes.
Vance	no	yes	no	scarce	moved	yes.
Wake	yes	yes	no	plenty		yes.
Warren	no	yes	no	scarce	public work	yes.
Washington	yes	no	no	scarce	public work	yes.
Watauga	yes	no	no	scarce	public work	no.
Wayne	yes	yes	no	scarce	indolence	yes.
Wilkes	yes	no	no	scarce	public work	no.
Wilson	no	yes	no	plenty		yes.
Yadkin	yes	yes	no	scarce	moved	yes.
Yancey	yes	yes	no	plenty		yes.



# CONDITION OF FARMERS.

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AVERAGE TABLE NO. 3—*Showing Wages Paid Farm Labor.*

County.	Highest Wages Paid Men?	Lowest Wages Paid Men?	Highest Wages Paid Women?	Lowest Wages Paid Women?	Wages Paid Children?	Have Wages Increased or Decreased?
Alamance	\$13.88	\$8.62	\$7.40	\$5.93	\$5.18	increased.
Alexander	10.64	6.29	6.11	3.85	2.72	increased.
Alleghany	17.21	10.27	8.48	5.63	5.93	no.
Anson	9.83	7.27	10.80	6.07	4.73	increased.
Ashe	20.97	10.95	10.70	6.53	6.46	increased.
Beaufort	17.55	11.70	12.15	9.79	7.43	no.
Bertie	9.33	6.17	6.70	4.33	4.77	no.
Bladen	11.35	9.60	7.30	6.75	3.23	no.
Brunswick	16.25	10.75	9.42	5.63	4.58	no.
Buncombe	11.00	7.00	5.00	3.00	5.79	increased.
Burke	15.00	8.50	4.00	2.00	-----	no.
Cabarrus	11.67	6.33	7.03	3.70	3.08	increased.
Caldwell	18.21	9.96	10.24	5.43	4.57	no.
Camden	12.00	8.67	5.00	5.05	4.58	no.
Cartaret	18.90	12.15	11.25	8.22	5.97	increased.
Caswell	9.00	3.50	3.50	2.00	2.00	no.
Catawba	12.30	6.22	6.88	4.70	3.35	no.
Chatham	13.00	5.63	10.40	3.03	3.72	increased.
Cherokee	12.50	7.00	6.00	4.00	3.50	no.
Chowan	12.00	6.00	7.90	4.55	4.73	no.
Clay	15.96	9.86	8.75	5.39	6.41	no.
Cleveland	10.80	6.40	7.82	4.13	3.78	increased.
Columbus	15.19	8.90	9.96	6.75	5.40	increased.
Craven	18.29	11.70	11.16	8.14	5.85	no.
Cumberland	12.40	7.31	8.15	5.39	4.05	no.
Currituck	15.75	9.83	8.17	5.27	5.08	no.
Dare	16.33	8.00	-----	-----	6.55	no.
Davidson	10.00	6.25	6.75	5.40	4.05	increased.
Davie	10.75	7.90	-----	-----	5.40	increased.
Duplin	13.48	8.28	9.14	5.11	4.59	no.
Durham	8.00	6.50	7.73	6.55	3.75	no.
Edgecombe	11.33	7.33	6.83	4.66	4.17	no.
Forsyth	17.27	12.00	11.23	8.00	7.43	increased.
Franklin	10.17	7.60	6.10	4.25	5.40	no.
Gaston	13.85	11.09	10.07	6.54	5.70	no.
Gates	11.86	8.27	8.59	5.81	3.67	increased.
Graham	13.25	9.00	6.75	-----	-----	increased.
Granville	8.00	5.75	2.50	2.00	-----	no.
Greene	10.87	7.27	8.07	4.47	4.13	increased.
Guilford	11.90	8.00	6.63	4.00	3.00	increased.
Halifax	9.50	5.50	5.33	3.67	2.75	increased.
Harnett	9.50	6.50	5.50	3.00	2.25	increased.
Haywood	21.33	8.87	10.13	6.08	7.43	increased.
Henderson	15.25	9.01	6.19	4.94	5.03	increased.
Hertford	15.74	10.99	8.71	6.73	5.23	increased.
Hyde	15.13	7.38	8.40	7.38	6.80	no.
Iredell	13.42	7.37	11.10	4.20	4.38	increased.
Jackson	16.30	9.90	8.30	5.83	5.91	no.
Johnston	14.00	7.73	9.00	5.85	4.28	no.

## NORTH CAROLINA LABOR STATISTICS.

AVERAGE TABLE NO. 3—Continued.

County.	Highest Wages Paid Men?	Lowest Wages Paid Men?	Highest Wages Paid Women?	Lowest Wages Paid Women?	Wages Paid Children?	Have Wages Increased or Decreased?
Jones -----	\$12.00	\$7.11	\$9.08	\$5.08	\$4.33	no.
Lenoir -----	11.50	7.50	7.50	4.00	3.00	no.
Lincoln -----	10.50	6.00	6.00	5.00	4.00	increased.
Macon -----	16.63	7.50	6.05	4.38	4.04	no.
Madison -----	15.13	10.25	9.25	4.88	-----	increased.
Martin -----	10.67	7.67	6.33	4.33	4.75	increased.
McDowell -----	19.87	8.55	8.00	3.58	3.44	increased.
Mecklenburg -----	11.95	7.65	8.00	5.38	4.15	increased.
Mitchell -----	21.21	12.83	10.46	6.75	6.42	increased.
Montgomery -----	12.50	5.50	8.00	3.75	3.50	no.
Moore -----	9.33	5.33	5.67	3.50	2.67	increased,
Nash -----	10.50	6.50	8.40	5.55	4.37	no.
New Hanover -----	18.59	10.51	10.91	7.43	5.74	no.
Northampton -----	11.00	5.50	7.05	5.38	4.50	increased.
Onslow -----	14.55	9.87	11.48	7.65	5.57	no.
Orange -----	13.66	6.86	6.66	5.43	2.84	increased.
Pamlico -----	12.00	7.00	6.00	3.00	2.00	no.
Pasquotank -----	12.50	8.00	9.00	5.50	5.50	no.
Pender -----	14.99	10.44	7.20	7.09	5.40	no.
Perquimans -----	11.83	7.00	9.69	5.33	5.63	increased.
Person -----	14.50	8.40	5.87	3.70	3.30	no.
Pitt -----	9.50	7.38	6.00	4.83	3.58	no.
Polk -----	14.94	8.44	8.83	5.97	4.61	no.
Randolph -----	13.42	10.40	6.00	4.00	4.00	no.
Richmond -----	12.00	10.44	9.83	6.80	5.74	no.
Robeson -----	11.35	6.75	8.93	5.73	4.51	increased.
Rockingham -----	18.50	9.25	11.48	6.25	5.74	no.
Rowan -----	11.75	6.38	6.38	3.52	4.05	no.
Rutherford -----	13.00	6.33	7.93	4.75	4.00	no.
Sampson -----	12.33	9.20	7.52	5.50	5.40	no.
Scotland -----	12.29	7.99	10.36	6.86	6.27	increased.
Stanly -----	13.30	7.95	8.48	4.92	4.23	increased.
Stokes -----	12.00	9.00	7.40	5.00	4.40	increased.
Surry -----	14.38	8.33	8.02	7.30	5.06	no.
Swain -----	18.00	8.83	8.00	4.00	6.48	increased.
Transylvania -----	14.07	8.93	7.37	5.25	4.30	no.
Tyrrell -----	14.91	9.55	10.35	6.75	6.94	increased.
Union -----	8.50	5.63	5.61	4.15	3.75	increased.
Vance -----	7.75	4.00	10.13	5.81	4.42	increased.
Wake -----	12.50	7.50	13.50	8.78	6.75	increased.
Warren -----	8.66	4.17	5.00	2.67	2.50	no.
Washington -----	13.26	7.95	12.49	7.09	5.26	increased.
Watauga -----	10.67	5.67	5.67	1.75	4.52	no.
Wayne -----	12.10	7.00	8.39	7.16	5.40	increased.
Wilkes -----	11.75	6.63	6.63	4.03	3.03	increased.
Wilson -----	9.00	6.63	6.00	4.33	2.58	no.
Yadkin -----	16.33	8.67	5.88	3.75	3.00	increased.
Yancey -----	13.30	8.64	8.55	5.55	5.07	increased.
Average Wages --	13.23	8.01	8.01	5.20	4.62	

AVERAGE TABLE NO. 4—*Showing Cost to Produce Crops.*

County.	COST TO PRODUCE—				
	500-lb. Bale of Cotton?	Bushel Wheat?	Bushel Corn?	Bushel Oats?	100 Pounds Tobacco?
Alamance	\$15. 00	\$0. 62	\$0. 60	\$0. 27	\$3. 00
Alexander	24. 50	. 59	. 42	. 23	4. 50
Alleghany		. 61	. 46	. 24	
Anson	35. 00	. 75	. 50	. 30	
Ashe		. 60	. 40	. 21	
Beaufort	23. 12		. 34	. 27	
Bertie	30. 00	. 60	. 42	. 25	
Bladen	25. 00		. 50		
Brunswick	25. 50	. 90	. 40	. 35	13. 00
Buncombe		. 53	. 28	. 35	6. 50
Burke		. 60	. 40	. 20	
Cabarrus	27. 50	. 51	. 38	. 33	
Caldwell	35. 00	. 77	. 43	. 31	6. 75
Camden	23. 33	1. 00	. 38	. 27	
Carteret	24. 83		. 32	. 25	5. 00
Caswell		. 40	. 20	. 20	5. 50
Catawba	23. 75	. 54	. 33	. 29	
Chatham	25. 00	. 45	. 35	. 18	
Cherokee		. 60	. 38	. 25	10. 00
Chowan	22. 50		. 28	. 18	
Clay		. 83	. 43	. 30	8. 50
Cleveland	32. 90	. 76	. 43	. 37	
Columbus	25. 63	. 75	. 58	. 34	4. 50
Craven	23. 33	. 60	. 38	. 20	5. 00
Cumberland	28. 75	. 65	. 53	. 29	
Currituck			. 35		
Dare			. 25		
Davidson		. 50	. 40	. 23	4. 00
Davie	25. 00	. 50	. 30	. 23	5. 00
Duplin	27. 30		. 40	. 25	5. 00
Durham	35. 00	. 85	. 55	. 38	9. 50
Edgecombe	24. 00		. 32	. 20	7. 00
Forsyth		. 60	. 42	. 32	6. 00
Franklin	24. 17	. 47	. 40	. 30	7. 00
Gaston	30. 00	. 50	. 44	. 31	
Gates	32. 88	. 75	. 38	. 25	
Graham		. 50	. 35	. 25	
Granville	32. 00	. 60	. 43		8. 50
Greene	35. 00	. 68	. 50	. 32	9. 33
Guilford		. 55	. 30	. 20	
Halifax	25. 67	. 60	. 53	. 33	6. 70
Harnett	21. 75	. 70	. 39	. 34	7. 00
Haywood		. 45	. 35	. 22	7. 50
Henderson		. 45	. 38	. 21	
Hertford	26. 83	. 90	. 34	. 25	
Hyde	22. 00		. 35	. 20	
Iredell	21. 50	. 48	. 38	. 32	5. 00
Jackson		. 79	. 47	. 41	
Johnston	24. 67	. 68	. 47	. 27	5. 00



AVERAGE TABLE NO. 4—Continued.

County	COST TO PRODUCE—				
	500-lb. Bale of Cotton ?	Bushel Wheat ?	Bushel Corn ?	Bushel Oats ?	100 Pounds Tobacco ?
Jones .....	\$24. 57		\$0. 29		
Lenoir .....	22. 50	\$0. 50	.40	\$0. 40	\$5. 00
Lincoln .....	32. 00	. 60	.40	. 30	
Macon .....		1. 33	.45	.33	
Madison .....		1. 38	.95	.63	5. 00
Martin .....	23. 00		.38	. 20	
McDowell .....		.71	.44	.34	
Mecklenburg .....	25. 06	.44	.31	.25	
Mitchell .....		.67	.40	.25	
Montgomery .....	32. 50	.75	.55	.38	
Moore .....	21. 33	.72	.64	.42	9. 50
Nash .....	27. 50	.63	.55	.36	6. 50
New Hanover .....			.53	.43	
Northampton .....	31. 00	.60	.55	.20	
Onslow .....	22. 17	.45	.35	.23	5. 00
Orange .....	40. 30	.60	.43	.25	7. 33
Pamlico .....		.40	.10	.08	2. 50
Pasquotank .....	25. 00	.50	.40	.27	
Pender .....	20. 83		.48	.30	
Perquimans .....	25. 50		.34	.22	
Person .....		.60	.40	.25	7. 17
Pitt .....	25. 00	.55	.28	.28	6. 00
Polk .....	21. 72	.54	.34	.28	8. 00
Randolph .....		.50	.35	.27	
Richmond .....	26. 67	.63	.41	.25	
Robeson .....	25. 63	.51	.38	.23	4. 50
Rockingham .....		.60	.38	.25	6. 50
Rowan .....	28. 00	.70	.50	.40	8. 00
Rutherford .....	24. 00	.73	.47	.35	
Sampson .....	22. 50	.65	.50	.28	8. 00
Scotland .....	24. 20	.60	.42	.25	
Stanly .....	28. 17	.64	.51	.31	
Stokes .....		.61	.50	.35	7. 40
Surry .....		.55	.32	.28	5. 50
Swain .....		.70	.34	.33	10. 00
Transylvania .....		.57	.44	.25	6. 83
Tyrrell .....	26. 67	.30	.30	.20	
Union .....	20. 25	.48	.40	.27	
Vance .....	24. 17	.50	.37	.27	6. 67
Wake .....	27. 50	.48	.33	.25	5. 50
Warren .....	23. 00	.53	.38	.25	5. 50
Washington .....	30. 00	.75	.33	.23	
Watanga .....		.63	.43	.28	
Wayne .....	22. 00	.48	.35	.30	
Wilkes .....		.63	.33	.25	6. 00
Wilson .....	25. 00	.40	.35	.25	5. 25
Yadkin .....		.55	.45	.30	6. 00
Yancey .....		.53	.32	.23	
Average Cost .....	26. 19	.61	.41	.28	6. 50

AVERAGE TABLE NO. 5—Showing Market Price of Crops.

County.	* PRESENT MARKET PRICE—				
	Cotton ?	Wheat ?	Corn ?	Oats ?	Tobacco ?
Alamance .....	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	\$0. 75	\$0. 63	\$0. 43	-----
Alexander .....	9 $\frac{3}{8}$	.80	.64	.38	\$5. 80
Alleghany .....	-----	.85	.69	.36	-----
Anson .....	10 $\frac{1}{8}$	.88	.63	.42	-----
Ashe .....	-----	.91	.74	.30	-----
Beaufort .....	9	-----	.60	.30	-----
Bertie .....	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	.80	.73	-----	-----
Bladen .....	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	-----	.60	.55	-----
Brunswick .....	8 $\frac{7}{8}$	1. 00	.62	.43	22. 50
Buncombe .....	-----	.80	.63	.38	5. 50
Burke .....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	.80	.65	.40	-----
Cabarrus .....	9 $\frac{9}{10}$	.72	.67	.47	-----
Caldwell .....	9 $\frac{11}{12}$	.81	.77	.47	7. 00
Camden .....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	-----	.50	.38	-----
Carteret .....	8 $\frac{7}{8}$	.90	.70	.48	-----
Caswell .....	-----	.75	.50	.40	6. 50
Catawba .....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	.76	.70	.46	-----
Chatham .....	9 $\frac{3}{8}$	.78	.68	.40	-----
Cherokee .....	9	.95	.75	.43	-----
Chowan .....	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	.70	.60	.38	-----
Clay .....	-----	.91	.64	.42	13. 12
Cleveland .....	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	.88	.71	.43	-----
Columbus .....	9 $\frac{7}{8}$	1. 00	.73	.35	8. 00
Craven .....	9 $\frac{1}{5}$	1. 00	.94	.45	7. 25
Cumberland .....	9 $\frac{7}{8}$	.81	.64	.39	-----
Currituck .....	-----	-----	.55	.40	-----
Dare .....	-----	-----	.60	-----	-----
Davidson .....	-----	.71	.65	.33	5. 75
Davie .....	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	.73	.65	.36	-----
Duplin .....	9 $\frac{8}{10}$	.90	.72	.50	6. 75
Durham .....	9 $\frac{7}{8}$	.80	.68	.40	5. 50
Edgecombe .....	9 $\frac{5}{8}$	.86	.59	.50	6. 00
Forsyth .....	-----	.73	.63	.32	5. 50
Franklin .....	10	.85	.60	.40	8. 62
Gaston .....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	.83	.67	.48	-----
Gates .....	10 $\frac{1}{8}$	.88	.57	.38	-----
Graham .....	-----	1. 00	.90	.50	-----
Granville .....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	.88	.65	.30	7. 00
Greene .....	9 $\frac{5}{8}$	.84	.71	.48	7. 12
Guilford .....	9 $\frac{3}{8}$	.75	.63	.45	-----
Halifax .....	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	.85	.63	.43	7. 20
Harnett .....	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	.83	.63	.50	8. 75
Haywood .....	-----	.87	.65	.30	-----
Henderson .....	-----	.86	.76	.43	-----
Hertford .....	9 $\frac{7}{8}$	1. 00	.62	.45	-----
Hyde .....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	.75	.50	.25	-----
Iredell .....	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	.72	.67	.42	-----
Jackson .....	-----	.94	.73	.50	20. 00
Johnston .....	8 $\frac{5}{8}$	.90	.65	.38	8. 83
Jones .....	9 $\frac{2}{3}$	-----	.51	.38	-----

\* Period between June 15th and October 1st.

AVERAGE TABLE NO. 5—Continued.

County.	* PRESENT MARKET PRICE—				
	Cotton ?	Wheat ?	Corn ?	Oats ?	Tobacco ?
Lenoir	9¼	\$0.75	\$0.68	\$0.45	\$8.00
Lincoln	9¾	.78	.80	.50	-----
Macon	-----	.97	.77	.37	-----
Madison	-----	.78	.68	.43	6.00
Martin	9½	1.00	.62	.30	6.25
McDowell	-----	.85	.55	.38	-----
Mecklenburg	10	.76	.61	.45	-----
Mitchell	-----	.98	.72	.38	-----
Montgomery	9¾	.85	.73	.45	-----
Moore	9¾	.78	.63	.40	8.75
Nash	9¼	.88	.63	.43	8.00
New Hanover	-----	-----	.60	-----	-----
Northampton	10	-----	.60	-----	-----
Onslow	9¼	.90	.62	.40	7.00
Orange	10	.78	.69	.43	5.30
Pamlico	9½	-----	.60	.40	-----
Pasquotank	10	.80	.50	.40	-----
Pender	10	-----	.86	.40	-----
Perquimans	9¾	-----	.48	.34	-----
Person	-----	.85	.65	.35	5.20
Pitt	9½	.90	.63	.43	7.20
Polk	10	.96	.64	.44	10.70
Randolph	-----	.75	.65	.42	-----
Richmond	9½	.87	.71	.48	-----
Robeson	8¾	.91	.72	.49	8.00
Rockingham	-----	.80	.68	.40	5.00
Rowan	9¼	.75	.33	.43	5.00
Rutherford	9	.80	.70	.52	-----
Sampson	9½	.95	.70	.50	-----
Scotland	10	.95	.73	.49	-----
Stanly	9½	.75	.66	.40	-----
Stokes	-----	.82	.66	.40	6.85
Surry	-----	.75	.65	.37	5.85
Swain	-----	1.00	.83	.47	6.25
Transylvania	-----	.93	.62	.37	17.50
Tyrrell	10	.75	.72	.32	-----
Union	9¾	.76	.70	.44	-----
Vance	10	.97	.65	.58	5.50
Wake	9¼	.83	.63	.40	8.50
Warren	9½	.73	.72	.57	5.50
Washington	10½	1.00	.59	.40	-----
Watauga	-----	.85	.88	.37	-----
Wayne	9½	.90	.71	.42	5.50
Wilkes	-----	.85	.75	.38	9.00
Wilson	8	.82	.68	.46	11.00
Yadkin	-----	.95	.65	.35	4.00
Yancey	-----	.85	.80	.31	-----
Average price	9½	.85	.66	.42	7.92

\* Period between June 15th and October 1st.



AVERAGE TABLE NO. 6—*Showing Educational, Moral and Financial Condition.*

County.	Educa- tional Condi- tion of Working People?	Is it Improv- ing?	Moral Condi- tion of Working People?	Is it Improv- ing?	Financial Condi- tion of Working People?	Is it Improv- ing?
Alamance	good	yes	good	yes	good	yes.
Alexander	fair	yes	good	yes	good	yes.
Alleghany	fair	yes	fair	yes	fair	yes.
Anson	fair	yes	bad	no	bad	no.
Ashe	bad	yes	fair	yes	fair	yes.
Beaufort	fair	yes	fair	no	good	yes.
Bertie	good	yes	fair	no	bad	no.
Bladen	poor	yes	good	yes	poor	no.
Brunswick	fair	yes	fair	yes	fair	yes.
Buncombe	poor	yes	fair	yes	poor	yes.
Burke	bad	yes	fair	yes	bad	no.
Cabarrus	poor	no	poor	no	poor	no.
Caldwell	poor	yes	fair	yes	fair	yes.
Camden	poor	yes	fair	yes	fair	yes.
Carteret	fair	no	good	no	poor	yes.
Caswell	fair	yes	good	yes	poor	no.
Catawba	poor	no	fair	yes	fair	yes.
Chatham	poor	yes	good	yes	fair	yes.
Cherokee	fair	yes	good	yes	fair	yes.
Chowan	fair	yes	fair	yes	poor	no.
Clay	fair	yes	good	yes	poor	yes.
Cleveland	poor	no	fair	yes	poor	yes.
Columbus	bad	yes	good	yes	bad	no.
Craven	poor	yes	fair	no	poor	no.
Cumberland	poor	yes	poor	no	poor	no.
Currituck	fair	yes	fair	yes	poor	yes.
Dare	good	yes	fair	yes	fair	yes.
Davidson	poor	yes	fair	no	poor	yes.
Davie	poor	no	fair	yes	poor	yes.
Duplin	poor	yes	poor	no	poor	yes.
Durham	poor	yes	fair	no	poor	no.
Edgecombe	fair	yes	poor	no	fair	no.
Forsyth	fair	yes	fair	yes	fair	no.
Franklin	fair	yes	fair	yes	poor	yes.
Gaston	poor	yes	fair	yes	poor	no.
Gates	fair	yes	fair	yes	fair	yes.
Graham	poor	yes	poor	yes	poor	yes.
Granville	fair	yes	fair	yes	bad	no.
Greene	poor	yes	fair	yes	fair	yes.
Guilford	poor	yes	fair	no	fair	yes.
Halifax	poor	no	fair	yes	fair	yes.
Harnett	fair	yes	fair	yes	poor	yes.
Haywood	fair	yes	fair	yes	fair	no.
Henderson	fair	yes	good	yes	fair	yes.
Hertford	poor	yes	fair	yes	fair	yes.
Hyde	poor	yes	fair	yes	poor	yes.
Iredell	fair	yes	good	yes	good	yes.
Jackson	poor	no	fair	no	fair	yes.
Johnston	fair	yes	fair	yes	fair	yes.

AVERAGE TABLE NO. 6—Continued.

County.	Educational Condition of Working People?	Is it Improving?	Moral Condition of Working People?	Is it Improving?	Financial Condition of Working People?	Is it Improving?
Jones	poor	yes	fair	yes	poor	no.
Lenoir	good	yes	good	yes	good	yes.
Lincoln	fair	no	fair	no	poor	no.
Macon	fair	yes	good	yes	poor	yes.
Madison	fair	yes	good	yes	fair	yes.
Martin	poor	yes	poor	yes	fair	yes.
McDowell	poor	no	fair	yes	poor	no.
Mecklenburg	poor	yes	fair	yes	poor	no.
Mitchell	poor	yes	fair	yes	fair	yes.
Montgomery	poor	yes	fair	yes	poor	yes.
Moore	poor	yes	fair	yes	poor	no.
Nash	fair	no	fair	yes	bad	no.
New Hanover	fair	yes	good	yes	fair	no.
Northampton	fair	yes	good	yes	fair	yes.
Onslow	poor	yes	fair	yes	poor	no.
Orange	poor	yes	fair	no	bad	no.
Pamlico	good	yes	fair	yes	fair	yes.
Pasquotank	fair	yes	good	yes	fair	yes.
Pender	poor	yes	good	yes	poor	yes.
Perquimans	poor	yes	fair	no	poor	yes.
Person	fair	no	fair	no	poor	no.
Pitt	fair	yes	fair	no	bad	no.
Polk	poor	yes	fair	no	fair	no.
Randolph	fair	yes	fair	yes	fair	yes.
Richmond	poor	yes	good	yes	fair	no.
Robeson	poor	yes	good	yes	fair	no.
Rockingham	poor	yes	poor	yes	poor	yes.
Rowan	fair	yes	fair	yes	fair	yes.
Rutherford	poor	yes	good	yes	poor	no.
Sampson	fair	yes	good	yes	fair	yes.
Scotland	poor	yes	poor	yes	fair	yes.
Stanly	poor	yes	fair	yes	poor	yes.
Stokes	poor	yes	fair	yes	poor	yes.
Surry	fair	yes	fair	yes	fair	yes.
Swain	poor	yes	good	no	fair	yes.
Transylvania	poor	yes	fair	no	poor	no.
Tyrrell	poor	no	good	yes	fair	yes.
Union	good	yes	good	yes	fair	yes.
Vance	poor	yes	fair	no	poor	yes.
Wake	good	yes	good	yes	good	yes.
Warren	fair	yes	fair	yes	poor	no.
Washington	poor	yes	poor	no	poor	yes.
Watauga	poor	yes	good	no	poor	no.
Wayne	poor	yes	fair	yes	fair	yes.
Wilkes	poor	yes	good	yes	fair	yes.
Wilson	poor	yes	fair	yes	poor	no.
Yadkin	poor	yes	good	yes	poor	no.
Yancey	poor	yes	fair	yes	fair	yes.

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LETTERS FROM FARMERS.

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The following letters are selected from the large number received for publication:

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LABORERS LEAVING.

AIRLIE, October 5, 1900.

E. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Being closely confined to my farm, I am not as well posted on the affairs of my fellow-man as I might be, but I do not really think our county is what it should be; our people are demoralized, and the negro laborers are leaving here for the North (I think them the best laborers for the South naturally). Our lands are deteriorating, owing to bad farming, selling all off the land (cotton seed, etc.) and retaining but little. We should use less fertilizer (commercial, I mean), plow deeper, harrow more, plant more peas and clover, use lime and salt. As to railroads, the lumber companies are continually building and rebuilding their roads, but nothing permanent. Should not these lumber companies pay tax on all standing and other timber owned by them? For instance, if neighbor A. sells them his standing timber to be cut within a term of years, the timber is their property, they having paid money for it. When the timber is removed the land certainly is not as valuable as at first, and neighbor A. should not be taxed as much for that land.

Respectfully,

HENRY N. CLARK.

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MORAL AND RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

ALEXANDER, July 28, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Realizing as I do the great importance of the capital and labor question to this nation, it is exceedingly hard for me to give a satisfactory solution of the same even to myself. Never while the greed for gain continues to dominate the human family will we be able to get an equilibrium between the two. Only a moral and religious education will be able to bring about the desired results, and from the present indications this is like the cat in the well which comes up three feet and falls back four.

Respectfully,

W. H. HUNTER.



## LABORERS INDIFFERENT.

ANGELINE, September 10, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I do not know how to answer you in regard to the wage-earners' condition. The majority of laborers we have in our county are honest, inoffensive people, make good farm hands, but indifferent to their own interest and condition. If they are supplied today they have no thought for the morrow.

Respectfully,

J. S. RHODES.

## NEGRO LABOR GOOD.

AURORA, July 27, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think we should have school six months. I have no trouble with labor. I pay them money for their work. The negro, in my opinion, is the best labor we can get, they work as cheap and can be controlled as well as any labor I have ever used. There is no strike with them. There are a few bad ones, but we have learned who they are, and we let them alone. White labor is not as useful, what you can get is no good; those that are useful have farms of their own. Negroes, as a rule, will spend all they get and not save anything; whites are saving.

Respectfully,

J. B. WHITEHURST.

## LABOR LIEN LAW SUFFICIENT.

BALD CREEK, September 15, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I can not make any suggestion to wage-earners. I think they are generally paid very well in this county. There is a law called "The Labor Lien Law," I think that law is sufficient in this State. I am a farmer, and have several renters; I hear no complaint from them.

Respectfully,

WILSON HENSLEY.

## RAISE FRUIT.

BALDCREEK, August 7, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In my opinion the farming class of people, or a part at least, are missing a great many opportunities by which they could make money in this county. The best suggestions I could make to the working class of people, those who till the soil, is not to try to make their living by cultivating grain



alone, but sow their land in grass and clover and raise more stock, that has the greatest demand, and spend more time on the fruit trees. Any man who owns a common farm in this county could spare from three to four acres of land for orchard purposes, that, well cared for, would yield a yearly product of \$500 to \$1,000. Making it doesn't compel a man to spend all his time at that.

Respectfully,

J. J. FERGUSON.

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MAKE CONTRACT COMPULSORY.

BATTLEBORO, October 15, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The farmers bargain with their laborers in January for the following year, either for a part of the crop or so much per month payable at the end of every month. They are furnished houses to live in and garden and potato land, and wood to burn, in addition to their wages and board. We want a law to make this contract compulsory. We are not posted as to the cost of producing wheat and oats, in this county but little planted. When I say the negro is reliable, I mean that they are good workers, and I think are the best laborers for our country, otherwise they are unreliable. Hoping the questions answered herein may be of some information to you, and for the good of our county,

Yours respectfully,

W. W. VICK.

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LABOR NEEDS TRAINING.

BELLAIR, July 31, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The wage-earners need training, but owing to the scarcity of labor during the trucking season in our county such training is impracticable, for if a hand is so poor as to be discharged some other farmer will generally employ him, and thus encourage a mean hand. We could not hire a hand to do hoe work in May and June, for they could get enough work picking truck, and thus our regular farm work was neglected. If the farmers had an agreement by which labor would have to come to a certain standard to command certain prices, I think it would be benefited and the farmer would also be in a better condition.

Very respectfully,

DANIEL LANE.

## IMPROVING.

BELWOOD, September 3, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—All classes of people of this section are improving. The landholders live in better houses than their fathers. Many of their houses are painted and nicely furnished, and they all have good stock and improved farm machinery and tools. They have improved wonderfully in the last ten or twelve years by energy and economy. The laboring people are better clothed and fed than their fathers were. What the laboring class needs most is steady employment and practical economy; if they earn fifty cents a day they should save part of it for a rainy day. I am acquainted with a man who supported himself, wife and two children on sixty cents a day for eight or nine years and saved enough to buy a tract of land worth eight hundred dollars, and paid for it. His wife and children look as fat as millionaires. I am in favor of the ten-hour system for factory employees, because ten hours is long enough to work in-doors constantly at one thing. Twelve hours on the farm is not as hard on the system as ten in a factory. I think our next Legislature should pass the ten-hour law and let prices adjust themselves to the change.

Yours truly,

J. G. HIGGINS.

## CONDITIONS GOOD.

BERLIN, August 6, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—One cause of increase of the cost of living has been the very low prices of farm products and the increase in price of all farm implements, groceries and goods of most kinds. Lands maintain their fertility fairly well, and have enhanced in value in consequence of the demand for land by a more dense population. I regret that the educational condition of many of the working people is not improving more rapidly, and would be glad to see the moral and religious condition much improved. Most of the working people are thoughtless in spending their earnings. I mean such as hire for wages by the day or by the month. The financial condition of the people has slightly improved.

Very respectfully,

J. ELLER.

## TURN ATTENTION FROM POLITICS.

BETHEL HILL, July 30, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Turn their attention from politics to economy in living. Land owners should have better houses for their tenants, give them a piece of land

for vegetables without rent, encourage reading sound literature of a moral character.

Yours truly,

S. C. HUMPHRIES.

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RAISE MORE GRASS AND PEAS.

BETHEL HILL, July 27, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—If we could induce our farmers to raise less tobacco and more grass and peas, if the land could be improved and prices of tobacco increased, I think their condition would be a great deal better.

Respectfully,

W. A. WOODY.

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ORGANIZATION NEEDED.

BRANCHVILLE, September 11, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think in the first place it would be for the mutual benefit of the wage-earners and employers to have more system in all kinds of work. The farm is the foundation on which all industries are built, and it is managed practically without system in a majority of cases. I think all classes of labor should be organized, and each man graded, and a scale of wages agreed on, by both the employers and laborer, established so that each man may receive for his work the amount his work is worth. I have had thirty-five years in managing laborers, and it has been my experience that while some hands would get twice as much as they were worth, others were not getting the value of their labor. I am not in favor of organizing labor for the purpose of fighting their employers and getting up labor strikes such as we read of in the North, but I think such organizations managed by wise and prudent heads, might be made to the benefit of both employe and employer.

Respectfully,

GEO. C. FISHER.

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LESS IDLENESS.

BRISTOW, September 27, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think the most needful thing for the wage-earners is less idleness, if there is any way to get at them. They have more time for visiting and



killing time than the best off people of the county. They are continually complaining hard times, when, I am sure, that the biggest half of them don't work one-half of the time. It just takes so much to live on, and if they get big wages they work less. They depend entirely upon the land-owner to keep them up. They never lay up anything for a rainy day. It is hard for them to keep money over night, especially colored people. The wages have been above the prices of farm produce. The common laborer could live better if he would work all of his time than the other class. The employment not being regular has been on account of high labor; we could not afford to have some things done at the price.

Very respectfully,

W. D. HARRY.

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NEED BETTER SYSTEM.

BUCK FOREST, October 10, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—This has been an uncommon year, and it is hard to make an estimate on this year's crops; all up-land corn is below half crop, and low bottom but little better. I hardly know what would help the farmers most in this county. We need a better system of farming, and to learn some means by which we can retain the fertility of our lands. Then we lack money to make improvements on our farms and otherwise. We very much need protection for sheep from the ravages of dogs. We need to know more about the various fertilizers and how to use them to the best advantage, it has not paid us much so far.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM C. RAY.

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FACTORIES AND MARKET NEEDED.

BUCK FOREST, August 8, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—One of the greatest needs of the farmers of this county is public works, cotton mills or other machinery, to give employment and to give us a market; we have the waterpower and good locations for such. There are many other things that would benefit us. We need more money, longer schools, better teachers, better roads and a better system of farming. Very few of us know much about how to cultivate the land to any advantage. We need instruction on that line, and how to keep up our lands without buying fertilizer, which does not pay much. There are many ways and matters in which your Bureau might benefit and help the farmers of this county if you could get their attention, but there are very few that will listen to or pay any attention to what anyone says, and will continue in their old ways or those of their ancestors—clear up and wear out and clear up again.

Respectfully,

W. C. RAY.



## MORE WAGES.

BUSHNELL, July 30, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think wage-earners ought to have more wages than they get. They might as well have the good of their work as for them to earn the money and some office-holder get the good of it.

Respectfully,

J. R. L. COLB.

## LABOR SCARCE.

CALDWELL INSTITUTE, October 10, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—As regards hired labor, there is very little done; where the farmer has any assistance it is tenants or croppers. The farmers are paying more attention to wheat in this part of the county, in fact, there is considerable improvement on this line. Laboring hands are scarce, a great many families have moved to towns where cotton factories are located.

Yours truly,

JOSEPH W. TERRY.

## BREAK UP RINGS AND TRUSTS.

CAMDEN COURT HOUSE, July 7, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—There is nothing that will benefit the wage-earner and farmer except to give him more for his produce and break up the rings and trusts of the money power.

Respectfully,

M. D. DOZIER.

## NEED HIGHER PRICES.

CARR, October 8, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Higher prices for what we raise on the farm would enable us to pay higher wages, but owing to the low prices of tobacco, corn, wheat, oats, etc., that we have for sale, and the high prices we have to pay for clothing, iron, sugar and coffee, oil and other things that we are compelled to have, make it impossible to pay any more for wages. Land has decreased in value.

tion in a few years. Land that sold a year ago for \$25 per acre will not bring today over six or eight dollars per acre. There is not much demand for land since the price of tobacco has decreased so much.

Respectfully,

W. E. MURPHY.

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CONDITIONS GOOD.

CHIEF, August 4, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—That class of laborers who do their own work on their own farms, and are attentive to their business and live economically, are doing well, the shiftless are that class of unreliable labor that the farmer in the rural district has to depend upon, who is working more land than his family can cultivate. Most farmers tenant it out rather than depend upon such labor. Most negroes and some whites concentrate in and around the city of New Bern in this county, hence the truckers near the city have plenty of labor.

Very respectfully,

W. C. BREWER.

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NEED VAGRANT LAW.

CLARK, July 28, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—A good and just vagrant law, well enforced in town and country, would keep the idle class at work; it would keep the negroes from crowding into towns and sitting on the streets. I do not think it possible to benefit any class of people who have no ambition to rise in the world. The negro cares only for the present and has proved his worthlessness as an accumulator of property. The laborer in this county has many opportunities to improve his condition. A large per cent. of the cash paid out goes to the laborer, and if he would provide work for his wife and children more of his wages could be invested in betterments.

Respectfully,

JOE HUMPHREY.

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CONDITIONS UNFAVORABLE.

CLEMMONSVILLE, August 6, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Speaking of the class of farmers to which I belong, it is evident that the conditions for success are unfavorable, due, we believe, to a great extent, to unjust legislation by the general government. A tariff levied for

protection places us at the mercy of the manufacturers. The productive wealth of the country is taxed to meet the expenses of the government and pay interest on the bonds of the man who bears no share of the burden. It is said, and it applies to classes, that the country is prosperous. In evidence that the farmer does not have his share, there are not a dozen farms, not adjacent to town, in the county of Forsyth, which, if sold at public auction, for cash, would bring the price at which they are assessed for taxation. The local conditions that prevail, of course, affect the well-being of the laboring classes. Their happiness depends upon the moral and religious status, as well as upon the financial condition. Here, we need better public roads and better schools for the education of our children.

Respectfully,

A. C. WHARTON.

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YOUNG NEGROES UNRELIABLE.

CLIO, July 28, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The negro is chiefly our wage-earner, and generally the old slave is reliable, and when trusted is proud of his position and will do to please his employer, but the young stock of negroes are of a reckless and vicious nature and don't seem to have any higher aspirations in this life than to carry a pistol, razor and bottle of liquor; but can work when watched and kept close. I am fearful they are doomed for bad unless a change.

Respectfully,

P. W. EAGLE.

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OLD NEGROES RELIABLE.

COLERAINE, August 23, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—This being part of the black belt, we have no hired labor except the negro. The old ones are reliable, the young are not, they drift around most of the summer working enough to partially clothe themselves, when the weather gets too cold to sleep out they return to their old haunts to be fed and lodged by the old ones. On return of warm weather they go back to their old habits. I am unable to suggest any plan by which they may be improved while we have no compulsory laws, and perhaps it is not best for all to work; it would mean broken farmers from over production, which means low prices without correspondingly low wages. Time only will solve this problem.

Respectfully,

J. W. LEARY.



## CONDITION IMPROVING.

COLUMBIA, July 28, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The most of the colored labor here is employed in the timber business, and the condition of that class is not gaining. The colored man who sticks to the farm is gaining some. The bulk of white laborers are doing a farming business upon their own exertions, and as a rule are gaining some. Our farmers, especially the small farmers, say one or two-horse farms, are getting better, their lands are increasing in fertility, and their general condition seems to be gradually improving.

Respectfully,

T. L. JONES.

## NEED TO BE BETTER EDUCATED.

COLUMBIA, August 10, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We need our farmers to be better educated, so they will take more interest in education and all other public work and business, especially in the education of their children. We have a free school going on now near us, and only about three-fourths of the children are going, and that part don't make an average attendance. Farmers have to haul their products four to seven miles, and go the same distance to get their mail. We have petitioned to the Postoffice Department to establish a postoffice in our community, but they don't regard our needs as anything, so they have not granted that request.

Respectfully,

J. G. BRICKHOUSE.

## WORK TWELVE MONTHS TO THE YEAR.

COWARTS, August 10, 1900.

B. R. LACY Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Whenever the farmer is benefited it has to be by his own industry and economy. I notice some farmers in my county are prosperous, always have plenty, and some to spare. Those farmers are always up with their work: they do their work at the proper time. I notice other farmers with better farms that are always behind, that never work to any advantage; they are always complaining of hard times; they never seem to study or think that it is their own fault that they are always behind with their work. Now is the time for us farmers to turn a new leaf, go to work and stick to it—work twelve months in the year and take care of everything you make. My judgment is that capital will come into the State by the thousands. Men that have money won't be afraid to come to North Carolina and invest it.

Respectfully,

R. H. STEPHENS.



## LAZINESS AND DRUNKENNESS KEEP FROM PROSPERITY.

DEEP CREEK, September 15, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In answering blank I say the financial condition of the working people is good. I wish to explain this by saying that their opportunity to make money is good, whether they take care of it is another thing. To illustrate, I have two negro tenants on my place, both of whom came here eight years ago with equal chances. "A" has bought and paid for a good pair of mules, wagon and buggy, tools, etc. "B" has nothing, and will have to leave in January because he will not pay his account. The difference is not in their opportunities, but in their industry, neither was the difference in their education. Laziness and drunkenness are the only causes that keep the negroes from continued prosperity in this part of the country, and from constant observation I can't see that education lessens either, hence I am opposed to education for the colored race, but at the same time have no panacea to offer. As to compulsory education for whites I think it unnecessary.

Yours respectfully,

F. S. TILMAN.

## NEGROES MAKING GREATER EFFORT THAN WHITES.

DEEP CREEK, September 15, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I hardly know whether a suggestion from me would be of any benefit to you or not. I think if the wage-earners could be led to see their condition as it is, especially the white laborer, it might have a tendency to stimulate them to make a greater effort to better their condition. The negroes are making a greater effort to better their condition than the white laborers.

Truly,

M. W. GADDY.

## NEED EDUCATION.

DILLS, October 15, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Better education would help working people. Counties ought to build school houses and have school taught for six months at least, each year, eighteen years or less ought to be the limit of scholars. Right here we have four months school this year, had two months in 1899, and three months in 1898, just long enough to give children a start.

Respectfully,

OTTO KIRSTEIN.

## DO NOT MEET THEIR OBLIGATIONS.

DUNN, August 30, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Among the wage-earners of this section, both on farm and in the factories, we find a tendency for trading during the month and on payday failing to meet the obligation. Merchants lose confidence in the entire working class after being stuck this way a few times, thus soon putting this class of people without any credit at all. If this can be remedied we can manage labor very much better.

Respectfully,

J. R. GODWIN.

## PRICES GOOD—ILLICIT DISTILLERIES BAD.

DURHAM'S CREEK, July 30, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The people in my community, I think, are in better shape than they were this time last year. While the storm destroyed a large per cent of cotton and corn the prices have been better than of late years. Timber has been bringing good prices until recently and all surplus labor has been employed in that way. I believe illicit distilleries are doing harm to our people. The distillers are making something but their neighbors are drinking more than they would were it not so convenient. I believe the only remedy to rid the country of them is to reduce the revenue to fifty or sixty cents, and the Government will get as much clear revenue as they get now.

Respectfully,

B. B. ROSS.

## LABORERS SHOULD OWN HOMES.

&gt; DURHAM'S CREEK, September 20, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In response to your request as to suggestions relative to the needs of wage-earners, I will say they should be encouraged to have homes of their own. In most farming communities there are cheap lands where a few acres can be bought and paid for by any industrious laborer, and a house can be built cheap. When one owns his home he takes more interest in it, becomes less vagrant, is more content, is a better citizen.

Yours truly,

J. L. BUTT.

## TEACH AGRICULTURE.

ELK PARK, September 15, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The foregoing answers relate to this immediate vicinity, or rather the northeastern part of Mitchell County, including Cranberry, Linville, Toe River and Roaring Creek Townships, and to farm labor alone. The lumber industries furnish work for many men, and give a good home market for the products of the farm. The iron interests does not count for much to this section, because of its unsteadiness and because when at work most of the labor employed is drawn from a distance. The best need for a farm wage-earner is better agricultural education, trained to more systematic work so as to work with more intelligence and less brute force and awkwardness. If children at school were taught the elements of agriculture and to become more interested in what is to be their life's occupation, it would be worth much more to them and to the country at large, than the present system, which seems to drift towards dependency, or occupations that are already crowded by the too many incompetent workers, and the tenure of which is new, and will continue to become, more and more uncertain as nepotism prospers.

Yours truly,

C. H. NIMSON.

## NEED GOOD ROADS.

ESTATOE, September 27, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We need some public industry to give those who are out of employment something to do, say the completion of the old 3 C's Railroad through this section, or the grading of our public roads by the State authorities and put in good condition, to be paid for out of the State Treasury, but each county of the State to be taxed to make the roads in its own county, but the State to have the roads laid off and see that they are made on the grades. Our roads are in very bad condition; they are not graded as they should be. The saving in wagon repair, harness, saving of time and the increase of pounds hauled at each load would, in a few years, repay for the building of the roads, etc.

Respectfully,

J. E. JIMESON.

## WAGE-EARNERS IMPROVIDENT.

FOREST CITY, July 26, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The wage-earners as a rule are fellows who have aspirations above their incomes, and therefore eat more costly food and wear more expensive clothing and furnish their homes with furniture more expensive



than their wages will admit of, and at the same time allow them to save up any money for their riper years. It does seem that a man without a home, or at least without any investment making him a nice dividend or income, ought to overlook the luxuries they now spend their money for, and save more of their earnings.

Yours very truly,

L. W. LYNCH.

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LABORERS SHOULD ECONOMIZE.

FARMVILLE, September 6, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In answering your questions I have given answers which apply to Farmville Township. Wage-earners need to practice more economy. In many cases they are wasteful of time and everything else, they spend too much for whiskey and other things incident thereto. Those who know how to economize are laying up some property, others are only a week from beggary or starvation.

Respectfully,

A. J. MOYE.

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PROHIBITION.

GOODWILL, August 3, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The greatest blessing, one that would leave all others too far to think of comparing, would be to put whiskey out of the reach of the wage-earner.

Yours truly,

J. G. FULTON.

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BAD CROP YEAR.

GRAHAM, October 8, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I answer the questions as best I can. As to the cost of raising grain, etc., it depends greatly upon the seasons, and the past summer has been a bad one, corn short, and hurt by the chinch-bugs. Farm labor varies, some rent and some work by the season of working months in crops. Renters are sometimes furnished with rations and always have houses, wood, etc.

Respectfully,

LEWIS H. HOLT.



## STOP EDUCATING THE NEGRO.

GRIMESLAND, July 28, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Stop educating "niggers" will help black labor more than anything else, then give us a whipping-post and increased jurisdiction of J. P.'s.

Respectfully,

J. J. LAUGHINGHOUSE.

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS UNSATISFACTORY.

GUM NECK, August 2, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Our people being mostly of the poorer class do not feel able to hire help and send their children to school, and some have no education, and are satisfied for their children to have none, these are in the minority. We have not over three months school a year, and this has to be kept in the summer months to give our children a chance to finish crops, and as you know, a child can't learn much in July and August. The majority of our people would send their children to a private school if they were able. Our public schools do not give satisfaction.

Respectfully,

G. A. HUSSEY.

## LABOR UNRELIABLE.

HALL'S FERRY, September 10, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—What we need most to become successful farmers is labor that landlords can depend upon. There is plenty of labor in the county, but it is not reliable. There are very few negroes on the farms in this county; they have drifted to towns and factories. The tenant system has been in operation almost exclusively since 1870. There are many objections to it, and in some respects it is a failure. My opinion is that farms are too large. If our farms consisted of one hundred acres, and that well cultivated, we would treble our yield. As to the needs of wage-earners, education, character, reliability, and when they have the above and take an interest in their employer's affairs, they will receive better wages and better treatment.

Very truly yours,

C. A. HALL.

## NINE-MONTHS SCHOOL.

HASTY, September 13, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In my opinion, we should have an appropriation that would run the public schools about nine months each year.

Yours truly,

ALEX JONES.

## GRIT AND KNOWLEDGE.

HAYESVILLE, July 28, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Education in every industry is what the wage-earner mostly needs to arm himself to fight the battles of life for himself and family. Men who can turn their willing hands to any kind of job are always in demand, at good wages, but a dull, contrary man who drags at his work and does nothing well, and is always complaining, is employed only as a last chance. Wherever there is grit and knowledge combined you will find a successful man.

Respectfully,

J. S. CARTER.

## UNRELIABLE LABOR.

HENDERSON, October 6, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—All the best hands have gone North. I fear there will be a very serious loss in the cotton crop, owing to the farmers not being able to get it picked. There are a plenty of hands, but they had rather loaf about than to work.

Respectfully,

R. A. PASCHALL.

## INCOMPETENT COLORED TEACHERS.

HOPEWELL, August 15, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The negro is the best laborer for the South, provided we could control him. The old-time slavery negro is passing away, and the young negro with a little smattering of education is worthless. It is not education that ruins him, but the want of the proper kind of education. Their teachers are not competent, therefore we need not expect any great things of the pupils. They should be taught that labor is honorable, that industry and economy are essential to their welfare, and the welfare of the country, that honesty, in its broadest sense, to-wit, in labor and in all his dealings with his fellow-man should be his highest aim. Their teachers, instead of trying to give them a thorough education, will require them to memorize some witty sayings for a speech, and teach them to sing, of which they are very apt scholars. I think our State and County Superintendents of Education should look well to the qualification of the teachers. Please excuse them of their witty sayings and song singing.

Respectfully,

J. A. WILSON.

## NEED TO ECONOMIZE.

JAMESTOWN, July 26, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Well, as to working people, there is so much whiskey and so much money spent foolishly, that it is disheartening. It is not the want of money that keeps them poor, it is the want of knowing how to save a little money each month until there is enough to buy a home.

Respectfully,

J. S. RAGSDALE.

## PROSPECT FOR BETTER TIMES.

JEFFERSON, July 28, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We, of Ashe County, feel proud of our section because of the prospect of better times for the farmers and the laboring class. We have a fine prospect for a railway in Ashe County in the near future. Our mineral and timber wealth is great, our labor is more in demand, and if we can only have better schools, with a line of railway and a market at home for our products, we will be the most prosperous people in North Carolina.

Very truly,

RALEIGH NEAL.

## STOCK LAW AND DISPENSARY.

JESUP, August 1, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—If prices of the products of labor continue as good in the future as they have been for the last year or so, the conditions of wage-earners will improve greatly without doubt, wages will increase in proportion to the increased prices and the laborer will be far more able to provide himself and his family with the necessities and comforts of life. This has been the case in the year just passed. I think that the reports of the Bureau of Labor should be made to cover every industry in our State, and they should be made in a thorough and accurate manner; besides the comprehensive report covering all industries, short reports should be published containing full information along special lines and these reports ought to be distributed among all the laborers in these special industries. This would stimulate interest and familiarize wage-earners with economical conditions throughout the State and thus the educational value would be great, and great improvement would naturally follow. Agricultural laborers, both white and colored, should be encouraged to establish themselves permanently and not be moving



about constantly from place to place. Our next Legislature would do great good if it would give us a stock law throughout the State, and also a dispensary system for liquors throughout the State; but no, the politicians will very likely be afraid to move and we'll have to wait longer.

Respectfully,

W. J. WADSWORTH.

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PAY LIVING WAGES.

• KNOTTS ISLAND, July 30, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think there should be a law to make every man pay living wages, some men if they can get a man under a bond will make him work for little or nothing, and I think there should be a law to make every man pay alike.

Respectfully,

.. J. W. BOWDEN.

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HAD TO STOP RAISING TOBACCO.

MANSON, October 6, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I wish I could answer your questions with more satisfaction. I live in a section where we have been raising tobacco for market, but the price of tobacco has continued to decline until we had to change to cotton. I am seventy-five years old, and have been living on my farm here forty-five years. Since the war we have had labor in abundance, such as it was. Since tobacco got so low very many of the able-bodied young negro men have left the farms and migrated to the northern cities and towns. A good many leave their families after Christmas and return in the fall, this leaves us dependent for negro labor on the women and children. The advance in cotton has been very beneficial to us, both white and colored. The drought was very severe in this section, and all crops short.

Yours respectfully,

W. W. WHITE.

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FARMERS DISCOURAGED.

MATTHEWS, September 25, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Eighteen and ninety-nine and 1900 are and have been trying times on our people. This county, Mecklenburg, has suffered severely from drought both years, cotton crops less than one-half, corn very little better. Cropers and tenants with every other class of our farmers are discouraged. The poorer class of whites are seeking employment in the factories.

Very kindly,

J. W. HOOD.

## PROHIBITION AND GOOD ROADS.

MARS HILL, July 27, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—If the next Legislature would have backbone enough to pass a law for my county (Madison) that would prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor within the said county, with necessary penalties to enforce the same, it would do more than anything else to better the condition of wage-earners. A better system of making better public roads, thereby cheapening transportation of products out and groceries and other necessary supplies back. These things accomplished, other obstacles would gradually disappear. You will observe that my report makes it cost all that wheat is worth to raise it; this is true under present methods. Under a better system of farming, which is coming, wheat-growing would be very profitable. My report is not given as accurate, but only approximately so, as the great per cent. of our population own their own land and renters and wage-earners are the exception, and not the rule.

Respectfully,

J. R. SAMS.

## HIGHER PRICES AND BETTER WAGES.

MAUD, July 29, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In my opinion, the greatest need of the wage-earner to-day is higher wages, and that would necessitate higher prices for farm products. The farmers are paying as much for labor as they can afford at present prices. Anyone should know that a man with a family can not save any money on \$10.00 per month when he has to board and clothe his family out of that amount. Higher prices for farm products means higher prices for the laborer.

Yours,

W. N. ELDER.

## LEASE SYSTEM RUINOUS.

MAXTON, July 29, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—One of the great drawbacks and one that is likely to work the ruin of this country, is the lease system. The landlord leases out his farm for a term of years and moves into some little one-horse town; the consequence is the large farms are being skinned, the "cream skimmed off," and the farm returned as "poor as Job's turkey." I know of several farms thus treated that a few years ago were fine fertile lands, but to-day will hardly sprout corn peas. What we need is small farms, crops well diversified and plenty of good stock, raised and kept on the farm. Farming instead of the ruinous plan of all cotton system.

Respectfully,

W. J. CURRIE.

## INTEREST OF EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEE THE SAME.

MAXTON, July 28, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—If the wage-earner could be taught that his employer's interest was his own he would doubtless give better service and benefit himself at the same time. The main object with most of them is to do the least they can in an allotted time, in other words "beat on" their employer all they can. The right kind of education would probably remedy this.

Yours truly,

E. F. McRAE.

## BETTER WAGES.

MAYESVILLE, October 13, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think wage-earners should be given better wages so as to meet the demands of the many necessary things of life, and, therefore, create a better desire to purchase homes and be more useful citizens.

Respectfully,

E. W. KINSEY.

## PRICES BETTER.

MENOLA, August 1, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—A few remarks I would make on the above answers to printed questions. Prices of produce are decidedly better than twelve months ago, upon the whole, but labor is not quite so plentiful. A good many have left and gone North in the last eight months and more than usual have gone off on public works of one sort or another, consequently it makes the cost of production more. You will find my answers to cost of production not full, as I only calculated the cost of labor and omitted the cost of team and feed.

Respectfully,

E. T. SNIPES.

## NEED TRANSPORTATION.

MIDDLETOWN, August 1, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We have fine lands for corn, cotton and oats, and a lot of fine trucking land, and if we had quicker transportation so that we could raise truck and get it in market, we would have more demand for labor all the year round.

Yours,

J. M. HALL.



## SLIPSHOD LABOR SYSTEM.

MILLS SPRING, October 1, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I have hurriedly answered your questions as best I could without giving it more thought. As to our labor system, it is mostly carried on in a slipshod kind of way. Hands are hired to begin work first of March usually and continue until fifteenth of July, or when crop is laid by, then they are turned loose until fodder is ready to pull and everything done in a careless and slovenly way. The principal part of the farming lands are cultivated by white and colored tenants, about equally divided; they are furnished house, wood and water free, with truck patch and garden and pasture for one ox and horse or mule furnished by landlord, who gets one-half to three-fifths of corn and one-half cotton. If tenant furnishes stock he pays one-third cotton and one-half corn on uplands and two-thirds on bottom after first bill is paid out of crop. Labor hands are not paid very much.

Truly,

J. D. CARPENTER.

## FEARS ANARCHY.

MONCURE, July 26, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The financial condition is improving, owing to the high price of cotton. The morality is very good, but I think the right of political dishonesty so publicly advocated and encouraged by partisan legislation will revolutionize the whole moral law so that our coming youth will justify their desire to do wrong by consoling themselves with "the end justifies the means." This idea is drawn from the policy of each political party, and if not checked by the conservative men in all parties will throw the next generation into anarchy.

Very respectfully yours,

J. E. BRYAN.

## ECONOMIZE.

MORRISVILLE, August 9, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Could you but induce men to stick to their work and economize a little as they go along, theirs would indeed be a happy lot. Their profits are sure as compared with those of the employer. This fact tends to make them more extravagant.

Respectfully,

E. W. BRAWLEY.

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POOR CROPS.

MOUNTAIN ISLAND, September 10, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In replying to your request as to my opinion regarding the wage-earners, will say that it will take a few good crops, almost three failures in succession is bad indeed. The ordinary renter will soon be a thing of the past if our seasons continue as they have the last three years. It is distressing to know that they work year in and year out with no more at the end of the year than they started with. A few good crops in this section will help out things wonderfully. Whilst it is an admitted fact that our labor is getting more and more worthless and has a tendency to hurt the laborers, yet I think if times were better so the land-owner could give him a better chance it would help him along. A man completely ground down and hungry can't work to much advantage and his morality and general principles are affected by it.

Yours very respectfully,

R. L. ABERNETHY.

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CONDITIONS GOOD.

MT. AIRY, July 27, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The wage-earners of this county are in better condition than I ever knew, can get regular work at good wages, and their necessities cheap. Mortgages have been generally cancelled against the farmer, and he is in a good, healthy condition at present.

Respectfully,

J. L. WORTH.

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PAID ACCORDING TO QUALITY.

MT. GILEAD, August 1, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I have filled out blank as best I could. What I have said as to prices of farm labor is according to quality, reliable white men command the highest wages, colored the lowest. You ask me to suggest relative to needs of wage-earners. Well, I will be short and plain on that. I think the Constitutional Amendment will be the very thing most of them need, for I think laborers will be more reliable and command higher prices. That one thing I think would be the very best thing I could suggest.

Respectfully,

J. C. MCAULAY.

## NEED THOROUGH INSTRUCTION.

MT. GILEAD, July 28, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In regard to the working people, they are not taught when young to stick to anything until they succeed and to do their work perfect, therefore they will not work regular. They have not learned to do their work well; they do not plan with any judgment. You will find men that have been working stock forty years that can not harness a horse now with any intelligence.

Respectfully,

L. P. BYRD.

## LABOR SATISFIED.

MT. OLIVE, July 28, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The cost of making cotton evidently exceeds its market value, especially in this part of the county where the land is adapted to truck farming. I am confident that it would pay our people to raise more meat, corn and feed for stock and have fewer dogs, although we have not much room to grumble. Most all the farms in this part of the county are self-sustaining. The laborer is well paid for his labor and seems to be satisfied with his condition.

Respectfully,

W. D. LANE.

## DEVELOP RESOURCES.

NEWDALE, September 26, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The developing of the timber and mineral resources of this mountain section of the State would give a greater diversity of industry and improve wages.

Respectfully,

W. M. SIMMONS.

## CAN NOT SPARE CHILDREN FROM WORK.

NEWPORT, July 28, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I would favor a six-months' school, at least, per year, if the people were able to support it, but as a general thing the farmers, in particular, can not spare their children more than three or four months to the year, and besides they are hardly able unless there could be some provisions made for more schools.

Respectfully,

RUFUS GARNER.



## NEGROES IMPROVIDENT.

NIMROD, September 25, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The hired farm laborers in our county are almost all negroes, and most of the farms are worked on the share system, the employer furnishing everything except the labor and giving from a third to a half of the crop. When the employe has a family he generally prefers this plan. As to cost of raising crops, it depends largely on the land and the farmer. I have never employed anything except negro labor. The most of them are improvident and do not provide in summer for the winter. They will not work, as a rule, for themselves, but will carry out orders from a boss man fairly well.

Yours truly,

JOHN McDOWELL.

## LONGER SCHOOL TERMS AND BETTER TEACHERS.

NIXONTON, August 1, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I know we need longer school terms and by that means we can procure better teachers at smaller salaries. For instance, I have been a school committeeman for several years, and have adopted an eight-months' term in my school district; we get about half enough money out of the public fund and make up the balance out of our patrons in the school district. In this way I have secured young ladies who are graduates in first-class schools to instruct our children. My oldest daughter now is advanced well, studying the higher branches, such as Latin, etc. I find we have gotten most excellent work done by this means. It is a great misfortune to couple the school system in neighborhood politics. I have experienced that to my sorrow.

Respectfully,

J. S. MORRIS.

## CONDITIONS IMPROVING.

OGRETTA, July 28, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In regard to farms and farmers, I think the tendency is to make farming more intensive rather than extensive; improve the land, make more on less, more forage and less grain; rotate the crops, clover, peas, followed by grain and other grasses for pastures; improve the stock, better cattle, hogs and sheep and fewer in number. Farming on a proper scale with the proper improvement will tend to bring this result. People are improving all along these lines and methods.

Respectfully,

J. T. L. HARTNESS.

## LABORERS SHOULD OWN HOMES.

ORA, August 20, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I am unable to tell you what will benefit the wage-earners. If they could purchase a small piece of land for a home and work that they would be better satisfied and better citizens, but that seems impossible, for by the time they pay interest on home, feed their families, pay doctors' bills, etc., nothing is paid on the home; and if he is fortunate enough to make a payment or two the time slips out and he loses all. Every person is restless, caused by politicians. Education is forever talked on political campaigns, I think too much. Why some of the white and most of the blacks think now, or say they do, that everyone will be highly educated, and that schools will be more numerous, and their children will be clothed and fed, and books furnished, and no expense to them at all. This hurts everything. Every negro thinks every child he has will be made a lawyer, doctor, preacher, school teacher, merchant or something of the kind. I think it the duty of the State to furnish means enough to learn the children of the State to read and write and arithmetic and geography or give them the chance of so much, and if they won't accept, the burden is on themselves.

Respectfully,

R. M. CRUMPLER, SR.

## EDUCATIONAL CONDITION IMPROVING.

ORMONDSVILLE, August 15, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—A few years ago when cotton was worth only four and a half to five cents, land had no value hardly, but to-day on account of cotton being worth double in price, I think land is worth more. I am one of the school directors for Greene County, and am in position to know that the educational condition of the people is getting better all the time. We gave four months for both races and built several new school houses. I have no record whereby I am enabled to tell exactly the cost of cotton, corn, tobacco or oats, but I think I am not far off the track.

Respectfully,

W. A. DARDEN.

## FARMERS NOT PROSPEROUS.

PATTERSON SPRINGS, October 5, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In regard to wage-earners, will say that I can not throw much light on this subject. All wage-earners that are in the employ of corporations and syndicates are doing fairly well. First, those classes are protected by

trusts and legislation, therefore enabling the employers to pay better prices for labor, which farmers can not and live, as they have no protection by legislation or trust; so we can not compete prices with other competitors, thus leaving our farms without laborers. Our fine country is going down, all scientific farmers are seeking other employment than that where they have to compete with the whole world without protection, our valuable lands are being sold to negroes for cotton paid in installments yearly until paid, and our lands are gradually drifting off into the hands of this miserable, trifling race, which will not and can not maintain its present fertility. It strikes me when the fertility of our lands has been exhausted we are one and all below the mark of prosperity. It is an evident fact when the farmer prospers all prosper, therefore something must be done for the farmer before wage-earners can receive better wages.

Yours very respectfully,

W. A. WESSON.

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NO SYSTEM.

PERU, August 26, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—If laborers would use more energy and be more reliable, it would be better for them. There is no system of labor established here.

Yours,

J. M. L. McCracken.

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NO SYSTEM.

PIERWAY, September 28, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In regard to the needs of the wage-earners, would say that more work, more education, would tend to better conditions. However, we will never have any system of labor until turpentine is a thing of the past.

Respectfully,

J. F. BUTLER.

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LABOR SHOULD BE PAID IN CASH.

ROBERDEL, August 13, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—There should be a law to compel public works to pay their hands cash for labor. While they claim to pay all the way from fifty cents to a dollar they compel their hands to go to their commissary for their pay, and there charge or compel their laborers to pay two prices, and thus get their labor for less money than the farm hand gets for his work. There ought to



be a law enacted upon working hours for women and children in mills. I think there should be a law against loafers, making it a misdemeanor for a man to put his children in a mill and he himself lie in the shade and sleep, and hire some negro who ought to be on the farm to cut his wood and work his garden. These few suggestions may be used as far as profitable.

Yours fraternally,

W. F. BYRD.

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LABOR SHOULD BE PAID IN CASH.

ROBERTS, August 14, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—As to wage-earners, their positions are so diversified, I should be unable to answer in every particular. The man that hires should be compelled to pay the laborer his wages in money. It is generally paid in this country in goods or farm produce at the highest prices, while the same amount in money would buy more. I think the wage-earner would be benefited if all companies or corporations should be compelled to pay the laborer his wages when he has done his work, and not withhold it one month, as is done in some sections, much to the damage of the laborer. We need a general education law and a general reformation in politics, morals and religion. We need to come to the old and true landmarks, and every man help to build up his neighbor, every county the State, every State the Nation, and unless we do we may expect disaster and ruin to follow. God save the State and Nation.

Respectfully,

W. J. ROBERTS.

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MORE FREE SCHOOLS.

ROCKY HOCK, September 12, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We need more free schools for white people, their taxes to go to educate their children and negro taxes to educate theirs. We are tired of educating negroes to "sass" us.

Yours truly,

R. N. PRIVOTT.

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USE ECONOMY.

ROCKY MOUNT, July 30, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—It is very easy to suggest what is best for the working people, and yet at the same time we know that they will not adopt the suggestion. If the working people would only use simple economy and let the bar-rooms alone that would at once give all needed relief, in my opinion.

Respectfully yours,

R. H. RICKS.

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STICK TO WORK.

ROSEBORO, July 30, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—If the wage-earners would take care of their wages and stick to their wage-earning and not bother with politics, in ten years ninety-five per cent of them can have farms of their own. I suggest we have this done.

Respectfully,

M. M. HALL.

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UNIFORM WAGES.

SCUPPERNONG, September 12, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—There should be a uniform system, such as combination with the farms, to have uniform wages paid. For example, the upper section of my county thirty cents, the middle section forty cents and the lower end thirty-five for picking cotton.

Respectfully,

T. J. BASNIGHT.

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A GOOD RECORD.

SCUPPERNONG, September 15, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Having spent sixty-three summers and been on the farm fifty-eight years and in the war of the 60's and am yet here, I respond to your inquiry. The need of wage-earners, first, simple, honest laws, justly administered. Second, more education in the common branches, with more knowledge of hygiene. Third, more enterprise, more manufacturing, less speculation and more confidence. As to the stock law, where the lands are mostly fenced, the "no-fence law" is good, where the lands in the woods is good range and nine-tenths in the woods it would not be good. My own experience on these matters would convince any sane man, but I can not fully give it here. A few remarks might not be amiss. I was set free by my father February, 1858, worked a farm on shares, then taught school and educated myself, went into the war and came out with nothing and very poor, went to work on rented lands, bought woods, ditched and cleared it, made money and bought more land, married and raised children far from any school, paid taxes to school the children of others and schooled my own in my own private school-house, then gave two of them a course in an academy, and now have two small ones yet with me at home and am teaching them myself one hour per day, and I pay over thirty dollars taxes yearly. Am unable to take heavy exercise; have given to my children four good farms, hold sixteen

real estate mortgages and three more farms. Have lost many a dollar by men's dishonesty; never contracted a debt as much as fifty cents which I have not paid and do not owe fifty cents. Have been a Justice of the Peace twenty-five years since 1865, been a member of the Legislature one time, 1888 and 1889, and took the census one time in 1890, and it was offered to me this time. Never speculated, never cheated, "ask my neighbors." Have always paid something to churches and other causes, do not smoke, chew or use tobacco, use very little liquor, make good wine, and have held many an honest election. Never had a pistol, no man credits me on his book, or calls me a liar without a fight, and if you want to see me come to my house on my farm in Scuppernong Township, Washington County, N. C.

Respectfully,

J. H. SNELL.

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NEGROES THRIFTLESS.

SEABOARD, October 4, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In relation to the needs of wage-earners, I hardly know what could be done to benefit them. The labor of this county consists of the negro. I know but one thing that would benefit him, and that is to take care of his wages, and this they seem not to value any longer than they can get to some place to spend it.

Yours very truly,

W. E. HARRIS.

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NEED PUBLIC WORKS.

SEEDWELL, August 13, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In my judgment, if a system of public works could be established in this section it would benefit the laboring classes, it would give the surplus labor employment and get them out of the way of farm labor. The farmers would be benefited because it would give them a home market for their products.

Very truly yours,

Z. V. WATSON.

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LABORERS NEED STABILITY.

SPARTA, August 11, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Alleghany is a grass and stock county, and at this season of the year, while farmers are cutting their meadows, there is a demand for hands, almost more than can be reasonably supplied. My opinion is that stability would be to the wage-earner's interest. When he finds him a good man to work for he should stick to him and do everything in his power to



benefit his employer, by so doing he would gain confidence in him that would be to his financial interest. I think the Amendment, if ratified, and not considered unconstitutional, will advance education more than any compulsory school law that could be passed. It is hard to make men send their children to school, but the Amendment will encourage them to do so.

Yours,

W. I. HARP.

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DON'T RAISE ENOUGH GRAIN.

SPRUCE PINE, September 13, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I would make three suggestions about farming. First, the people don't sow wheat enough. Second, the farmers don't sow enough grass seed. The farmers seem to be industrious enough, but lack the knowledge of sowing grass seed and wheat and rye.

Respectfully,

CALVIN WOOD.

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WORK FOR INTEREST OF EMPLOYER.

STATESVILLE, August 9, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—As to the needs of the wage-earners on the farm, it is for them to be more punctual in discharge of their duties and study and work for the interests of their employers, so that they could become efficient and reliable, and thereby obtain better wages.

Yours,

W. M. DULIN.

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THE LABORER AND SMALL FARMER MAKE NOTHING.

STEWART, October 10, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—One of my suggestions for the wage-earners is for the law to curtail the merchant's per cent on goods and chattels, cut them down from their high position to twelve per cent on actual cost to them, and make it a misdemeanor to go over that per cent. The labor is not balanced right with all other callings and professions. The farmer finds it pretty hard to make both ends meet on his own land with hired labor, the laborer has nothing at the end, neither has the farmer, the profit goes to the merchant. This applies to the small farmer. The large farmer gets rations from the merchant to issue to his labor at actual cost so as to get orders from the farmer and make it out of one that has to trade it. Most all labor is paid with an order to a store.

Respectfully,

C. C. PATTERSON.

## IMPROVE PUBLIC ROADS.

STONY RIDGE, August 1, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—As to wage-earners, I do not see that any legislation in their behalf would be of any benefit without a corresponding injury to another class, the farmers or producers. Only a very few are making more than expenses. To improve the public roads of this State and some means to keep them so needs the attention of the legislators more than any other one subject that I know of.

Respectfully,

N. A. WOLFF.

## LABOR BADLY TREATED.

SUTTON, October 10, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Will say that the most of the laboring class are very ignorant and the wiser class will hire them for so much, and when pay time comes, "I have not the money, you will have to take an order," or "I will get what you need when I go to town," or "You will have to take some old clothes," or something besides money, or "You will have to leave, you don't suit me," and they deduct so much out for lost time until the laborer gets careless, and the next man he goes to he expects him to treat him the same way. Like things are now, it don't give the honest landlord any chance, or the smart laborer any chance, but I don't see how to mend it.

Respectfully,

W. H. WILLIAMS.

## RENT SYSTEM IMPOVERISHES LAND.

TOWNSVILLE, October 6, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—There is some scarcity of labor for cooks and house servants, though there are enough here for that purpose or any other if they would only work. The negro women have almost quit work of all kinds. I think there are but very few farmers but what are already too closely worked in the clean cultivated crops, and consequently the land is becoming closer and poorer; but cultivating more of the stubble crops, such as small grain, grasses, peas, etc., it would require less labor and keep the land in better condition. I think the prices of labor will be advanced some if cotton keeps at present price. The present system of renting land in the South will impoverish any land in the world.

Respectfully,

E. O. TAYLOR.

## NEED FACTORIES.

TRAP HILL, July 31, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We need more manufactories of different kinds in our midst, so as to give regular employment to laborers. We have a variety of good timber in this county. It should be manufactured here, but instead of that being done it is shipped off in the rough, consequently we don't get the profit out of our timber that we ought to, and it don't give our laboring men regular employment, therefore they are leaving here and going to other States, where they can get better wages and regular employment.

Respectfully,

J. S. HOLBROOK.

## LABOR WORTH WHAT IT WILL BRING.

VASHTI, October 8, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In regard to wage-earners, I am not well up on it, as there are not many around. When a man wants to work for wages he usually goes to some public works, as they can get better wages than the farmer can afford to pay. Webster, in his blue-back spelling book, says: "A piece of cloth, if good, is worth what it will bring." I think all the wage-earner needs is to do good work.

Respectfully,

J. A. McLAIN.

## OPPOSES DISCRIMINATING LAWS.

WASHINGTON, July 29, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The condition of skilled laborers is fairly good and their wages are relatively much better than the wages of farmers and other common laborers. The only way, so far as I can see, to improve their condition is to teach them that their interest lies in using all their influence, by vote or otherwise, against laws that discriminate in favor of certain classes and pursuits. The national protective tariff is the heaviest of all the burdens imposed on the farmer and the farm laborer. It is not possible for general prosperity to exist among those engaged in agricultural pursuits under the Dingley tariff now in force.

Very respectfully,

R. W. WHARTON.



## LABOR UNRELIABLE.

WAXHAW, August 2, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—If we could get wage hands to work more regular they would fare a great deal better, as cheap as provisions are. If provisions were higher they would do better, for they get fifty cents for one day's work and one dollar will feed them one week, and the negro will work one or two days and then lie up the balance of the week.

Respectfully, ,

S. J. RICHARDSON.

## NEED CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT.

WEAVERVILLE, July 27, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—What our laboring people need to make them more prosperous is more constant employment at good compensation, however that may be brought about.

Respectfully,

T. H. WEAVER.

## REDUCE HOURS OF LABOR.

WILMINGTON, August 1, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The only remedy I can see for the wage-earners, or the wealthy either, is the reduction of the hours of labor. Within the last few years there has been a vast quantity of labor-saving machinery, both agricultural and mechanical. One does the work of from five to ten men, thus throwing out, or making tramps of a vast number of people. This could be remedied by reducing the hours and keeping all at work to produce the same. We also need legislation on rates of interest, should be reduced far below present rates, so the poorer class would be able to borrow and not pay all to capital. Railroads should be owned by the State, or restricted in their operation and made to serve the people better.

Respectfully,

E. G. BARNITZ.

## WAGES TOO HIGH.

WILLIAMS, August 30, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think that with the labor at present prices no farmer can sell the crop a hireling can make and pay him off and leave him anything like a reasonable per cent on the money invested.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN LONG.

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HUSBAND EARNINGS.

WILLOW, September 22, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—If the wage-earners could be induced to make better time and teach them to husband their earnings I think it would benefit them very much.

Very respectfully,

J. F. BOND.

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CONDITION IMPROVED.

YELLOW CREEK, August 3, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Owing to the opening up of mines and the lumber business here, I think the condition of wage-earners has much improved. Hands get reasonably good wages and most of them steady employment.

Yours,

O. P. WILLIAMS.

## CHAPTER II.

### TRADES.

The tables in this chapter are compiled from blanks received from representative men in the different trades and gives the conditions existing among about 30,000 mechanics throughout the State. These tables are arranged by subjects which will enable the reader to more thoroughly study the conditions of the wage earners. There is improvement all along the line, due largely to the wave of organization that is sweeping over the State, and the prospect for the future greatly improved condition of the mechanic was never brighter.

A brief synopsis of the tables in this chapter shows the following:

Thirty-four per cent report increase of wages, eleven per cent a decrease, fifty-three per cent no change, and two per cent make no report.

Fifty-five per cent are paid weekly, twelve per cent bi-weekly, nineteen per cent monthly, one per cent daily, one per cent irregular, and twelve per cent make no report.

Eighty per cent favor weekly payment, eleven per cent monthly, two per cent bi weekly, and seven per cent make no report.

Eighty-three per cent are paid cash in full, sixteen per cent part cash, and one per cent make no report.

Fifty seven per cent make full time, thirty-eight per cent part time, and five per cent make no report.

Forty-four per cent work overtime, forty-eight per cent do not work overtime, and eight per cent make no report.

Seventy-six per cent report cost of living increased, five per cent decreased, sixteen per cent no change, and two per cent make no report.

Thirty-six per cent report policy of employers toward employes



good, seventeen per cent fair, twenty per cent unfavorable, and twenty-seven per cent make no report.

Eighty-five per cent adults and eighty-three per cent of apprentices read and write.

Highest average wages per day \$2.26, lowest 96 cents.

Average number hours per day  $10\frac{1}{2}$ , favor average day of  $9\frac{1}{2}$  hours.

Eighty-seven per cent favor establishing number hours per day by law, ten per cent oppose it, and three per cent make no report.

Average age apprentice should enter trade seventeen, sixty-nine per cent favor fixing age apprentice should enter trade by law, twenty-three per cent oppose it, and eight per cent make no report. Average proportion of apprentices to journeymen one to four.

Sixty-seven per cent favor indentured apprenticeship, twelve per cent oppose it, and twenty-one per cent make no report. Average time apprentice should serve three and one-half years.

Seventy-five per cent report an improvement in education, twenty-three per cent no improvement, and three per cent make no report.

Sixty-two per cent report improvement in morals, thirty per cent no improvement, and eight per cent make no report.

Thirty-five per cent report financial condition fair, thirty one per cent good, twenty-five per cent poor, and nine per cent make no report.

Sixty per cent report financial condition improving, forty per cent no improvement.

Ninety-five per cent favor compulsory education, five per cent oppose it.

The letters published in this chapter give the views of the wage-earners on their conditions and what will best improve them. These letters will be found of peculiar interest to those interested in the labor question.

The letters on the subject of compulsory education written by mechanics are published in chapter on compulsory education.

TABLE NO. 1. — Showing Highest and Lowest Wages, Etc.

Trade	Member Labor Union?	Highest Wages per Day?	Lowest Wages per Day?	Have Wages Increased or Decreased?	Has Labor- Saving Machinery Increased Wages?
Barber	no			increased	no.
Do	no	\$2. 00		do	no.
Blacksmith	no	1. 50	\$1. 00	decreased	no.
Do	no	1. 25	. 75	increased	yes.
Do	no	1. 50	. 75	do	no.
Do	no	2. 00	. 75	no	no.
Do	no	. 75	. 40	no	no.
Do	no	1. 25	1. 00	no	no.
Do	no	1. 75	. 75	no	no.
Do	no	1. 50	. 60	increased	no.
Do	no	2. 00	1. 50	no	no.
Do	no	2. 00	1. 25	no	no.
Do	no	2. 50	1. 00	increased	yes.
Do	no	2. 50	1. 00	do	no.
Do	no	1. 50		do	no.
Do	no	1. 25	1. 00	no	no.
Do	no	1. 50	1. 00	no	no.
Do	no	1. 90	1. 00	increased	no.
Do	no	2. 00	. 75	no	no.
Do	no	2. 00	. 75	increased	no.
Do	no			no	no.
Do	no	1. 50	1. 00	increased	no.
Do	no	2. 00	1. 00	do	no.
Do	no	2. 00	1. 00	no	
Do	no	2. 50	. 75	no	no.
Do	no				no.
Do	no	1. 50	1. 00	no	no.
Do	no	1. 00		decreased	yes.
Do	no	1. 00		increased	
Do	no	1. 50	1. 00	no	
Do	no	3. 00	. 50		
Do	no	1. 50	. 50	no	no.
Bookkeeper	no			increased	no.
Do	no	3. 00	1. 00	no	no.
Brickmason	no	1. 50	. 75	decreased	no.
Do	no	4. 00	1. 25	increased	
Do	no	2. 50	1. 00	do	no.
Do	no	3. 00	2. 00	do	no.
Do	no	3. 00	1. 50	do	
Do	no	3. 50	1. 00	do	
Do	no	4. 00	1. 00	do	no.
Do	yes	1. 00	. 35	do	no.
Do	no	1. 50	1. 00	decreased	no.
Do	no	3. 00	. 50	increased	no.
Do	no	3. 00	. 75	do	no.
Do	no	1. 75	1. 00	no	no.

TABLE NO. 1.—*Continued.*

Trade.	Member Labor Union?	Highest Wages per Day?	Lowest Wages per Day?	Have Wages Increased or Decreased?	Has Labor- Saving Machinery Increased Wages?
Brickmason	no	\$1. 75	\$0. 60	no	no.
Do	no	1. 50	. 60	decreased	no.
Do	no	3. 00	. 75	do	no.
Do	no	4. 50		increased	no.
Do	no	2. 50	1. 00	do	yes.
Cabinet-maker	no	1. 00	. 65	no	no.
Do	no	1. 50	1. 00	no	no.
Do	no	2. 75	. 60	no	no.
Do	yes	1. 00	. 75	increased	yes.
Do	no	1. 50	. 50	do	no.
Do	yes	1. 25	. 60	no	no.
Car inspector	no	2. 50	1. 50	no	no.
Carpenter	no	2. 25	. 75	no	no.
Do	no	4. 00	. 75	no	no.
Do	no	1. 00	. 25	increased	no.
Do	no	2. 00	1. 00	no	no.
Do	no	2. 00	1. 25	decreased	no.
Do	no	2. 50	1. 00	no	no.
Do	no	2. 50	1. 25	no	no.
Do	no	1. 50	. 65	no	no.
Do	no	1. 00	. 60	no	no.
Do	no	2. 00	1. 00	no	no.
Do	yes	3. 00	1. 25	increased	no.
Do	yes	3. 00	1. 00	do	yes.
Do	no	2. 00	. 75	no	no.
Do	no	2. 00	1. 00	no	no.
Do	no	1. 50	. 50	increased	no.
Do	no	1. 50	. 60	do	no.
Do	no	1. 50	. 60	do	no.
Do	no	2. 00	1. 00	no	no.
Do	no	2. 00	1. 25	no	no.
Do	no	3. 50	1. 00	increased	yes.
Do		3. 00	1. 00	no	no.
Do	no	2. 00		increased	yes.
Do	no	2. 00	1. 00	no	no.
Do	no	1. 50	. 75	increased	no.
Do	no	1. 50	. 60	do	yes.
Do	no	2. 00	. 50	decreased	no.
Do	no	1. 50	1. 00	no	no.
Do	no	1. 50	1. 00	no	no.
Do	no	2. 50	2. 00	no	no.
Do	no	1. 25	. 60	no	no.
Do	no	4. 00	. 30	no	no.
Do	yes	2. 00	1. 00	increased	no.
Do	yes	2. 25	1. 25	do	no.
Do	no	1. 75	. 60	no	no.



TABLE NO. 1.—*Continued.*

Trade.	Member Labor Union?	Highest Wages per Day?	Lowest Wages per Day?	Have Wages Increased or Decreased?	Has Labor- Saving Machinery Increased Wages?
Carpenter	no	\$1. 00	\$0. 65	decreased	no.
Do	no	2. 50	.60	increased	yes.
Do	no	1. 50	.60	decreased	no.
Do	no	1. 00	.75	increased	no.
Do	yes	1. 75	.80	do	no.
Do	no	2. 50	.80	decreased	no.
Do	no	1. 40	1. 00	no	no.
Do	yes	2. 20	.75	increased	no.
Do	yes	1. 80	1. 00	do	no.
Do	yes	2. 00	.75	no	no.
Do	no	2. 50	.50	increased	no.
Do	no	2. 50	.75	do	yes.
Do	no	2. 00	.60	no	no.
Do	no	1. 75	.75	no	no.
Do	no	2. 00	1. 00	no	no.
Do	no	1. 25	.60	decreased	no.
Do	no	1. 75	1. 00	do	yes.
Do	no	1. 50	.75	do	no.
Do	no	1. 25	.75	no	no.
Do	no	2. 00	.75	no	no.
Do	no	5. 00	.75	no	no.
Do	no	1. 50	.75	increased	no.
Do	no	2. 00	.75	no	no.
Do	no	1. 50	.50	increased	yes.
Do	no	1. 50	.75	no	no.
Do	no	1. 50	.50	no	no.
Do	no	2. 00	.75	no	no.
Do	yes	1. 50	.65	decreased	no.
Do	no	2. 00	.75	no	yes.
Do	no	2. 00	.75	no	no.
Do	no	3. 00	1. 25	increased	no.
Do	no	1. 25	1. 00	no	no.
Do	no	1. 25	.60	no	no.
Do	no	1. 50	.75	no	no.
Do	no	1. 50	.75	no	no.
Do	no	2. 50	1. 00	no	no.
Do	no	2. 00	1. 00	no	no.
Do	no	3. 00	.75	no	no.
Do	no	1. 50	.75	increased	no.
Do	no	2. 50	.75	do	no.
Do	yes	2. 00	.75	no	no.
Carriage maker	no	1. 50	.60	increased	no.
Do	no	2. 00	.50	no	no.
Carriage trimmer	no	2. 50	.45	no	no.
Clerk	no			no	no.
Do	no	2. 50	.75	decreased	no.

TABLE NO. 1.—*Continued.*

Trade.	Member Labor Union?	Highest Wages per Day?	Lowest Wages per Day?	Have Wages Increased or Decreased?	Has Labor- Saving Machinery Increased. Wages?
Clerk .....	no .....	\$1. 50	\$0. 75	increased .....	no.
Do .....	no .....	1. 50	. 35	do .....	
Do .....	no .....	1. 50	. 50	do .....	no.
Do .....	no .....	2. 00	. 40	no .....	no.
Conductor .....	yes .....	4. 70	2. 25	increased .....	no.
Contractor .....	no .....	2. 25	1. 25	do .....	no.
Cooper .....	no .....	1. 30		no .....	no.
<i>Cotton Mill—</i>					
Beamer .....	yes .....	1. 40	1. 25	increased .....	no.
Do .....	yes .....	1. 35	1. 25	decreased .....	no.
Do .....	no .....			no .....	no.
Carder .....	yes .....	. 75	. 60		
Do .....	no .....			increased .....	yes.
Card grinder .....	no .....	2. 00	. 75	do .....	no.
Dyer .....	yes .....	3. 50	. 75	no .....	no.
Do .....	no .....	3. 00	1. 00	no .....	no.
Do .....	no .....	4. 50		no .....	no.
Finisher .....	yes .....	1. 00	. 60	no .....	no.
Inspector .....	yes .....	. 75	. 75	no .....	no.
Loom-fixer .....	yes .....	1. 25	1. 00	no .....	no.
Do .....	no .....	1. 75	1. 25	no .....	no.
Do .....	no .....	1. 50		no .....	no.
Do .....	no .....	1. 75	1. 25	no .....	no.
Do .....	no .....	1. 50	. 75	no .....	no.
Do .....	no .....	1. 25	1. 00	no .....	no.
Do .....	no .....	1. 50	. 80	no .....	no.
Operative .....	no .....			no .....	no.
Do .....	yes .....	1. 00	. 50	decreased .....	no.
Do .....	yes .....	1. 25	. 72	no .....	no.
Do .....	no .....	1. 50	1. 25	no .....	no.
Do .....	no .....			no .....	no.
Do .....	no .....	2. 00	. 75	no .....	no.
Do .....	no .....	1. 50	. 20	increased .....	no.
Do .....	no .....	3. 50	. 75	do .....	yes.
Do .....	no .....	. 70	. 40	do .....	no.
Overseer .....	no .....	5. 00	1. 50	do .....	yes.
Do .....	no .....			do .....	no.
Spinner .....	no .....	2. 00		no .....	no.
Do .....	no .....	1. 65	1. 35	no .....	no.
Do .....	no .....	1. 50	. 75	no .....	no.
Do .....	no .....	1. 75	1. 00	increased .....	yes.
Superintendent .....	no .....	5. 00	2. 00	no .....	no.
Do .....	no .....				no.
Weaver .....	yes .....			decreased .....	no.
Do .....	no .....	2. 75		no .....	

TABLE NO. 1.—*Continued.*

Trade.	Member Labor Union?	Highest Wages per Day?	Lowest Wages per Day?	Have Wages Increased or Decreased?	Has Labor- Saving Machinery Increased Wages?
<i>Cotton Mill—</i>					
Weaver .....	no .....	\$1. 50	\$0. 75	no .....	no.
Do .....	no .....	1. 35	. 20	no .....	no.
Do .....	no .....		. 40	no .....	no.
Decorator .....	no .....	2. 50	1. 00	decreased ..	no.
Druggist .....	no .....	1. 50		increased ..	no.
Engineer .....	no .....	2. 50		do .....	no.
Do .....	no .....	1. 25	. 75	do .....	no.
Do .....	no .....	3. 00	1. 50	no .....	no.
Do .....	yes .....	5. 70	3. 00	no .....	no.
Do .....	no .....			no .....	
Do .....	no .....	3. 00	. 75	decreased ..	no.
Do .....	no .....	1. 34	1. 00	do .....	yes.
Do .....	no .....	3. 00	. 75	no .....	no.
Do .....	no .....	2. 00	1. 00	increased ..	no.
Do .....	yes .....	1. 25	. 75	do .....	no.
Do .....	no .....			do .....	no.
Do .....	no .....	2. 50		no .....	no.
Do .....	no .....	3. 00	1. 50	no .....	no.
Do .....	yes .....	1. 25	. 60	no .....	no.
Fireman .....	yes .....	1. 25	. 60	no .....	no.
Do .....	no .....	1. 00	. 80	no .....	no.
Foreman .....	no .....	4. 00	1. 00	no .....	no.
Glazier .....	no .....	2. 00	. 75	increased ..	no.
Harness Maker .....	no .....	3. 00	. 50	increased ..	no.
Do .....	no .....	. 75	. 40	no .....	no.
Do .....	no .....	2. 00		no .....	yes.
House Mover .....	no .....	5. 00	2. 50	no .....	no.
Jeweler .....	no .....	4. 00	1. 50	no .....	no.
Do .....	no .....	3. 00	1. 00	no .....	no.
Do .....	no .....	3. 50	1. 50	increased ..	no.
Do .....	no .....	5. 00	1. 50	no .....	no.
Lather .....	yes .....	2. 50	1. 25	increased ..	
Letter-carrier .....	yes .....	2. 35	1. 60	no .....	no.
Machinist .....	no .....	5. 50	. 50	increased ..	no.
Do .....	no .....	5. 50	1. 85	no .....	yes.
Do .....	no .....	2. 75	. 75	increased ..	yes.
Do .....	no .....	2. 50	1. 00	decreased ..	no.



TABLE NO. 1.—*Continued.*

Trade.	Member Labor Union?	Highest Wages per Day?	Lowest Wages per Day?	Have Wages Increased or Decreased?	Has Labor- Saving Machinery Increased Wages?
Machinist	no	\$2. 75	\$1. 75	increased	yes.
Do	no	2. 25	. 90	do	no.
Do	yes	2. 65	1. 50	no	no.
Do	no	6. 00	1. 35	decreased	no.
Do	no	3. 00	1. 50	no	yes.
Do	no	5. 00		no	no.
Do	no	2. 50		no	no.
Do	no	6. 00	2. 00	no	no.
Do	no	2. 00	. 75	no	no.
Do	no	1. 50	1. 00	increased	yes.
Do	no	5. 00	. 75	do	no.
Do	no	2. 00	1. 00	do	
Miller	no	1. 00	. 25	no	no.
Do	no	2. 50	. 75	no	no.
Do	yes	1. 00	. 40	no	no.
Do	no			increased	
Mill (saw).	no	7. 00	. 25	no	no.
Do	no	8. 00	. 25	increased	yes.
Do	no	6. 00	2. 50	no	no.
Millwright	no	2. 50	1. 00	no	
Do	no			no	no.
Moulder		2. 75	2. 00	increased	no.
Newspaper	no	3. 00	1. 00	no	no.
Painter	no	1. 50	1. 25	no	
Do	no	1. 00	. 50	decreased	no.
Do	no	2. 00	1. 00	increased	yes.
Do	no	1. 25	. 50	decreased	no.
Do	no	1. 50	. 50	no	no.
Do	no	1. 50	. 75	decreased	no.
Do	no	1. 50	. 75	increased	
Do	no	2. 25	. 75	no	no.
Do	no	1. 50	. 40	decreased	no.
Do	no	2. 50	. 50	no	no.
Do	no	2. 50	. 75	no	no.
Do	no	1. 25	1. 00	increased	yes.
Do	no	2. 50	. 50	no	yes.
Do	no	3. 50	. 75	increased	yes.
Pilot	no	1. 25	. 60	decreased	no.
Plasterer	yes	3. 50	3. 00	increased	no.
Do	yes	3. 00	2. 00	no	no.
Do	no	3. 00	3. 00	increased	

TABLE NO. 1.—*Continued.*

Trade.	Member Labor Union?	Highest Wages per Day?	Lowest Wages per Day?	Have Wages Increased or Decreased?	Has Labor- Saving Machinery Increased Wages?
Plumber .....	yes .....	\$3. 00	\$2. 00	increased .....	no.
Do .....	yes .....	3. 00	1. 50	do .....	no.
Do .....	no .....	4. 00	1. 50	no .....	no.
Printer .....	no .....	1. 17	. 50	increased .....	no.
Do .....	yes .....	2. 75	2. 00	no .....	yes.
Do .....	no .....	1. 20	-----	decreased .....	no.
Do .....	no .....	1. 75	-----	increased .....	no.
Do .....	no .....	1. 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	1. 00	no .....	no.
Do .....	yes .....	2. 50	1. 50	no .....	no.
Do .....	yes .....	2. 80	1. 50	no .....	no.
Do .....	yes .....	2. 00	1. 00	no .....	no.
Do .....	yes .....	2. 50	1. 50	no .....	no.
Do .....	yes .....	3. 33 $\frac{1}{3}$	1. 50	no .....	yes.
Do .....	no .....	2. 25	-----	no .....	no.
Do .....	no .....	-----	-----	no .....	no.
Do .....	no .....	2. 00	-----	no .....	no.
Do .....	no .....	1. 72 $\frac{1}{2}$	. 75	no .....	no.
Do .....	yes .....	4. 16 $\frac{2}{3}$	2. 33 $\frac{1}{3}$	increased .....	yes.
Do .....	yes .....	4. 16 $\frac{2}{3}$	2. 33 $\frac{1}{3}$	no .....	no.
Do .....	yes .....	4. 16 $\frac{2}{3}$	2. 33 $\frac{1}{3}$	-----	yes.
Do .....	yes .....	4. 16 $\frac{2}{3}$	2. 33 $\frac{1}{3}$	increased .....	yes.
Do .....	yes .....	-----	-----	no .....	no.
Do .....	no .....	1. 00	. 75	no .....	no.
Saw Filer .....	no .....	5. 00	2. 50	no .....	no.
Sawyer .....	no .....	4. 00	-----	no .....	no.
Do .....	no .....	1. 25	1. 00	no .....	no.
Do .....	no .....	1. 00	. 50	decreas .....	no.
Do .....	yes .....	1. 00	. 60	increa .....	no.
Section Master .....	no .....	1. 55	1. 25	do .....	no.
Shoemaker .....	no .....	1. 00	. 75	decreased .....	no.
Do .....	no .....	-----	-----	do .....	no.
Station Agent .....	no .....	-----	-----	no .....	yes.
Stone-cutter .....	no .....	3. 00	1. 25	no .....	no.
Do .....	no .....	4. 00	1. 50	no .....	no.
Tailor .....	no .....	-----	-----	increased .....	no.
Teacher .....	no .....	2. 00	1. 00	no .....	no.
Telegrapher .....	no .....	5. 00	1. 65	increased .....	no.
Tinner .....	no .....	-----	-----	do .....	no.

TABLE NO. 1.—*Continued.*

Trade.	Member Labor Union?	Highest Wages per Day?	Lowest Wages per Day?	Have Wages Increased or Decreased?	Has Labor- Saving Machinery Increased Wages?
Tinner .....	no .....	\$4. 00	\$0. 60	no .....	no.
Tobacco-worker .....	no .....	1. 25	. 60	decreased ..	no.
Do .....	no .....	1. 25	. 60	do .....	no.
Do .....	no .....	1. 00	. 35	no .....	yes.
Do .....	no .....	1. 25	. 40	no .....	no.
Do .....	yes .....	2. 50	. 40	increased ..	no.
Wagon-maker .....	no .....	1. 50	. 50	no .....	no.
Do .....	no .....	1. 60	. 35	no .....	no.
Do .....	no .....	1. 50	1. 50	no .....	no.
Do .....	no .....	1. 50	1. 00	no .....	no.
Wheelwright .....	no .....	1. 00	. 90	increased ..	no.
Do .....	no .....	1. 00	1. 00	no .....	no.
Do .....	no .....	2. 00	. 50	no .....	no.
Do .....	no .....	2. 00	1. 00	no .....	yes.



TABLE NO. 2.—*Showing Wages per Day, How and When Paid.*

Trade.	How do You Work?	Wages per Day?	Paid Weekly or Monthly?	Favor Weekly or Monthly Payment?	Paid Cash in Full?
Barber -----	commission -----		weekly -----	weekly -----	yes.
Do -----	week -----	\$2. 00	do -----	do -----	yes.
Blacksmith -----	day -----		daily -----		yes.
Do -----	job -----			weekly -----	yes.
Do -----					yes.
Do -----	day -----	1. 25	monthly -----	weekly -----	no.
Do -----	do -----		weekly -----	do -----	yes.
Do -----	do -----	1. 75	irregular -----	do -----	yes.
Do -----	do -----	1. 00	weekly -----	do -----	yes.
Do -----	do -----	1. 75	monthly -----	do -----	yes.
Do -----	do -----	2. 00	weekly -----	do -----	yes.
Do -----	month -----	2. 25	monthly -----	monthly -----	yes.
Do -----	contract -----				no.
Do -----	job -----		daily -----		yes.
Do -----	day -----	1. 25	weekly -----	weekly -----	yes.
Do -----	do -----	1. 25			yes.
Do -----	do -----	1. 40	bi weekly -----	weekly -----	yes.
Do -----	do -----	1. 50	do -----	do -----	yes.
Do -----	do -----	2. 00	weekly -----	do -----	no.
Do -----	job -----			do -----	no.
Do -----	day -----	1. 50	monthly -----	monthly -----	yes.
Do -----	week -----		weekly -----		yes.
Do -----	month -----		monthly -----	weekly -----	yes.
Do -----	job -----			do -----	no.
Do -----	do -----			do -----	no.
Do -----	do -----	1. 00		do -----	no.
Do -----	day -----	1. 25	weekly -----	do -----	yes.
Do -----	week -----	1. 50	do -----	do -----	yes.
Do -----	day -----	1. 00	do -----	do -----	yes.
Book keeper -----	month -----		monthly -----		yes.
Do -----	do -----	1. 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	weekly -----	weekly -----	yes.
Brickmason -----	day -----	1. 50		weekly -----	no.
Do -----	contract -----			do -----	yes.
Do -----	week -----		weekly -----	do -----	yes.
Do -----	day -----	2. 50	do -----	do -----	yes.
Do -----	do -----	3. 00	do -----	do -----	yes.
Do -----	do -----	3. 00	do -----	do -----	yes.
Do -----	do -----	2. 50	do -----	do -----	yes.
Do -----	week -----	1. 00	bi-weekly -----	monthly -----	yes.
Do -----	day -----	1. 50		weekly -----	no.
Do -----	do -----	2. 75	weekly -----	do -----	yes.
Do -----	do -----	2. 50	do -----	do -----	yes.
Do -----	do -----	1. 75	do -----	do -----	yes.
Do -----	day -----	1. 75	do -----	do -----	yes.
Do -----	do -----	1. 50	do -----	do -----	yes.
Do -----	do -----	2. 00	do -----	do -----	no.

TABLE NO. 2.—*Continued.*

Trade.	How do You Work?	Wages per Day?	Paid Weekly or Monthly?	Favor Weekly or Monthly Payment?	Paid Cash in Full?
Brickmason	day	\$3.00	weekly	weekly	yes.
Do	do	2.00	do	do	yes.
Cabinet-maker	day	.75	on demand		yes.
Do	do	1.50	weekly	weekly	yes.
Do	month	2.78	monthly	do	yes.
Do	day	.80	bi-weekly	do	yes.
Do	do	1.25	weekly	do	no.
Do	do	1.25	bi-weekly	do	yes.
Car inspector	month	1.50	monthly	monthly	yes.
Carpenter	day	2.25	weekly	weekly	yes.
Do	do	1.50	do	do	yes.
Do	contract				no.
Do	day	2.00	weekly	weekly	yes.
Do	do	1.25	do	do	yes.
Do	do	2.00	do	do	yes.
Do	do	1.50	do	do	no.
Do	do	.85	monthly	do	no.
Do	do	2.00	weekly	do	yes.
Do	do	2.50	do	do	yes.
Do	do	2.00	do	do	yes.
Do	month		monthly	do	yes.
Do	day	1.50	weekly	do	yes.
Do	do	1.00	do	do	no.
Do	week	1.25	do	do	no.
Do	job		do	do	yes.
Do	day	2.00	do	do	yes.
Do	do	1.50	do	do	yes.
Do	do		do	do	yes.
Do	day	2.00	do	do	no.
Do	contract				yes.
Do	job			weekly	yes.
Do	day	1.25	weekly	monthly	no.
Do	do	1.50	do	weekly	yes.
Do	do	2.00	do	do	no.
Do	do	1.50	do	do	yes.
Do	do	2.50	do	do	yes.
Do	do	1.00	do	do	yes.
Do	do	1.50	do	do	yes.
Do	do	1.75	do	monthly	yes.
Do	do	2.00	do	weekly	yes.
Do	do	1.00	bi-weekly	do	yes.
Do	do	1.00	weekly	do	yes.
Do	do	2.00	monthly	do	no.
Do	do	2.00	weekly	do	yes.
Do	do	3.00	do	do	yes.
Do	do	1.25	do	monthly	yes.

TABLE NO. 2.—Continued.

Trade.	How do You Work?	Wages per Day?	Paid Weekly or Monthly?	Favor Weekly or Monthly Payment?	Paid Cash in Full?
Carpenter	day	\$1.50	weekly	weekly	no.
Do	do	1.00	do	do	yes.
Do	do	1.25	do	do	yes.
Do	do	1.50	do	do	yes.
Do	do	1.25	do	do	yes.
Do	do	1.85	monthly	monthly	yes.
Do	do	1.55	do	weekly	yes.
Do	do	1.65	weekly	do	yes.
Do	do	1.50	bi-weekly	do	yes.
Do	do	1.00	weekly	do	yes.
Do	do	1.50	do	do	yes.
Do	do	1.75	do	do	yes.
Do	do	1.50	do	do	no.
Do	do	1.25	monthly	do	yes.
Do	do	1.50	do	do	yes.
Do	week		weekly		yes.
Do	day	1.00		weekly	no.
Do	do	1.00	weekly	do	yes.
Do	do	1.00	do	do	no.
Do	do	1.25		bi-weekly	yes.
Do	do	1.25	weekly	weekly	yes.
Do	do	1.50	do	do	yes.
Do	day	1.50		do	yes.
Do	do	2.00	bi-weekly	do	yes.
Do	do	1.25	weekly	do	yes.
Do	do	1.25	do	do	yes.
Do	do	1.50	do	do	yes.
Do	do	1.50	do	do	yes.
Do	contract		do	do	yes.
Do	day	1.00	do	do	yes.
Do	do	1.35	bi-weekly	do	yes.
Do				do	yes.
Do	day	1.25	weekly	do	yes.
Do	do	1.00	do	do	yes.
Do	do	1.75	do	do	yes.
Carriage maker			do	do	yes.
Do	day		do	do	yes.
Carriage trimmer	day	2.50	bi-weekly	do	yes.
Clerk			monthly	do	
Do	week	2.50	weekly	do	yes.
Do	day	1.25	do	monthly	yes.
Do	month		monthly	do	yes.
Do	do	1.16 $\frac{2}{3}$	do	weekly	no.
Conductor	trip	4.35	do	monthly	yes.



TABLE NO. 2.—*Continued.*

Trade.	How do You Work ?	Wages per Day?	Paid Weekly or Monthly?	Favor Weekly or Monthly Payment?	Paid Cash in Full?
Cooper	piece		weekly	weekly	yes.
<i>Cotton Mill—</i>					
Beamer	day	\$1.50	do	do	no.
Do	do	1.35	do	do	yes.
Do	do	1.36	monthly	do	yes.
Carder	do	.75	weekly	do	yes.
Do	do	2.00	bi-weekly	bi-weekly	yes.
Card grinder	do	.75	weekly	weekly	yes.
Dyer	do	1.50	do	do	yes.
Do	do	3.00	do	do	yes.
Do	do	2.00	monthly	monthly	yes.
Finisher	do	1.00	weekly	do	yes.
Inspector	do	.75	do	weekly	yes.
Loom-fixer	do	1.25	do	do	yes.
Do	do	1.40	bi-weekly	do	yes.
Do	do	1.50	do		yes.
Do	do	1.50	do		yes.
Do	do	1.50	do	weekly	yes.
Do	do	1.25	monthly	do	yes.
Do	do	1.25	do	do	yes.
Operative	do	1.50	weekly	do	yes.
Do	do	.90	do	do	yes.
Do	do	1.00	do	do	yes.
Do	do	1.25	bi-weekly	do	yes.
Do	do		weekly	do	yes.
Do	do	1.50	monthly	do	yes.
Do	piece	1.50	bi-weekly	bi-weekly	yes.
Do	day	1.75	do	weekly	yes.
Do	do	.70	do	bi-weekly	yes.
Overseer	do		weekly	weekly	yes.
Do	do		bi-weekly	do	yes.
Spinner	do	2.00	monthly	monthly	yes.
Do	do	1.50	bi-weekly	weekly	yes.
Do	do	1.25	do	bi-weekly	yes.
Do	piece		do	weekly	yes.
Superintendent	day	2.25	weekly	do	yes.
Do	do		do	do	yes.
Weaver	piece	.90	do	do	yes.
Do	day		monthly	monthly	yes.
Do	piece	1.25	do	weekly	no.
Do	do		do	do	yes.
Do	do	.90	weekly	do	yes.
Decorator	day	2.50	do	do	no.
Druggist	month		monthly	do	yes.
Engineer	do		do		no.

TABLE NO. 2.—Continued.

Trade.	How do You Work?	Wages per Day?	Paid Weekly or Monthly?	Favor Weekly or Monthly Payment?	Paid Cash in Full?
Engineer	day	\$0. 75	weekly	weekly	yes.
Do	do	3. 00	do	do	yes.
Do	trip	4. 25	monthly	monthly	yes.
Do	day	2. 00	bi-weekly	do	yes.
Do	month	1. 50	monthly	weekly	yes.
Do	do	1. 34	do	do	no.
Do	week	. 83 $\frac{1}{3}$	weekly	do	yes.
Do	day	1. 25	do	do	yes.
Do	do	1. 00	bi-weekly	do	yes.
Do				monthly	
Do				weekly	yes.
Do				do	
Do	day	1. 25	weekly	do	no.
Fireman	do	1. 25	do	do	no.
Do	do	1. 00	do	do	no.
Foreman	do	3. 00	do	do	yes.
Glazier	do	1. 25	do	do	yes.
Harness maker	do	1. 00		do	yes.
Do			weekly	do	yes.
Do	day	1. 25	do	do	yes.
House mover	week	5. 00	contract	do	yes.
Jeweler	do		weekly	do	yes.
Do	do	2. 00	do	do	yes.
Do	job			do	yes.
Do				do	
Lather	day	2. 00	weekly	do	yes.
Letter carrier	month	2. 35	monthly	monthly	yes.
Machinist	day	3. 00	daily	weekly	yes.
Do	year		monthly	monthly	yes.
Do	hour		weekly	weekly	yes.
Do	day	1. 00	do	do	yes.
Do	hour	2. 50	do	do	yes.
Do	day	1. 50	monthly	monthly	yes.
Do	do	2. 50	do	weekly	no.
Do	month	1. 55	do	monthly	yes.
Do	day	2. 00	do	do	no.
Do	do	5. 00			yes.
Do				weekly	yes.
Do	month	3. 00	monthly		yes.
Do	day	1. 25	do	weekly	yes.

TABLE NO. 2.—*Continued.*

Trade.	How do You Work?	Wages per Day?	Paid Weekly or Monthly?	Favor Weekly or Monthly Payment?	Paid Cash in Full?
Machinist	day	\$1. 50	weekly	weekly	yes.
Do	month	2. 25	bi-weekly	do	yes.
Do	week	2. 00	weekly	do	no.
Miller	day	1. 00	do	do	yes.
Do	do	1. 00	do	do	no.
Do	do	1. 00	weekly	do	yes.
Do	year				yes.
Miller (saw)			monthly	monthly	yes.
Do	month		do	do	yes.
Do	do	2. 50	do	weekly	no.
Millwright	day	2. 50		do	yes.
Do	do	2. 00	monthly	do	no.
Moulder	do	3. 50	weekly	do	yes.
Newspaper	week		do	do	yes.
Painter	day	1. 50	contract	do	yes.
Do	do	1. 00	monthly	do	yes.
Do	do	1. 50	weekly	do	yes.
Do	contract			do	yes.
Do	day	1. 50	weekly	do	yes.
Do	week	1. 50	do	do	no.
Do	day	1. 00	weekly	do	yes.
Do	do	1. 25	do	do	yes.
Do	do	1. 50	do	do	no.
Do	do	2. 50	bi-weekly	do	yes.
Do	do	1. 50	weekly	do	no.
Do	do	1. 25	do	do	yes.
Do	do	2. 50	do	monthly	yes.
Do	month	2. 30	monthly	weekly	yes.
Pilot	do	1. 25	do	monthly	yes.
Plasterer	day	3. 00	bi-weekly	weekly	yes.
Do	do	3. 00	weekly	do	yes.
Do	do	3. 00	do	do	yes.
Plumber	week	3. 00	do	do	yes.
Do	day	3. 00	do	do	yes.
Do	do	2. 50	do	do	yes.
Printer	do	. 75		do	yes.
Do	do		weekly	do	yes.
Do	do	1. 20	do	dy	yes.
Do	month	. 75	do	do	yes.



TABLE NO. 2.—*Continued.*

Trade.	How do You Work?	Wages per Day?	Paid Weekly or Monthly?	Favor Weekly or Monthly Payment?	Paid Cash in Full?
Printer	week	\$1.66 $\frac{2}{3}$	weekly	weekly	yes.
Do	do	2.00	do	do	yes.
Do	hour	2.80	do	do	yes.
Do	week	1.66 $\frac{2}{3}$	do	do	yes.
Do	do	2.00	do	do	yes.
Do	do	2.50	do	do	yes.
Do	day	2.25	monthly		yes.
Do	week	1.00	weekly		yes.
Do	do	2.00	do	weekly	yes.
Do	month	1.72 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	do	yes.
Do	week	2.33 $\frac{1}{3}$	do	do	yes.
Do	do	2.83 $\frac{1}{3}$	do	do	yes.
Do	do	2.66 $\frac{2}{3}$	do	do	yes.
Do	do	2.50	do	do	yes.
Do	day	1.50	do	do	yes.
Do	do	1.00	do	do	yes.
Saw filer	do	3.50	monthly		yes.
Sawyer	do	4.00	do	weekly	yes.
Do	do	1.25	do	do	no.
Do	do	1.00	do	do	no.
Do	do	.70	bi-weekly	do	yes.
Section master	month	1.40	monthly	monthly	yes.
Shoemaker			weekly	weekly	yes.
Do	job		do	do	yes.
Station agent	month		monthly	monthly	yes.
Stone cutter	week	2.00	weekly	do	yes.
Do	day	2.25	monthly	weekly	yes.
Tailor	piece		weekly	do	yes.
Teacher	month	2.00	monthly	monthly	yes.
Telegrapher	do	1.65	do	do	yes.
Tinner	do	1.50		do	yes.
Do				weekly	yes.
Tobacco worker	piece		bi-weekly	do	yes.
Do	day	.75	do		yes.
Do	piece	.75	do		yes.
Do	day	1.25	do	bi-weekly	yes.
Do	do	1.25	do	monthly	yes.

TABLE NO. 2.—*Continued.*

Trade.	How do You Work?	Wages per Day?	Paid Weekly or Monthly?	Favor Weekly or Monthly Payment?	Paid Cash in Full?
Wagon maker	day	\$1. 25	monthly	weekly	yes.
Do	do	1. 50	bi-weekly	do	yes.
Do	do		weekly	do	yes.
Do	week	1. 50	do	do	yes.
Wheelwright	day	. 90	do	do	no.
Do	piece			do	no.
Do	day	1. 00	weekly	do	no.
Do		1. 50			no.

TABLE NO. 3.—*Time Made, Cost of Living, Etc.*

Trade.	Do You Make Full Time?	Do You Work Overtime?	Are You Fined?	Cost of Living Increased or Decreased?	Policy of Employers Toward Employees?
Barber	yes	yes	no	increased	fair.
Do	yes	no	no	no	
Blacksmith	yes	no	no	increased	unfavorable.
Do				do	
Do	yes	no		do	
Do				decreased	
Do				increased	
Do	yes	yes	no	do	fair.
Do	no	no	no	do	Do.
Do	no	no	no	decreased	Do.
Do	no	no	no	increased	good.
Do	no	yes	no	do	
Do	yes	no	no	do	Do.
Do	no		no	do	
Do	yes	yes	no	do	Do.
Do	no	no		do	
Do				do	
Do	yes	no	no	do	unfavorable.
Do	yes	no	no	do	
Do	no	no	no	do	fair.
Do	yes	yes		do	
Do	yes	no	no	no	Do.
Do	no	yes	no	increased	unfavorable.
Do	yes	no	no	no	Do.
Do	no				
Do	yes		no	no	
Do	yes	no	no	increased	fair.
Do	yes			do	
Do	no	no	no	do	good.
Do	yes	yes	no	do	Do.
Bookkeeper	yes	no	no	no	
Do	yes	yes	no	increased	fair.
Brickmason	no	yes	yes	increased	
Do	yes	yes		do	good.
Do	yes	no	no	do	
Do	no	no	no	do	unfavorable.
Do	no	no	no	do	good.
Do	no	no	no	do	unfavorable.
Do	no	no	no	no	
Do	yes	yes	no	increased	good.
Do	no	no	no	do	unfavorable.
Do	no	no		do	fair.
Do	no	yes	no	do	strict.
Do	no	yes	no	no	fair.
Do	no	no	yes	increased	fair.
Do	yes	no	no	do	



TABLE NO. 3—*Continued.*

Trade.	Do You Make Full Time?	Do You Work Overtime?	Are You Fined?	Cost of Living Increased or Decreased?	Policy of Employers Toward Employees?
Brickmason	no	yes	yes	increased	good.
Do	no	yes	no	do	fair.
Do				do	
Cabinet-maker	no	no	no	increased	good.
Do	yes	no	no	do	Do.
Do	yes	yes	yes	do	unfavorable.
Do	yes	no	no	do	fair.
Do	no	no	no	do	
Do	yes	no	no	do	
Car inspector	yes	yes	no	increased	good.
Carpenter	no	no	no	increased	unfavorable.
Do	yes	yes	no	do	Do.
Do	yes	yes	no	do	fair.
Do	yes	yes	no	do	good.
Do	no	no	no	do	unfavorable.
Do		yes	no	do	Do.
Do	yes	yes	no	do	good.
Do	no	yes	no	do	Do.
Do	no	yes	no	do	unfavorable.
Do	yes	no	no	do	good.
Do	no	no	no	do	
Do	yes	no	no	do	
Do	yes	no	no	do	
Do	no	no	no	do	unfavorable.
Do	yes	yes	yes	decreased	good.
Do	no	no	yes	increased	unfavorable.
Do	no	yes	no	do	Do.
Do	yes	no	no	do	
Do	no	no	no	do	good.
Do	no	yes		no	
Do	yes	yes		no	
Do		no			Do.
Do	no	yes		no	Do.
Do	no	no	no	increased	Do.
Do	no	no	no	no	Do.
Do	no	no	no	increased	Do.
Do	no	no	no	do	fair.
Do			no	do	good.
Do	no	no		do	Do.
Do	no	no	no	do	
Do	yes	yes	no	no	Do.
Do	yes	no	no	increased	Do.
Do	yes	no	no	do	unfavorable.
Do	yes	no	no	do	fair.
Do	yes	no	no	do	
Do	no	no		do	unfavorable.

TABLE NO. 3.—*Continued.*

Trade.	Do You Make Full Time?	Do You Work Overtime?	Are You Fined?	Cost of Living Increased or Decreased?	Policy of Employers Toward Employees?
Carpenter	yes	no	no	increased	
Do	no	yes	no	no	unfavorable.
Do	no	yes	no	increased	Do.
Do	no	yes	no	do	good.
Do	no	no	no	do	unfavorable.
Do	no	no	yes	no	
Do	no	yes	no	increased	Do.
Do	yes	yes	no	do	Do.
Do	yes	no	no	do	Do.
Do	no	no	yes	do	Do.
Do	no	no	no	do	good.
Do	yes	no		no	Do.
Do	no	no	no	increased	fair.
Do	yes	no	no	do	unfavorable.
Do	no	no	no	do	fair.
Do				do	
Do	no	yes	no	do	unfavorable.
Do	no	yes	no	do	
Do	no	no	no	do	good.
Do	no	no	no	do	unfavorable.
Do	yes	yes	no	do	good.
Do	no	yes	no		Do.
Do	no	yes	no	increased	Do.
Do	yes			do	
Do	yes	no	no		
Do	no	no	no	no	unfavorable.
Do	no			increased	
Do	no	no	no	do	good.
Do	yes	yes	no	do	
Do	yes	yes	no	do	
Do	no	no	no	no	fair.
Do	no	no	no	increased	unfavorable.
Do	no	no	no	do	Do.
Do	no	no	no	do	Do.
Do	no	no	no	do	Do.
Do	no	no	no		
Do	yes	yes	no	increased	
Do	yes			do	
Do	no	no	yes	do	Do.
Carriage-maker	yes	yes	no	increased	Do.
Do	yes	yes	no	do	good.
Carriage-trimmer	yes	no	no		fair.
Clerk	yes	yes	no	increased	
Do	no	yes	no	do	good.
Do	yes	no	yes	do	Do.
Do	yes	no	no	do	

TABLE NO. 3.—*Continued.*

Trade.	Do You Make Full Time?	Do You Work Overtime?	Are You Fined?	Cost of Living Increased or Decreased?	Policy of Employers Toward Employees?
Clerk .....	yes .....	yes .....	yes .....	increased ..	unfavorable.
Conductor .....	yes .....	yes .....	no .....	do .....	fair.
Contractor .....				do .....	good.
Cooper .....	no .....	no .....		do .....	fair.
<i>Cotton Mill—</i>					
Beamer .....	yes .....	no .....	yes .....	do .....	good.
Do .....	no .....	no .....	yes .....	do .....	fair.
Do .....	no .....	yes .....	yes .....	do .....	good.
Carder .....	yes .....	yes .....		decreased ..	Do.
Do .....	yes .....	yes .....	no .....	no .....	Do.
Card-grinder .....	yes .....	yes .....	yes .....	increased ..	unfavorable.
Dyer .....	yes .....	no .....	no .....	do .....	good.
Do .....	yes .....	no .....	no .....	do .....	fair.
Do .....	no .....	no .....	yes .....	do .....	unfavorable.
Finisher .....	yes .....	yes .....	no .....	do .....	Do
Inspector .....	yes .....	no .....	no .....	do .....	good.
Loom-fixer .....	yes .....	no .....	no .....	do .....	Do.
Do .....	yes .....	no .....	no .....	do .....	Do.
Do .....	yes .....	no .....	no .....	do .....	fair.
Do .....	no .....	no .....	no .....	do .....	good.
Do .....	yes .....	no .....	no .....	do .....	unfavorable.
Do .....	yes .....	no .....	yes .....	do .....	good.
Do .....	no .....	yes .....	yes .....	do .....	Do.
Operative .....	yes .....	no .....	yes .....	do .....	
Do .....	no .....	no .....	yes .....	do .....	unfavorable.
Do .....	yes .....	no .....	yes .....	do .....	Do.
Do .....	yes .....	no .....	no .....	do .....	good.
Do .....	yes .....	yes .....		do .....	
Do .....	yes .....	no .....	yes .....	do .....	Do.
Do .....	yes .....	yes .....	yes .....	do .....	
Do .....	yes .....	yes .....	yes .....	do .....	Do.
Do .....	yes .....	yes .....	no .....	do .....	
Overseer .....	yes .....	no .....		do .....	Do.
Do .....	yes .....	yes .....	no .....	do .....	Do.
Spinner .....	yes .....	no .....	no .....	no .....	Do.
Do .....	yes .....		yes .....	increased ..	
Do .....	yes .....	yes .....	yes .....	do .....	fair.
Do .....	yes .....	yes .....	yes .....	do .....	good.
Superintendent .....	yes .....	yes .....	yes .....	do .....	fair.
Do .....	yes .....	yes .....		do .....	
Weaver .....	no .....	no .....	yes .....	no .....	unfavorable.
Do .....	yes .....	no .....	no .....	increased ..	good.
Do .....	no .....	no .....	yes .....	do .....	fair.
Do .....	yes .....	yes .....	yes .....	do .....	Do.
Do .....	yes .....	yes .....	yes .....	do .....	good.



TABLE NO. 3.—*Continued.*

Trade.	Do You Make Full Time?	Do You Work Overtime?	Are You Fined?	Cost of Living Increased or Decreased?	Policy of Employers Toward Employees?
Decorator	no	yes	no	increased	unfavorable.
Druggist	yes	yes	no	do	
Engineer	yes	yes	no	do	Do.
Do	yes	yes	no	no	good.
Do	yes	yes		increased	
Do	yes	yes	no	do	unfavorable.
Do	yes	yes	no	do	good.
Do	yes	no	no	do	Do.
Do	no	yes	yes	do	fair.
Do	yes	yes	no	do	
Do	yes	no		do	good.
Do	yes	yes	no	do	Do.
Do				do	unfavorable.
Do	no	no	no	no	good.
Do				increased	unfavorable.
Do	yes	yes	no	do	
Fireman	yes	yes	no	do	fair.
Do	yes	yes	no	do	
Foreman	yes	yes	no	do	good.
Glazier	yes	yes	no	do	Do.
Harness maker	no	yes	no	do	Do.
Do	yes	no	no	do	Do.
Do	yes	no	no	no	Do.
House mover	no	no		increased	
Jeweler	yes	yes	no	do	Do.
Do	yes	yes	no	no	Do.
Do		yes		increased	Do.
Do				do	
Lather	no			no	Do.
Letter-carrier	yes	no	no	decreased	
Machinist	yes	no	no	do	fair.
Do	yes	yes	no	increased	Do.
Do	yes	yes	no	no	Do.
Do	yes	no	no	increased	good.
Do	yes	yes	no	do	fair.
Do	no	yes	no	no	good.
Do	no		no	increased	fair.
Do	yes	yes	no	do	good.

TABLE NO. 3.—Continued.

Trade.	Do You Make Full Time?	Do You Work Overtime?	Are You Fined?	Cost of Living Increased or Decreased?	Policy of Employers Toward Employees?
Machinist	no	yes	no	increased	good.
Do	no	yes	no	do	fair.
Do	no	no	no	no	good.
Do	yes	yes		no	Do.
Do	no	no		increased	unfavorable.
Do	yes	yes	no	no	good.
Do	yes	yes	yes	increased	unfavorable.
Do	yes	yes		do	
Miller	yes	no	no	no	fair.
Do	yes	no	no	increased	
Do	yes	no	no	do	Do.
Do	yes	yes	no	do	good.
Miller (saw)	yes	yes	no	no	Do.
Do	yes	yes	no	no	Do.
Do	yes	yes	no	increased	unfavorable.
Millwright	no	no	no	no	
Do	no	yes	no	increased	
Moulder	yes	yes	no	do	fair.
Newspaper	yes	yes	no	do	
Painter	no	no		do	good.
Do	no	no	yes	do	unfavorable.
Do	no	no	no	do	
Do	no	yes	no	do	Do.
Do	no	no		do	good.
Do	no	yes	no	do	unfavorable.
Do	no	no			
Do	no	no	no	increased	
Do	no	yes	no	do	Do.
Do	yes	no	no	no	Do.
Do	yes	yes	no	increased	
Do	no	yes	no	do	
Do	yes	yes	no	no	good.
Do			no	increased	unfavorable.
Pilot	yes	no	yes	do	good.
Plasterer	no	yes	no	do	fair.
Do	no	no	no	no	
Do	no			no	Do.
Plumber	yes	yes	no		
Do	yes	yes	no	increased	good.
Do	yes	yes	no	no	Do.

TABLE NO. 3.—*Continued.*

Trade.	Do You Make Full Time?	Do You Work Overtime?	Are You Fined?	Cost of Living Increased or Decreased?	Policy of Employers Toward Employees?
Saw filer .....	no .....	no .....	no .....	no .....	good.
Printer .....	yes .....	yes .....	no .....	no .....	Do.
Do .....	yes .....	yes .....	no .....	no .....	unfavorable.
Do .....	no .....	no .....	no .....	increased ..	fair.
Do .....	no .....	no .....	no .....	no .....	good.
Do .....	yes .....	no .....	no .....	increased ..	fair.
Do .....	yes .....	yes .....	no .....	do .....	good.
Do .....	yes .....	yes .....	no .....	do .....	Do.
Do .....	yes .....	yes .....	no .....	do .....	unfavorable.
Do .....	yes .....	yes .....	yes .....	do .....	
Do .....	yes .....	yes .....	no .....	do .....	
Do .....	yes .....	no .....	no .....	no .....	good.
Do .....	yes .....	yes .....	no .....	no .....	Do.
Do .....	yes .....	no .....	no .....	increased ..	Do.
Do .....	yes .....	yes .....	no .....	do .....	fair.
Do .....	yes .....	no .....	no .....	no .....	Do.
Do .....	yes .....	yes .....	no .....	increased ..	good.
Do .....	yes .....	yes .....	no .....	no .....	fair.
Do .....	yes .....	no .....	no .....	increased ..	good.
Sawyer .....	no .....	yes .....	no .....	do .....	fair.
Do .....	no .....	yes .....	no .....	do .....	
Do .....	yes .....	yes .....	no .....	no .....	Do.
Do .....	yes .....	no .....	no .....	increased ..	good.
Section master .....	yes .....	no .....	no .....	do .....	
Shoemaker .....	yes .....	yes .....	no .....	do .....	Do.
Do .....	yes .....	yes .....	no .....	no .....	
Station agent .....	yes .....	no .....	no .....	no .....	Do.
Stone cutter .....	yes .....	yes .....	no .....	increased ..	
Do .....	no .....	yes .....	no .....	no .....	
Tailor .....	no .....	yes .....	no .....	increased ..	
Teacher .....	no .....	no .....	no .....	no .....	Do.
Telegrapher .....	yes .....	no .....	no .....	increased ..	fair.
Tinner .....	yes .....	yes .....	no .....	no .....	Do.
Do .....	yes .....	no .....	no .....	increased ..	good.
Tobacco worker .....	no .....	no .....	yes .....	do .....	fair.
Do .....	no .....	no .....	no .....	do .....	unfavorable.



TABLE NO. 3.—*Continued.*

Trade.	Do You Make Full Time?	Do You Work Overtime?	Are You Fined?	Cost of Living Increased or Decreased?	Policy of Employers Toward Employees?
Tobacco worker	no	no	yes	increased	good.
Do	no	no	no	no	
Do	yes	yes	no	increased	
Wagon maker	yes	no		no	Do.
Do	yes			increased	
Do	no	no		do	
Do	yes	no	no	no	Do.
Wheelwright	no	no	no	increased	Do.
Do	yes	no	no	do	Do.
Do	yes	no	no	do	Do.
Do	yes	yes	no	do	Do.

TABLE NO. 4.—*Number Hours, Per Cent Read and Write, Etc.*

Trade.	Number Hours Constitute Day's Work?	What Should be Number Hours?	Should it be Fixed by Law?	Per cent Adults Read and Write?	Per cent Appren- tices Read and Write?	Number Engaged in Trade in Com- munity?
Barber -----	15	-----	no -----	-----	-----	8
Do -----	10	-----	yes -----	100	100	12
Blacksmith -----	11 $\frac{1}{3}$	10	yes -----	-----	-----	6
Do -----	10	10	yes -----	90	-----	3
Do -----	10	10	yes -----	-----	-----	7
Do -----	10	10	no -----	-----	-----	3
Do -----	10	10	yes -----	-----	-----	-----
Do -----	10	10	yes -----	75	-----	10
Do -----	10	10	yes -----	80	80	7
Do -----	10	8	yes -----	-----	-----	-----
Do -----	10	8	yes -----	95	95	8
Do -----	10	10	no -----	90	80	25
Do -----	10	10	no -----	90	100	15
Do -----	10 to 12	10	yes -----	75	-----	10
Do -----	10	8	yes -----	-----	-----	7
Do -----	10	10	yes -----	-----	-----	6
Do -----	10	9	yes -----	95	100	30
Do -----	10	-----	-----	-----	-----	30
Do -----	10	8	yes -----	100	90	50
Do -----	-----	9	yes -----	75	25	5
Do -----	10	10	yes -----	90	-----	10
Do -----	10	10	-----	70	-----	15
Do -----	10	10	yes -----	65	50	2
Do -----	11	10	yes -----	90	75	15
Do -----	12	9	yes -----	-----	-----	6
Do -----	12	12	no -----	-----	-----	4
Do -----	10	10	yes -----	75	75	2
Do -----	11	8	yes -----	90	50	5
Do -----	12	10	yes -----	75	50	15
Bookkeeper -----	8	8 to 10	no -----	100	-----	-----
Do -----	15	10	yes -----	100	-----	20
Brickmason -----	10 to 12	9	yes -----	50	-----	6
Do -----	10	10	yes -----	100	-----	4
Do -----	10	10	-----	80	-----	8
Do -----	10	9	-----	90	95	20
Do -----	10	10	yes -----	80	75	100
Do -----	10	10	yes -----	90	-----	-----
Do -----	10	8	yes -----	80	75	25
Do -----	10	10	yes -----	35	-----	30
Do -----	-----	10	yes -----	65	50	4
Do -----	10	10	yes -----	75	75	20
Do -----	10	10	yes -----	-----	-----	10
Do -----	10	10	yes -----	75	75	8
Do -----	10	10	yes -----	75	-----	12
Do -----	-----	-----	-----	65	-----	40
Do -----	10	8	yes -----	75	-----	10

TABLE NO. 4.—*Continued.*

Trade.	Number Hours Constitute Day's Work?	What Should be Number Hours?	Should it be Fixed by Law?	Per cent Adults Read and Write?	Per cent Appren- tices Read and Write?	Number Engaged in Trade in Com- munity?
Brickmason .....	10	9	yes .....	95	95	15
Do .....	10	10	yes .....	-----	-----	8
Cabinet maker .....	12	10	yes .....	95	100	-----
Do .....	10	10	yes .....	100	100	12
Do .....	10	10	yes .....	25	50	50
Do .....	10	10	yes .....	75	100	100
Do .....	12	10	yes .....	95	98	-----
Do .....	10	9	yes .....	90	-----	-----
Car inspector .....	10	10	yes .....	100	-----	-----
Carpenter .....	10	10	yes .....	90	-----	20
Do .....	12	10	yes .....	75	75	30
Do .....	10	10	yes .....	80	65	-----
Do .....	12	10	yes .....	90	-----	6
Do .....	10	8	yes .....	75	60	30
Do .....	10	8	yes .....	80	75	30
Do .....	10	8	yes .....	90	-----	35
Do .....	10	9	yes .....	60	40	5
Do .....	11	10	yes .....	65	50	-----
Do .....	10	9	no .....	95	-----	30
Do .....	9	8	yes .....	95	-----	250
Do .....	9	8	yes .....	90	90	200
Do .....	10	8	yes .....	80	-----	25
Do .....	10	8	yes .....	95	100	30
Do .....	10	10	yes .....	100	100	20
Do .....	10	8	yes .....	90	85	45
Do .....	10	10	yes .....	95	-----	60
Do .....	10	10	yes .....	90	100	10
Do .....	10	9	yes .....	95	90	20
Do .....	10	10	no .....	50	50	50
Do .....	10	-----	no .....	-----	-----	25
Do .....	10	-----	yes .....	95	-----	-----
Do .....	10	10	no .....	80	-----	-----
Do .....	10	8	yes .....	70	50	3
Do .....	10	10	yes .....	80	75	40
Do .....	10	8	yes .....	50	50	300
Do .....	12	10	yes .....	75	-----	9
Do .....	12	10	yes .....	90	-----	-----
Do .....	10	9	yes .....	75	80	6
Do .....	10	10	yes .....	-----	-----	-----
Do .....	10	10	no .....	50	75	200
Do .....	10	10	yes .....	90	-----	300
Do .....	10	8	yes .....	40	30	75
Do .....	10	8	yes .....	-----	-----	800
Do .....	10	8	yes .....	-----	-----	500
Do .....	10	9	yes .....	90	80	5
Do .....	10	10	yes .....	-----	-----	6



TABLE NO. 4 —Continued.

Trade.	Number Hours Constitute Day's Work?	What Should be Number Hours?	Should it be Fixed by Law?	Per cent Adults Read and Write?	Per cent Appren- tices Read and Write?	Number Engaged in Trade in Com- munity?
Carpenter.....	10	10	yes.....	100	-----	10
Do .....	10	10	yes.....	80	90	25
Do .....	10	10	yes.....	65	35	75
Do .....	10	10	no .....	95	90	50
Do .....	10	8	yes.....	90	-----	200
Do .....	10	10	yes.....	100	-----	10
Do .....	10	10	yes.....	50	-----	-----
Do .....	10	10	yes.....	90	-----	300
Do .....	10	-----	yes.....	90	100	150
Do .....	10	8	yes.....	-----	-----	-----
Do .....	10	10	yes.....	-----	-----	75
Do .....	10	10	yes.....	75	-----	50
Do .....	10	8	yes.....	30	50	25
Do .....	10	10	yes.....	90	-----	50
Do .....	10	8	yes.....	80	60	10
Do .....	11	10	yes.....	50	-----	5
Do .....	11	10	yes.....	90	-----	5
Do .....	12	10	yes.....	90	-----	40
Do .....	10	10	yes.....	95	95	-----
Do .....	10	10	yes.....	75	-----	-----
Do .....	10	10	yes.....	95	95	8
Do .....	10	10	yes.....	100	-----	-----
Do .....	10	10	yes.....	25	25	35
Do .....	12	10	yes.....	-----	-----	20
Do .....	-----	10	yes.....	95	-----	-----
Do .....	12	9	yes.....	-----	-----	-----
Do .....	10	10	yes.....	-----	-----	-----
Do .....	10	8	yes.....	90	-----	300
Do .....	10	10	yes.....	90	-----	10
Do .....	10	10	yes.....	100	-----	-----
Do .....	10	10	yes.....	100	-----	26
Do .....	10	10	yes.....	100	-----	20
Do .....	10	10	yes.....	80	-----	-----
Do .....	10	10	no .....	90	100	200
Do .....	10	-----	yes.....	-----	-----	-----
Do .....	10	10	yes.....	95	90	12
Do .....	10	10	no .....	-----	-----	-----
Do .....	10	8	yes.....	-----	-----	-----
Carriage maker ..	10	10	yes.....	90	-----	25
Do .....	10	10	no .....	100	100	10
Carriage trimmer ..	10	10	yes.....	100	100	75
Clerk .....	15	10	yes.....	90	-----	50
Do .....	10	10	yes.....	75	-----	-----
Do .....	11	10	yes.....	-----	-----	-----
Do .....	14	-----	no .....	-----	-----	100
Do .....	14	10	yes.....	100	100	40

TABLE NO 4.—Continued.

Trade.	Number Hours Constitute Day's Work?	What Should be Number Hours?	Should it be Fixed by Law?	Per cent Adults Read and Write?	Per cent Appren- tices Read and Write?	Number Engaged in Trade in Com- munity?
Conductor -----	12	8	-----	100	-----	-----
Contractor -----	10	10	no -----	80	-----	50
Cooper -----	10	10	yes -----	75	75	3
<i>Cotton Mill—</i>						
Beamer -----	11	10	yes -----	95	95	15
Do -----	11	10	yes -----	-----	-----	6
Do -----	11	10	yes -----	-----	-----	200
Carder -----	11 $\frac{1}{3}$	10	yes -----	-----	-----	25
Do -----	11	11	no -----	100	100	1
Card grinder -----	12	10	yes -----	-----	-----	400
Dyer -----	11	10	yes -----	-----	-----	2
Do -----	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	yes -----	-----	-----	-----
Do -----	11	10	yes -----	75	50	3
Finisher -----	11 $\frac{1}{3}$	10	yes -----	98	-----	200
Inspector -----	11	10	yes -----	50	-----	10
Loom-fixer -----	11	10	yes -----	50	-----	17
Do -----	12	10	yes -----	35	-----	30
Do -----	10 $\frac{5}{8}$	10	yes -----	95	-----	30
Do -----	11	11	yes -----	100	100	20
Do -----	11	10	yes -----	90	-----	22
Do -----	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	yes -----	90	90	5
Do -----	11	10	yes -----	90	90	25
Operative -----	11	10	yes -----	-----	-----	1, 200
Do -----	11 $\frac{1}{3}$	10	yes -----	40	-----	90
Do -----	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	yes -----	50	50	875
Do -----	12 $\frac{1}{3}$	11	yes -----	60	40	3, 000
Do -----	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	yes -----	100	100	-----
Do -----	11	10	yes -----	60	-----	300
Do -----	12	10	yes -----	98	90	450
Do -----	12	10	yes -----	95	-----	-----
Do -----	12	10	yes -----	50	-----	300
Overseer -----	11	10	yes -----	75	50	5
Do -----	12	10	yes -----	-----	-----	350
Spinner -----	11	11	no -----	100	-----	1
Do -----	12	10	yes -----	-----	-----	400
Do -----	12	10	yes -----	90	75	400
Do -----	12	10	yes -----	99	75	25
Superintendent -----	11	10	yes -----	97	90	1, 000
Do -----	11	11	yes -----	-----	-----	-----
Weaver -----	11	10	yes -----	75	75	200
Do -----	11	11	yes -----	95	100	-----
Do -----	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	yes -----	90	90	125
Do -----	11 $\frac{2}{3}$	10	yes -----	90	98	-----
Do -----	12	10	yes -----	75	50	160
Decorator -----	10	8	yes -----	65	-----	10

TABLE NO. 4—Continued.

Trade.	Number Hours Constitute Day's Work?	What Should be Number Hours?	Should it be Fixed by Law?	Per cent Adults Read and Write?	Per cent Appren- tices Read and Write?	Number Engaged in Trade in Com- munity?
Druggist	14	11	yes	100	100	1
Engineer	8	8	yes	95		10
Do	10	10	yes			8
Do	10	10	yes	90	95	75
Do	12	10	yes	100	100	
Do	11	10	yes			2
Do	10	8	yes	100		
Do	14	10	yes	100		6
Do	11	8	yes	90		15
Do	11	10	yes	50		20
Do	10	8	yes	90		50
Do	12	10	yes	80	80	10
Do	10	8	yes			
Do	10	10	yes			2
Do	11½	10	yes	50	50	8
Do	10	8	yes			
Fireman	11½	10	yes	50	50	8
Do	13	10				
Foreman	10	10	yes	65	35	200
Glazier	10	8	yes	98	90	3
Harness maker		10	yes	90	90	10
Do	10	10		100	100	2
Do	10	10	yes	75		2
House mover	10	10	yes	100	100	2
Jeweler	10	10	no	90	90	3
Do	9	9	yes	100	100	4
Do	10	10	yes			1
Do	8	8	yes	100		12
Lather	9	9	yes	90		12
Letter carrier	8	8	yes	100		11
Machinist	9	9	yes	80	80	3
Do	12	12	no	100	100	
Do	10	10	yes	100	100	30
Do	10	10	yes			50
Do	10	9	no	98	100	200
Do	10	8	yes	65		
Do	10	8	yes	75		15
Do	10	10	yes	75	90	1
Do	10	10	yes	75	75	3



TABLE NO. 4.—*Continued.*

Trade.	Number Hours Constitute Day's Work?	What Should be Number Hours?	Should it be Fixed by Law?	Per cent Adults Read and Write?	Per cent Appren- tices Read and Write?	Number Engaged in Trade in Com- munity?
<b>Machinist</b> .....	10	10				1
Do .....	10	8	yes .....			1
Do .....	10	8	yes .....	100	100	1
Do .....	11 ½	10	yes .....			4
Do .....	10	10	yes .....	100		15
Do .....	12 ½	10	yes .....	75	75	4
Do .....	11	10	yes .....			
<b>Miller</b> .....		10	yes .....	90		
Do .....	11		no .....			4
Do .....	11	10	yes .....			10
Do .....	12					
<b>Miller (saw)</b> .....	11	11	no .....	75	80	900
Do .....	11		no .....	100		800
Do .....	11	10	yes .....	100	50	200
<b>Millwright</b> .....	10	10	yes .....	100	100	3
Do .....	11	10	yes .....	50		6
<b>Moulder</b> .....	10	8	yes .....	98	100	65
<b>Newspaper</b> .....	10	8	yes .....	100	100	
<b>Painter</b> .....	10	8	yes .....	100	100	
Do .....	10	8	yes .....			3
Do .....	10	10	yes .....	75	75	30
Do .....	10	10	yes .....	90		3
Do .....	12	10	yes .....	50	50	8
Do .....	10	10	yes .....			10
Do .....	10	8	yes .....			
Do .....	10	10	yes .....	100		10
Do .....	10	8	yes .....	75	75	50
Do .....	10	8	yes .....	99		20
Do .....	10	9	yes .....	50		50
Do .....	10	8	yes .....			4
Do .....	10	8	yes .....	90	100	50
Do .....	10	8	yes .....	75		23
<b>Pilot</b> .....	9	8	yes .....	100	100	40
<b>Plasterer</b> .....	9	8	yes .....	90	90	25
Do .....	9	8	yes .....	75	50	6
Do .....	9	8	yes .....	90		50
<b>Plumber</b> .....	9	8	yes .....	100	100	
Do .....	9	8	yes .....	100	100	16
Do .....	10	8	yes .....	95	95	15

TABLE NO. 4.—Continued.

Trade.	Number Hours Constitute Day's Work?	What Should be Number Hours?	Should it be Fixed by Law?	Per cent Adults Read and Write?	Per cent Appren- tices Read and Write?	Number Engaged in Trade in Com- munity?
Printer -----	10	10	yes -----	100	100	6
Do -----	9	8	yes -----	100	100	29
Do -----	10	10	yes -----	100	100	10
Do -----	10	8	yes -----	100	100	10
Do -----	11	-----	no -----	100	100	25
Do -----	10	8	yes -----	100	100	25
Do -----	10	10	yes -----	100	100	15
Do -----	10	8	yes -----	100	100	25
Do -----	9	8	yes -----	100	100	65
Do -----	9	8	yes -----	100	100	50
Do -----	10	10	no -----	100	100	15
Do -----	10	8	yes -----	100	100	4
Do -----	10	10	yes -----	100	100	10
Do -----	10	8	yes -----	100	100	9
Do -----	8	8	yes -----	100	100	60
Do -----	9	8	yes -----	100	100	55
Do -----	9	8	yes -----	100	100	65
Do -----	9	8	yes -----	100	100	60
Do -----	10	10	yes -----	100	100	15
Do -----	10	8	yes -----	100	100	8
Saw Filer -----	11	10	yes -----	-----	-----	3
Sawyer -----	11	10	yes -----	90	-----	1
Do -----	12	10	yes -----	50	50	9
Do -----	10	10	yes -----	75	30	16
Do -----	10	8	yes -----	75	-----	50
Section Master -----	12	10	yes -----	100	-----	25
Shoemaker -----	10	10	yes -----	75	90	18
Do -----	10	10	yes -----	75	-----	-----
Station Agent -----	12	-----	yes -----	-----	-----	1
Stone-cutter -----	10	8	no -----	100	100	1
Do -----	10	8	yes -----	85	85	200
Tailor -----	9	9	no -----	100	100	23
Teacher -----	6	6	yes -----	100	100	10
Telegrapher -----	12	10	yes -----	100	100	-----
Tinner -----	10	10	yes -----	100	100	8
Do -----	10	10	yes -----	-----	-----	3
Tobacco-worker -----	10	8	yes -----	75	-----	40
Do -----	12	10	-----	90	95	1,000

TABLE No. 4.—*Continued.*

Trade.	Number Hours Constitute Day's Work?	What Should be Number Hours?	Should it be Fixed by Law?	Per cent Adults Read and Write?	Per cent Appren- tices Read and Write?	Number Engaged in Trade in Com- munity?
Tobacco-worker	12	10	yes	80	90	500
Do	12	10	yes	50		300
Do	11	10	yes			5,000
Wagon-maker	11	9	yes			150
Do	10½	9	yes	75		130
Do	10	10	yes			
Do	11	11	no	100	100	6
Wheelwright	10	10	yes	95	85	2
Do	10	10	yes	90		2
Do	11	10	yes	95	80	15
Do	12	12	no	100	99	



TABLE NO. 5.—*Apprentices.*

Trade.	Age Apprentice Should Enter Trade?	Should it be Fixed by Law?	Proportion Apprentices to Journeymen?	Favor Indentured Apprenticeship?	Years Apprenticeship Should Serve?
Barber	14	no			3
Do	18	yes		yes	3
Blacksmith	10	yes			10
Do	15	no		no	4
Do		no		no	
Do	18	yes	5 to 6	yes	5
Do	20	yes			
Do	14	yes		yes	4
Do	19	no	1 to 3	yes	
Do	16	yes	1 to 1	yes	3
Do	16	yes	1 to 4	yes	2½
Do	12	yes			2
Do	15	yes		yes	3
Do	15	yes	2 to 3		
Do	16		1 to 10	yes	3
Do	17	no		yes	3
Do	13	no	1 to 1	yes	4½
Do	15				3
Do	18	yes	1 to 3	yes	3
Do	16	yes	1 to 4	yes	5
Do	16	yes	1 to 5	yes	3
Do	17	no		yes	3
Do	16	yes	1 to 2	yes	5
Do	15			yes	
Do	16	yes	1 to 1	no	5
Do	21	yes		yes	5
Do	18	yes		yes	4
Book keeper	18	no			
Do	30	yes	10 to 1	no	
Brickmason	17	yes		yes	3
Do	18	yes			3
Do	16			yes	
Do	19	yes		yes	4
Do	16	yes		yes	4
Do	13	yes		no	
Do	18	no		yes	5
Do	16	yes	1 to 3	yes	5
Do	18	yes	1 to 3	yes	3
Do	18	no	1 to 3	yes	3
Do	15	yes	1 to 10	yes	3½
Do	15	yes	1 to 2	yes	3
Do	21	yes		yes	3
Do	21	yes	1 to 4	yes	4
Do	15	yes	2 to 5	yes	4
Do	18	yes		yes	4

TABLE NO. 5.—Continued.

Trade.	Age App- rentice Should Enter Trade?	Should it be Fixed by Law?	Proportion Apprentices to Journey- men?	Favor Indentured Apprentice- ship?	Years Appren- tice Should Serve?
Cabinet-maker .....	18	yes .....	1 to 4	yes .....	-----
Do .....	18	yes .....	1 to 4	yes .....	4
Do .....	18	yes .....	1 to 10	yes .....	5
Do .....	16	yes .....	-----	-----	2
Do .....	16	yes .....	1 to 4	yes .....	3
Do .....	-----	yes .....	-----	yes .....	3
Car inspector .....	21	yes .....	-----	yes .....	4
Carpenter .....	21	yes .....	1 to 3	yes .....	3
Do .....	14	no .....	1 to 2	no .....	3
Do .....	14	yes .....	-----	yes .....	4
Do .....	18	no .....	-----	yes .....	3
Do .....	16	yes .....	-----	yes .....	2
Do .....	18	yes .....	-----	yes .....	4
Do .....	18	yes .....	-----	yes .....	3
Do .....	16	yes .....	-----	yes .....	3
Do .....	20	no .....	-----	no .....	-----
Do .....	20	no .....	-----	-----	4
Do .....	16	yes .....	-----	-----	-----
Do .....	18	yes .....	1 to 2	yes .....	3
Do .....	12	yes .....	2 to 1	yes .....	4
Do .....	-----	yes .....	-----	yes .....	-----
Do .....	16	no .....	-----	yes .....	2½
Do .....	21	yes .....	-----	-----	5
Do .....	18	yes .....	2 to 1	yes .....	7
Do .....	18	yes .....	-----	yes .....	3
Do .....	15	yes .....	-----	yes .....	4
Do .....	-----	yes .....	-----	yes .....	2
Do .....	18	no .....	-----	yes .....	2
Do .....	14	no .....	-----	no .....	3
Do .....	18	yes .....	-----	yes .....	3
Do .....	18	yes .....	-----	yes .....	4
Do .....	15	yes .....	-----	yes .....	3 to 5
Do .....	18	yes .....	1 to 3	yes .....	3
Do .....	18	yes .....	-----	-----	2
Do .....	18	no .....	-----	yes .....	4
Do .....	18	yes .....	1 to 2	yes .....	3
Do .....	16	yes .....	1 to 1	yes .....	3
Do .....	16	yes .....	1 to 3	yes .....	5
Do .....	16	yes .....	1 to 3	yes .....	3
Do .....	15	yes .....	1 to 1	no .....	4
Do .....	20	no .....	1 to 1	no .....	3
Do .....	16	yes .....	1 to 3	yes .....	3
Do .....	16	yes .....	1 to 2	yes .....	3
Do .....	15	yes .....	1 to 5	yes .....	5
Do .....	16	yes .....	1 to 6	yes .....	3½
Do .....	17	-----	-----	yes .....	2
Do .....	18	yes .....	1 to 4	yes .....	4

TABLE No. 5.—*Continued.*

Trade.	Age Ap- prentice Should Enter Trade?	Should it be Fixed by Law?	Proportion Apprentices to Journey- men?	Favor Indentured Apprentice- ship?	Years Appren- tice Should Serve?
Carpenter	15	no	1 to 2	yes	
Do	16	yes		yes	4
Do	15	yes	1 to 4	yes	4
Do	18	yes	1 to 2	yes	3
Do	18				
Do	18				
Do	16		1 to 5		3
Do	15	yes	1 to 4	yes	4
Do	16	yes		yes	5
Do	12	yes	1 to 3	yes	4
Do	20	yes	1 to 4	yes	3
Do	16	yes		yes	5
Do	17	yes	1 to 5	yes	3
Do	18	yes		yes	4
Do	14	yes	1 to 3		6
Do	17	yes	1 to 6	no	3
Do	18	yes	1 to 10	yes	3
Do	16	yes	1 to 7	yes	4
Do	18	yes			
Do	16	no	2 to 1	yes	3
Do	18	yes	1 to 4		3
Do	18	no		yes	2
Do	18	no	1 to 3	no	
Do	21	yes		yes	2
Do	16	yes		yes	3½
Do	16	yes			
Do	16	yes	1 to 8	yes	4
Do	16				
Do	15	yes	1 to 10	yes	4
Do	21	no	1 to 5		
Do	16	yes		yes	3
Do	18	yes		yes	3
Do	18	no	1 to 2	no	2
Carriage maker	18	yes	1 to 10	yes	5
Do	18	no	1 to 2		3
Carriage trimmer	18		1 to 2	no	4
Clerk	15	yes			
Do	14	yes	1 to 3	yes	3
Do	15	yes	1 to 5	yes	3
Contractor		no		no	
Cooper	21	no	1 to 6	yes	1
Cotton Mill— Beamer	16	yes		yes	3



TABLE NO. 5.—*Continued.*

Trade.	Age Ap- prentice Should Enter Trade?	Should it be Fixed by Law?	Proportion Apprentices to Journey- men?	Favor Indentured Apprentice- ship?	Years Appren- tice Should Serve?
<i>Cotton Mill—</i>					
Beamer .....	14	yes			
Carder .....	15	yes			3
Do .....	21	no		yes	5
Card grinder .....	14	yes		yes	3
Dyer .....	21	yes		yes	3
Do .....	12	yes	1 to 5	yes	3
Do .....	16	yes	1 to 4	yes	5
Finisher .....	14	yes	1 to 5	no	3
Inspector .....	18	yes			
Loom-fixer .....	18	yes	1 to 10		3
Do .....	20	yes			
Do .....	18	yes		yes	
Do .....	21	no	1 to 4	yes	1½
Do .....	18				4
Do .....	21	no	2 to 3	yes	2½
Do .....	18	no			1
Operative .....	16	yes	1 to 10	yes	1½
Do .....	12	yes		yes	1
Do .....	12	yes		yes	3
Do .....	18				
Do .....	15	yes	1 to 2	no	
Do .....	15	yes		yes	3
Do .....	12	yes		yes	
Overseer .....	15	no			
Spinner .....	21	no		no	10
Do .....	14	yes			
Do .....	14	yes		yes	2
Do .....	16	no	1 to 1	no	3
Superintendent .....	14	yes			4
Weaver .....	14	yes			
Do .....		no			4
Do .....	15	yes		yes	4
Do .....	15	no		yes	4
Do .....	13	yes	1 to 10	yes	
Decorator .....	16	yes		yes	3
Druggist .....	15	no		yes	3
Engineer .....	16	yes	1 to 4	yes	4
Do .....	21	yes			
Do .....	18	yes		yes	4
Do .....	21	no	1 to 2	yes	3
Do .....	16			yes	4
Do .....	16	yes			3
Do .....	21	yes		yes	
Do .....	18	yes	1 to 50	yes	3
Do .....	18	yes		yes	2

TABLE NO. 5 — *Continued.*

Trade.	Age Apprentice Should Enter Trade?	Should it be Fixed by Law?	Proportion Apprentices to Journey- men?	Favor Indentured Apprentice- ship?	Years Apprentice Should Serve?
Engineer .....	16	yes .....	.....	yes .....	3
Do .....	18	yes .....	1 to 3	yes .....	3
Do .....	15	yes .....	.....	.....	3
Do .....	15	no .....	.....	.....	3
Do .....	18	yes .....	.....	yes .....	3
Fireman .....	18	yes .....	.....	yes .....	3
Do .....	12	no .....	.....	no .....	.....
Foreman .....	14	yes .....	.....	no .....	4
Glazier .....	15	yes .....	1 to 2	yes .....	3
Harness Maker .....	16	yes .....	.....	yes .....	3
Do .....	14	yes .....	.....	yes .....	.....
Do .....	15	yes .....	.....	yes .....	3
House Mover .....	20	no .....	1 to 5	yes .....	3
Jeweler .....	18	no .....	1 to 3	yes .....	3
Do .....	14	no .....	.....	.....	5
Do .....	16	yes .....	.....	.....	5
Do .....	15	yes .....	.....	yes .....	6
Lather .....	15	yes .....	.....	.....	5
Letter-carrier .....	18	yes .....	.....	.....	5
Machinist .....	15	no .....	1 to 4	yes .....	5
Do .....	18	no .....	1 to 3	no .....	4
Do .....	18	yes .....	.....	no .....	.....
Do .....	16	yes .....	1 to 10	yes .....	3
Do .....	18	yes .....	1 to 10	yes .....	4
Do .....	17	yes .....	.....	.....	3
Do .....	17	yes .....	1 to 5	yes .....	.....
Do .....	15	yes .....	.....	yes .....	4
Do .....	18	yes .....	1 to 5	yes .....	4
Do .....	17	no .....	1 to 8	.....	3
Do .....	15	yes .....	.....	yes .....	3
Do .....	17	.....	1 to 10	yes .....	4
Do .....	18	yes .....	.....	.....	.....
Do .....	18	no .....	.....	.....	4
Do .....	14	yes .....	.....	yes .....	3
Do .....	15	yes .....	.....	.....	4
Miller .....	18	yes .....	.....	yes .....	4
Do .....	18	no .....	.....	.....	.....
Do .....	16	no .....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE NO. 5.—*Continued.*

Trade.	Age Apprentice Should Enter Trade?	Should it be Fixed by Law?	Proportion Apprentices to Journeymen?	Favor Indentured Apprenticeship?	Years Apprenticeship Should Serve?
Miller (saw).....	12	no .....	1 to 4	no .....	3
Do.....	8	no .....		yes .....	
Do.....	25	no .....	1 to 2	yes .....	10
Millwright.....	18	no .....			
Do.....	12	yes .....		yes .....	3
Moulder.....	16	yes .....	1 to 5	yes .....	4
Newspaper.....	15	no .....	2 to 3	no .....	3
Painter.....	18	yes .....			3
Do.....	15	yes .....		yes .....	3
Do.....	14	yes .....	1 to 3	yes .....	2
Do.....	18	yes .....		yes .....	5
Do.....	15	yes .....		yes .....	3
Do.....	15	yes .....		yes .....	10
Do.....	15	yes .....		yes .....	3
Do.....	15	yes .....		yes .....	
Do.....	14	yes .....		yes .....	3
Do.....				no .....	
Do.....	17	yes .....		yes .....	4
Do.....	18	yes .....		yes .....	3
Do.....	16	yes .....		yes .....	4
Do.....	16	yes .....	1 to 10		5
Pilot.....	18	yes .....	1 to 8	no .....	3
Plasterer.....	17	yes .....	1 to 10	yes .....	4
Do.....	16	yes .....	1 to 4	yes .....	4
Do.....	18	yes .....	1 to 10	no .....	3
Plumber.....	16	yes .....	1 to 2	yes .....	4
Do.....	18	yes .....	1 to 5	yes .....	6
Do.....	15	yes .....		no .....	4
Printer.....	12	no .....			
Do.....	16		1 to 7	yes .....	4
Do.....	15	yes .....	1 to 5	yes .....	4
Do.....	15	yes .....		yes .....	5
Do.....	16	no .....	1 to 4	yes .....	4
Do.....	15	yes .....	1 to 3	yes .....	4
Do.....	16	yes .....	1 to 3	yes .....	4
Do.....	12	yes .....	1 to 5	yes .....	3
Do.....	14	no .....	1 to 5	yes .....	3
Do.....	16	yes .....		yes .....	4
Do.....	17	yes .....		yes .....	4
Do.....	14				
Do.....	15	yes .....	1 to 4	yes .....	5



TABLE NO. 5.—*Continued.*

Trade.	Age Ap- prentice Should Enter Trade?	Should it be Fixed by Law?	Proportion Apprentices to Journey- men?	Favor Indentured Apprentice ship?	Years Appren- tice Should Serve?
Printer .....	15	yes .....	.....	.....	4
Do .....	17	yes .....	1 to 6	no .....	4
Do .....	16	no .....	1 to 4	yes .....	5
Do .....	18	yes .....	1 to 5	yes .....	4
Do .....	16	yes .....	1 to 4	no .....	4
Do .....	15	yes .....	.....	yes .....	3
Do .....	16	yes .....	.....	yes .....	3
Saw Filer .....	16	yes .....	1 to 2	no .....	5
Sawyer .....	21	yes .....	1 to 20	yes .....	2
Do .....	12	yes .....	.....	yes .....	3
Do .....	18	yes .....	.....	yes .....	3
Do .....	16	yes .....	.....	yes .....	3
Section Master .....	18	yes .....	.....	yes .....	5
Shoemaker .....	16	no .....	1 to 2	no .....	.....
Do .....	12	yes .....	.....	yes .....	5
Station Agent .....	17	.....	.....	yes .....	5
Stone-cutter .....	15	no .....	1 to 10	yes .....	4
Do .....	18	no .....	1 to 12	yes .....	3
Tailor .....	14	no .....	1 to 6	yes .....	4
Teacher .....	20	yes .....	.....	yes .....	2
Telegrapher .....	12	.....	.....	yes .....	2
Tinner .....	16	no .....	1 to 1	.....	.....
Do .....	16	yes .....	.....	no .....	4
Tobacco-worker .....	18	yes .....	.....	yes .....	3
Do .....	12	yes .....	.....	yes .....	.....
Do .....	17	yes .....	.....	yes .....	3
Do .....	15	yes .....	.....	no .....	3
Do .....	12	yes .....	.....	.....	.....
Wagon-maker .....	18	no .....	.....	.....	1
Do .....	21	yes .....	.....	yes .....	2
Do .....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do .....	16	no .....	.....	yes .....	3
Wheelwright .....	16	no .....	.....	yes .....	4
Do .....	15	no .....	.....	yes .....	6
Do .....	15	no .....	.....	yes .....	3
Do .....	15	no .....	1 to 1	yes .....	4

TABLE NO. 6.—*Educational, Moral and Financial Condition.*

Trade.	Improving in Education?	Improving in Morals?	Financial Condition?	Is it Improving?	Favor Compul- sory Edu- cation?
Barber -----	yes -----	yes -----	fair -----	yes -----	yes.
Do -----	yes -----	yes -----	fair -----	yes -----	yes.
Blacksmith -----	yes -----			no -----	yes.
Do -----	yes -----	yes -----		yes -----	yes.
Do -----	yes -----	yes -----		yes -----	yes.
Do -----	no -----	no -----	fair -----	no -----	yes.
Do -----	yes -----	no -----	fair -----	yes -----	yes.
Do -----	yes -----	yes -----	fair -----	yes -----	yes.
Do -----	no -----	no -----	poor -----	yes -----	yes.
Do -----	yes -----		poor -----	no -----	yes.
Do -----	yes -----	yes -----	fair -----	no -----	yes.
Do -----	yes -----	yes -----	good -----	yes -----	yes.
Do -----	yes -----	yes -----	fair -----	no -----	yes.
Do -----	yes -----	yes -----	good -----	yes -----	yes.
Do -----	yes -----	yes -----	poor -----		yes.
Do -----	yes -----	yes -----	good -----		yes.
Do -----				no -----	yes.
Do -----	yes -----	yes -----	good -----	yes -----	yes.
Do -----	yes -----	yes -----	poor -----	no -----	yes.
Do -----	yes -----	yes -----	good -----	yes -----	yes.
Do -----	yes -----		good -----	yes -----	yes.
Do -----	yes -----	yes -----	fair -----	yes -----	yes.
Do -----	yes -----	yes -----	good -----	yes -----	yes.
Do -----	yes -----	yes -----	good -----	yes -----	yes.
Do -----	yes -----	yes -----	fair -----	yes -----	yes.
Do -----	no -----	yes -----	poor -----	no -----	yes.
Do -----	yes -----				
Do -----	yes -----	no -----	good -----	yes -----	yes.
Do -----					yes.
Do -----	yes -----	yes -----	fair -----	yes -----	yes.
Brickmason -----	no -----	yes -----		yes -----	yes.
Do -----	yes -----	yes -----	fair -----	yes -----	no.
Do -----	yes -----		good -----	yes -----	yes.
Do -----	no -----	no -----	fair -----	no -----	yes.
Do -----	yes -----	yes -----	good -----	yes -----	yes.
Do -----	yes -----		fair -----	no -----	yes.
Do -----	yes -----	yes -----	good -----	yes -----	yes.
Do -----	yes -----	yes -----	good -----	yes -----	yes.
Do -----	yes -----	no -----	poor -----	no -----	yes.
Do -----	no -----	no -----	fair -----	yes -----	no.
Do -----	yes -----	yes -----	fair -----	yes -----	yes.
Do -----	yes -----		poor -----	no -----	yes.
Do -----	yes -----	no -----	poor -----	no -----	yes.
Do -----	yes -----		poor -----	yes -----	yes.
Do -----	no -----	no -----	poor -----	no -----	yes.

TABLE NO. 6.—Continued.

Trade.	Improving in Education?	Improving in Morals?	Financial Condition?	Is it Improving?	Favor Compul- sory Edu- cation?
Blacksmith -----	yes -----	yes -----	poor -----	yes -----	yes.
Do -----	yes -----	no -----	fair -----	yes -----	yes.
Bookkeeper -----	yes -----	yes -----	fair -----	yes -----	yes.
Do -----	yes -----	yes -----	poor -----	no -----	yes.
Cabinet-maker -----	yes -----	no -----	fair -----	yes -----	yes.
Do -----	yes -----	no -----	good -----	yes -----	yes.
Do -----	yes -----	yes -----	bad -----	no -----	yes.
Do -----	no -----	no -----	poor -----	yes -----	yes.
Do -----	yes -----	yes -----	fair -----	yes -----	no.
Do -----	yes -----	-----	-----	-----	yes.
Car Inspector -----	yes -----	yes -----	good -----	yes -----	yes.
Carpenter -----	yes -----	no -----	bad -----	no -----	yes.
Do -----	yes -----	no -----	fair -----	yes -----	yes.
Do -----	yes -----	yes -----	good -----	yes -----	yes.
Do -----	yes -----	yes -----	poor -----	yes -----	yes.
Do -----	no -----	no -----	poor -----	yes -----	yes.
Do -----	yes -----	yes -----	fair -----	yes -----	yes.
Do -----	yes -----	yes -----	fair -----	yes -----	yes.
Do -----	yes -----	yes -----	fair -----	no -----	yes.
Do -----	yes -----	yes -----	poor -----	yes -----	yes.
Do -----	yes -----	yes -----	poor -----	no -----	yes.
Do -----	yes -----	yes -----	fair -----	yes -----	yes.
Do -----	yes -----	no -----	poor -----	yes -----	yes.
Do -----	yes -----	yes -----	poor -----	no -----	yes.
Do -----	yes -----	yes -----	poor -----	no -----	yes.
Do -----	yes -----	yes -----	good -----	yes -----	yes.
Do -----	no -----	no -----	bad -----	no -----	yes.
Do -----	no -----	yes -----	fair -----	yes -----	yes.
Do -----	yes -----	yes -----	good -----	yes -----	yes.
Do -----	yes -----	yes -----	fair -----	yes -----	yes.
Do -----	yes -----	yes -----	-----	-----	yes.
Do -----	no -----	no -----	good -----	yes -----	yes.
Do -----	yes -----	-----	good -----	yes -----	yes.
Do -----	yes -----	yes -----	fair -----	no -----	yes.
Do -----	yes -----	yes -----	bad -----	no -----	yes.
Do -----	yes -----	yes -----	good -----	yes -----	yes.
Do -----	no -----	no -----	bad -----	no -----	yes.
Do -----	yes -----	yes -----	fair -----	-----	yes.
Do -----	yes -----	yes -----	fair -----	yes -----	yes.
Do -----	yes -----	yes -----	fair -----	no -----	yes.
Do -----	yes -----	-----	bad -----	no -----	yes.
Do -----	yes -----	no -----	bad -----	no -----	no.
Do -----	yes -----	yes -----	poor -----	no -----	yes.
Do -----	yes -----	yes -----	poor -----	no -----	yes.
Do -----	yes -----	yes -----	fair -----	no -----	yes.



TABLE NO. 6.—*Continued.*

Trade.	Improving in Education?	Improving in Morals?	Financial Condition?	Is it Improving?	Favor Compul- sory Edu- cation?
Carpenter	yes	yes	good	yes	yes.
Do	yes	yes	bad	no	yes.
Do	yes	yes	poor	no	yes.
Do	yes	yes	good	yes	yes.
Do	no	no	poor	yes	yes.
Do	yes	yes	good	yes	yes.
Do	no	no			yes.
Do	yes	yes	good	yes	yes.
Do	yes	yes	fair	yes	yes.
Do	no	no	poor	no	yes.
Do	yes	yes	fair	yes	
Do	yes	yes	good	yes	yes.
Do	no	no	bad	no	yes.
Do	no	no	bad	yes	yes.
Do	yes	yes	good	yes	yes.
Do	yes	yes	poor	no	yes.
Do	yes	yes	fair	yes	yes.
Do	yes			yes	yes.
Do	yes	no	fair	no	yes.
Do	yes	yes	poor	yes	yes.
Do	yes	yes	fair	yes	
Do					yes.
Do	no	no	bad	no	yes.
Do	yes	yes	good	yes	yes.
Do	yes	yes		yes	yes.
Do	no	yes	poor	no	yes.
Do	yes	yes			yes.
Do	yes	no		no	yes.
Do	no	no	poor	no	yes.
Do	no	no	bad	no	yes.
Do	yes	yes	fair	no	yes.
Do	yes	yes	poor	no	yes.
Do	yes	yes	fair	yes	yes.
Do	yes	yes	good	yes	yes.
Do	yes	no	poor	no	yes.
Do	no	no	bad	no	yes.
Do	no	no	bad	no	yes.
Do	no	no	fair	yes	yes.
Do	yes	no	poor	no	yes.
Do					yes.
Do	yes	no	poor	no	yes.
Carriage Maker	yes	yes	good	yes	yes.
Do	yes	no	fair	yes	yes.
Carriage Trimmer	yes	yes	fair	yes	yes.
Clerk	yes	yes			yes.
Do	yes	yes	fair	yes	yes.

TABLE NO. 6.—*continued*

Trade	Improving in Education?	Improving in Morals?	Financial Condition?	Is it Improving?	Favor Compul- sory Edu- cation?
Clerk	no	no	poor		
Do	yes	no	poor	no	yes.
Do	yes	no	fair	no	yes.
Do	yes	no	fair	no	yes.
Conductor	yes	yes	fair	yes	yes.
Contractor	no	no	poor	no	yes.
Do	yes	yes	good	yes	yes.
Cooper	yes	yes	fair	yes	yes.
<i>Cotton Mill—</i>					
Beamer	yes	yes	fair		yes.
Do	yes	yes	bad	no	yes.
Do	yes	yes	good	yes	yes.
Carder	yes	yes	fair		yes.
Do	yes	yes	fair	yes	yes.
Card grinder	no	no	poor	no	yes.
Dyer	no	no	fair	no	yes.
Do	yes	yes	good	yes	yes.
Do	no	no	poor	no	yes.
Finisher	no	no	poor	no	yes.
Inspector	no	no	poor	no	yes.
Loom-fixer	no	yes	fair	yes	yes.
Do	no	yes	good	no	yes.
Do	yes	yes		no	yes.
Do	no	no	poor	no	yes.
Do	no	no	poor	no	yes.
Do	no	no	good	no	yes.
Do	yes	yes	fair	yes	yes.
Operative	yes	yes	bad	no	yes.
Do	no	yes	poor	no	yes.
Do	yes	yes	fair	no	yes.
Do	no	yes	bad	no	yes.
Do	yes	yes	fair	yes	yes.
Do	yes	no	fair	no	yes.
Do	no	no	poor	no	yes.
Do	yes	yes	good	yes	yes.
Do	yes		fair	no	yes.
Overseer	yes	no	poor	yes	yes.
Do	yes	yes	fair	no	yes.
Spinner	yes	yes	good	yes	yes.
Do	no	yes	fair		yes.
Do	yes	yes	fair	yes	yes.
Do	yes	yes	fair	yes	yes.
Superintendent	yes	yes	poor	no	yes.
Do	yes	yes	good	yes	yes.
Weaver	no		poor	no	yes.

TABLE NO. 6.—Continued.

Trade.	Improving in Education?	Improving in Morals?	Financial Condition?	Is it Improving?	Favor Compul- sory Edu- cation?
<i>Cotton Mill—</i>					
Weaver	yes	yes	good	yes	no.
Do	yes	yes	good	yes	yes.
Do	no	no	poor	no	yes
Do	yes	yes	good		yes
Decorator	yes	yes	poor	yes	yes.
Druggist	yes		good	yes	yes.
Engineer	yes	no	fair	no	yes.
Do	yes	yes	good	yes	yes.
Do	yes	yes	fair	no	no.
Do	yes	yes	good	yes	yes.
Do	no	no	good	yes	yes.
Do	no	yes		no	yes.
Do	yes	yes	fair	yes	yes.
Do	no	no	poor	no	yes.
Do	yes	yes	good	yes	yes.
Do	yes	yes	fair	yes	yes.
Do	yes	yes	good	yes	yes.
Do	no	no		yes	
Do	no	no	poor	no	yes.
Do	no	no		no	yes.
Fireman	no	no	fair	no	yes.
Do	no		bad	no	no.
Foreman	no	no	poor	no	yes.
Glazier	yes	yes	fair	no	yes.
Harness Maker	yes	yes	good	yes	no.
Do	no	no	bad	no	yes.
Do	yes	yes	good	yes	yes.
House Mover	yes	yes	fair	yes	yes.
Jeweler	yes	yes	poor	yes	yes.
Do	yes	yes	good		yes.
Do	yes	yes	good	yes	yes.
Do	no	no	bad	no	yes.
Lather	no	yes	good	yes	yes.
Letter-carrier	yes	no	fair	yes	yes.
Machinist	yes	yes	good	yes	yes.
Do	yes	yes	fair	yes	no.



TABLE NO. 6.—Continued.

Trade.	Improving in Education?	Improving in Morals?	Financial Condition?	Is it Improving?	Favor Compul- sory Edu- cation?
Machinist	yes	yes	good	yes	no.
Do	yes	yes	poor	no	yes.
Do	no	no	good	yes	yes.
Do	yes	yes	fair	yes	yes.
Do	no	no	poor		yes.
Do	yes	yes	good	yes	yes.
Do	yes	no	poor	yes	yes.
Do	yes	yes		yes	
Do	no	no		yes	no.
Do	yes	yes	good	yes	yes.
Do	yes	yes	poor	no	yes.
Do	yes	yes	good	yes	yes.
Do	no	no	bad	yes	yes.
Do	yes				
Miller	yes	yes	good	yes	yes.
Do	yes	yes	good	yes	no.
Do	no	no	bad	no	yes.
Do	yes	yes	poor	yes	yes.
Miller (saw)	yes	yes	good	yes	yes.
Do	yes	yes	good	yes	yes.
Do	no	no	poor	no	yes.
Millwright	yes	yes	fair	yes	no.
Do	yes	yes		yes	yes.
Moulder	yes	no	fair	no	yes.
Newspaper	yes	no	fair	yes	yes.
Painter	yes	yes	good	yes	no.
Do	yes	yes	fair	no	yes.
Do	yes	yes	good	yes	yes.
Do	no	no	fair	no	yes.
Do	yes	yes	poor	no	yes.
Do	yes	yes	poor	yes	yes.
Do	yes	yes	good	yes	yes.
Do	yes	yes	fair	yes	yes.
Do	yes	yes	fair	no	yes.
Do	no	no	poor	no	yes.
Do	yes	yes	good	no	
Do	yes	no	fair	yes	yes.
Do	yes	yes	poor	yes	yes.
Pilot	no	no	fair	yes	yes.
Plasterer	yes	yes	fair	yes	yes.
Do	yes	yes	good	yes	yes.

TABLE No. 6.—*Continued.*

Trade.	Improving in Education?	Improving in Morals?	Financial Condition?	Is it Improving?	Favor Compul- sory Edu- cation?
Plasterer-----	yes-----	yes-----	good-----	yes-----	yes.
Plumber-----	no-----	no-----	fair-----	no-----	yes.
Do-----	yes-----	yes-----	fair-----	yes-----	yes.
Printer-----	yes-----	yes-----	good-----	yes-----	no.
Do-----	-----	-----	fair-----	-----	yes.
Do-----	yes-----	yes-----	poor-----	no-----	no.
Do-----	yes-----	yes-----	poor-----	yes-----	no.
Do-----	yes-----	no-----	poor-----	no-----	yes.
Do-----	yes-----	yes-----	poor-----	no-----	yes.
Do-----	yes-----	yes-----	fair-----	-----	yes.
Do-----	yes-----	no-----	fair-----	no-----	yes.
Do-----	yes-----	no-----	fair-----	yes-----	yes.
Do-----	yes-----	yes-----	fair-----	yes-----	yes.
Do-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	yes.
Do-----	yes-----	yes-----	-----	-----	yes.
Do-----	yes-----	yes-----	fair-----	no-----	yes.
Do-----	yes-----	yes-----	fair-----	no-----	yes.
Do-----	yes-----	no-----	fair-----	yes-----	yes.
Do-----	yes-----	yes-----	good-----	yes-----	yes.
Do-----	yes-----	yes-----	fair-----	yes-----	yes.
Do-----	yes-----	no-----	good-----	yes-----	yes.
Do-----	yes-----	yes-----	-----	-----	yes.
Do-----	yes-----	no-----	poor-----	no-----	yes.
Saw Filer-----	yes-----	yes-----	-----	-----	yes.
Sawyer-----	yes-----	yes-----	fair-----	no-----	yes.
Do-----	no-----	yes-----	good-----	yes-----	yes.
Do-----	yes-----	no-----	poor-----	yes-----	yes.
Do-----	yes-----	yes-----	bad-----	no-----	yes.
Section Master-----	yes-----	yes-----	poor-----	no-----	yes.
Shoemaker-----	yes-----	no-----	good-----	yes-----	yes.
Do-----	yes-----	yes-----	fair-----	yes-----	yes.
Station Agent-----	yes-----	no-----	fair-----	-----	yes.
Stone-cutter-----	yes-----	yes-----	fair-----	no-----	yes.
Do-----	yes-----	-----	fair-----	yes-----	yes.
Tailor-----	yes-----	yes-----	good-----	yes-----	yes.
Teacher-----	yes-----	yes-----	good-----	yes-----	yes.
Telegrapher-----	yes-----	no-----	bad-----	yes-----	yes.

TABLE NO. 6.—*Continued.*

Trade.	Improving in Education?	Improving in Morals?	Financial Condition?	Is it Improving?	Favor Compul- sory Edu- cation?
Tinner	yes			yes	yes.
Do	yes	yes	good	yes	yes.
Tobacco worker	no	no	bad	no	yes.
Do	yes	no	good	yes	yes.
Do	yes	yes		yes	yes.
Do	yes	yes	good	yes	yes.
Do	no	no	fair	yes	yes.
Wagon-maker	no	yes	bad	no	yes.
Do	no	yes	poor		yes.
Do	no				yes.
Do	yes	yes	fair	yes	yes.
Wheelwright	yes	yes	fair	yes	yes.
Do	yes	yes	poor	no	yes.
Do	yes	no	fair	yes	yes.
Do	yes	yes	fair	yes	yes.
Do	yes	yes			



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LETTERS FROM MECHANICS.

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The following letters are selected from the large number received for publication :

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## WANT LABOR UNION.

ALBEMARLE, N. C., August 10, 1900.

DEAR SIR:—I wish you would have a labor union established here in North Carolina, we never can obtain better wages until something of the kind is done.

Yours,

FILLMORE WHITLEY.

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## EIGHT-HOUR LAW AND CHILD LABOR.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., August 18, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I favor a law fixing the hours of labor on all State work at not more than eight hours per day, believe this would be a step toward bringing individual work to an eight-hour day. I favor a law where ladies are employed to have seats provided for their convenience in stores and other places of business. I think the law should say at what age children should go to work in factories, and how many hours they should work each day. If we could do something to keep more of the women and children out of our factories, supporting parents in their idleness, it might have a tendency to improve the morals of some of our men. I do not agree with some who say that the law should not bother with individual employes. I believe that the laws of every State should say at what age children should go to work in factories, and how many hours should constitute a day's work.

Respectfully yours,

O. R. JARRETT.

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## INDENTURED APPRENTICESHIP.

ASHEVILLE, July 26, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—There are many parents who are careless about sending their children to school, and while we have free graded schools, many children never enter the house with a book. Speaking of trades, apprentices should be compelled by law to learn their respective trades thoroughly, and thus stop so many poor, pretended, so-called workmen. It would be better for the

genuine mechanic and also for the commonwealth. Boys at all trades are too apt to work a few months and quit and set up for themselves, and thus the South is flooded with poor mechanics. No better law could be passed than the compulsory law for forcing every apprentice to finish his trade, and if found with sign hanging out and not competent, fine him heavy, and stop him from business.

Respectfully,

W. W. GOLDSMITH.

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FACTORY INSPECTOR.

ASHEVILLE, August 21, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I suggest to you in your present and elective position the wisdom of recommending such legislation as will prohibit factories from employing children under fourteen years of age and the election of a factory inspector, and limiting the hours to fifty-six hours per week. Another law on our statute books should be amended or changed so as to secure to the wage-earner his just earnings, I refer to the lien law, and think the journeymen should be entitled to the first lien. The foregoing suggestion, if you can by your influence get on our statute books, will win for you the approval of the wage-earners of the State.

Respectfully,

E. T. BELOTE.

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EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

ASHEVILLE, August 10, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I take this opportunity to give you my ideas as to the needs of wage-earners in western North Carolina. I can safely say that we are well organized in Asheville, and what we need most is hard to suggest, but I think that if the number of hours were reduced that it would be more satisfactory to both capitalist and the laborer. Now at the present time there are one hundred and fifty-five cities in the United States that work only eight hours per day, and they are the most flourishing cities in our country. If we reduce the hours that will distribute the work more evenly the whole year round. Now, when men work long hours they are idle a great deal of the time because they work to-day and are idle to-morrow, when if they would reduce the hours to a small number they could work every day; therefore, they could be employed part of every day in the year, thus they would keep out of the army of tramps and idlers.

Respectfully,

J. E. HENDERSON.

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ORGANIZE.

ASHEVILLE, August 27, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In regard to the needs of the working people, the thing most needed is education and an apprenticeship system, this alone has filled the country with an inferior class of workmen which has as much to do with low wages as anything else; this class of so-called mechanics receive higher wages than they are worth; hence it cuts the working man who has served an apprenticeship. Next, I think that every working man, whether he is a mechanic, farmer or day laborer, should be a union man, and should be both at heart and in principles. My only advice to every man is "organize."

Respectfully yours,

W. M. BILS.

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WAGE INCREASED—HOURS REDUCED.

ASHEVILLE, July 27, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The condition of the wage-earner in this town has been bettered materially within the past six months through the instrumentality of trade unions. Every branch of the building trades are organized, and together with the clerk's union have formed a Central Labor Union, where the common grievances of the workers may be discussed. All this has caused an advance of from fifty to seventy-five per cent in their wages, and a decrease of one hour per day in their day's work, making a day's work consist of nine hours. But although so much has been done for the purse of the poor wage-earners nothing has been done for the betterment of his mind. 'Tis true we have a public library well stocked with the very best literature, but sad to say it is open only during the hours when the workers are at work, consequently is of no advantage to them. Every town should have a good library open at such hours as will be convenient for the carpenter, plumber, plasterer, mason, etc., to come and read.

Respectfully,

W. O. WOLFE, JR.

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EIGHT- HOUR DAY.

BEAUFORT, July 25, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Our locality is dependent upon the fishing interests, we have no factories. We need factories, we need work for our mechanics, we need enterprise. I am fully convinced that the eight-hour law as fixed by the



Government would work to the advantage of both employer and employe, giving the working man a chance to improve his home and to get to church with his family; when a man works hard ten hours per day and gets home all fagged out, he does not feel much like attending religious meetings. Working men should not be kept out of their wages longer than a week.

Very respectfully,

T. E. PARKIN.

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ORGANIZE AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

BELWOOD, September 14, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I certainly appreciate the chance to say a word for our own class, the laborer. I do believe the greatest thing we can do is to organize and stop these boys who call themselves carpenters from working at such a low price. That is the cause of such low prices and bad work, and if there could be a stop put to this we would have much better times, and I believe the best way to stop it is to adopt a compulsory school law. As for mill laborers, I don't believe in children working under the age of fourteen, and especially at night. It ruins their health as a rule. There should be a law to run all works on regular time, and that time should not exceed ten hours per day.

Respectfully,

C. M. WEBER.

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EIGHT-HOUR SYSTEM.

BRYSON CITY, N. C., July 28, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think we could improve our system of work in our trade by adopting the eight hour system, it will give employment to more workmen, and will enable them to improve in the trade. We need more get up in this State in most everything and every branch of industry.

Respectfully,

C. H. MEADOWS.

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TEN-HOUR LAW.

BURLINGTON, N. C., August 17, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Compulsory education, in my opinion, is very needful around the cotton mills. I have held my position for thirteen years, and I see men not over forty years go to a mill and put their little ones to work and sit down and claim that they can't spare them from work, and they grow up in ignorance.

Respectfully,

J. C. BURKE.

## TEN-HOUR LAW.

BURLINGTON, N. C., August 18, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—One thing is needed badly among the cotton mill people, and that is the ten-hour labor law, and stop night work. I believe all cotton mills here in the South make from eleven to twelve hours constitute a day's work, while all other manufacturing enterprises run only ten hours per day. Yet the former works at least seventy-five per cent of the children, who should have the advantage of the short hours if it is possible to do so, and especially protection from night work. While the hours of labor are so long it deprives the help from devoting much time to home study, if he should desire to do so. While there are a great many young men in the mills that would gladly spend a few hours each week at their books if they had the time to do so, and especially take advantage of the correspondence schools that are now offering instructions in all branches of business by mail; a great many are doing this now, yet it is a very slow business. Too much can not be said on this subject. There is nothing in my opinion, speaking from a lifetime experience, would be more appreciated among the laboring class of people, and especially among the cotton mill people, than to have our Legislature to consider this one great need very seriously, and make ten hours constitute a day's work for the mill people of our beloved State. While I would be glad to have the compulsory education, yet under the circumstances I consider the ten-hour labor law much more necessary. Hoping you will be able to do much for us, the wage-earner, and especially the cotton mill people, I am

Very respectfully,

J. G. KING.

## TEN-HOUR SYSTEM AND CHILD LABOR.

BURLINGTON, N. C., August 20, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In my opinion, and many others I have conversed with, a ten-hour work day would bring out our grand old State to the very front ranks, as she has never done in the past. I think a ten-hour work day should be established by law. In the State of North Carolina there are hundreds and thousands of children who toil from eleven to fourteen long hours every day, which just crushes the very life out of them. Such should cease to be the case, our State will never make the progress she ought to make while such things exist. I think there ought to be a law prohibiting any man hiring a child under the age of fourteen years old on public work. I give you my views on these three important parts.

Yours very truly,

C. D. STORY.

## TEN-HOUR LAW.

BURLINGTON, September 27, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think there should be legislation regulating the working hours of cotton mills, as some of our mills run over-time and on night-time, and the help are compelled to work or give up their jobs and it is generally composed of the part of help least able to stand it, namely, women and children, thereby depriving them of the necessary rest and recreation that is necessary for their physical and mental comfort and improvement. I think we ought to have the ten-hour system as a lawful day's work.

Respectfully,

C. W. HOLT.

## CHEAP LABOR DOES NOT PAY.

CARTHAGE, N. C., July 25, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—What would contribute to the general welfare of both employer and employe, is a knowledge of the fact that cheap help does not always lessen the cost of the article manufactured; most frequently it adds to the cost and stamps the goods with an indelible mark of inferiority. In this practical age there is very little sentiment in business. It is the general neat appearance of an article that attracts attention and invites inspection; other things being equal the neat, up-to-date article soon finds a purchaser.

Respectfully,

J. F. MONTAGUE.

## BETTER WAGES.

CATHERINE LAKE, N. C., August 16, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In regard to the need of wage-earners, would say that better prices for products and better wages for labor would have a good deal to do with bettering the condition of wage-earners in this county.

Yours truly,

J. E. FLOYD.

## FAVORS ORGANIZED LABOR.

CHARLOTTE, August 21, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In answer to question number two, you will see that I am not a member of a union, but will say that I favor organized labor. One dollar



and seventy-five cents is paid to young men just out of apprenticeship. The hours of labor should be fixed by law for cotton mills and such manufacturings as use child labor. My reason for saying that the hours should not be fixed by law in our trade is that we are practically independent, and we can also get plenty of fresh air at all times, our work is not very laborious or confining. Labor-saving machinery being very complicated it requires skilled mechanics to operate it, thereby doing away with cheap labor. Serving one or two years at a trade is a loss to employe and employer, because a man can not get experience enough to be a good mechanic, and only keeps a good man out of a job. For the first twelve months very few men earn their wages, thereby causing a loss to employers if they do not serve longer. Skilled mechanics, such as machinists, moulders, blacksmiths and pattern makers, are improving. The cotton mill people are not, for the simple reason that they are put to work so early by indolent parents that they have no chance for an education, and therefore their morals can not improve.

Yours truly,

G. L. CLIFTON.

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#### REGULATE APPRENTICE SYSTEM.

CHARLOTTE, August 10, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—There should be a law regulating the apprentice system which could not help but be beneficial to employers and employes. At most of the trades it has been demonstrated that mechanics will do as much work or rather attain better results for a year by working eight hours than to work ten and in some instances longer.

Respectfully,

J. R. ANDERSON.

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#### ORGANIZE.

CHINA GROVE, August 6, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—As to wage-earners, I think they all ought to belong to a union, from the fact that non-organized labor can not govern prices. Here a man can work his crop, and then pick up a saw and hammer and call himself a carpenter, and get a job. Why? Because he will work for fifty and seventy-five cents a day, and the cheapest man is the one that is wanted in most cases. Nearly so in my business. So I think it best to let the man that plows plow, and the carpenter and bricklayer do the carpenter work and the brick work. Again assuring you that I am in favor of compulsory education, I am

Yours truly,

W. H. CROWELL.

## SHOULD SERVE APPRENTICESHIP.

CHINA GROVE, August 13, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Business in my trade has been good for the past few years in this county (Rowan). The wages vary according to a man's proficiency, so many contractors employ so many inexperienced men that are not really carpenters because they can get them cheap; hence, my opinion is that a man should serve his trade and prepare himself to earn good wages.

Respectfully,

W. H. ROGERS.

## LEGISLATION NEEDED.

CHINA GROVE, August 9, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In reply to the very important questions, I would very forcibly try to impress on the minds of every member of the Legislature of this State, the workmen and the mechanics of this country need something done for them—wages are too low.

Yours,

H. S. BOSTIAN.

## BOYS SHOULD LEARN A TRADE.

COINJOCK, N. C., July, 27, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I am sorry to say that our young men of this section take no interest in mechanical work, the most of them are bright young men, with an average country education, but most of them follow the water for a living. I advocate the apprentice system, for a trade is like an education, it can not be taken away from a boy, and there is almost always demand for a good mechanic while a jackleg is idle. I served five years apprenticeship to the carpenter trade myself in London, England.

Yours respectfully,

HENRY WELSTED.

## SHORTER HOURS AND BETTER WAGES.

CONCORD, July 27, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—As to what laboring men and women need is, in my estimation, shorter hours and better wages. We have young ladies in our town who work twelve hours a day for fifty and sixty cents, when they ought to get seventy-five or eighty for ten hours work. It is a break down to the ladies of this country to be treated that way.

Yours respectfully,

JOE MORGAN.

## SHORTER HOURS.

CONCORD, November 10, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In regard to the needs of wage-earners, I hardly know what would benefit them most. We work seventy hours a week here (Cabarrus County), and I think sixty-six is enough at the very most. If we had shorter hours and better wages we would feel more like going to work at work time, and the employes would do as much work and better work in ten hours or eleven hours than they do in twelve hours and twenty minutes. The employes get tired and worn out before their day's work is done, and they don't care whether their work is half done or not just so they keep the machinery going. This is about the best I know to say in regard to the needs of wage-earners.

Yours respectfully,

T. P. ALMOND.

## PROHIBIT CHILD LABOR.

CORNELIUS, August 24, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think cotton mills should have shorter hours for a day's work. I don't think they ought to work such small children as they do, especially at night. I think mill people ought to try and save some of their earnings, most of them spend all they make, and never think of the "rainy day."

Truly,

J. B. READLING.

## HARD TIMES.

CUMNOCK, August 20, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We can't get better wages nor can we give better unless we could get better prices for our products. If we will stop those middle men's fees and road trotters (drummers) then the workman will get the profit on his labor, then we will have to go as God intended, but now the man that don't work is the man that gets paid, and I favor breaking it up. I am a God-believing white man, and a Democrat at heart, and believe in every man having justice and let's stop some of those road trotters and speculators, and that will make better times, will give better wages and prices, better government, and God will open up his mercies to the people more; but under the present system could we expect more? No, God never intended for a part and only a few to have all justice, as it is now. We don't know how to price our produce, we do not know what to do, we have had almost a famine, scarcely any crops made for three years, and without better crops or prices we will have need to ask for better times and protection. Take the negro out of politics, colonize him to himself, and stop road travellers, and we will have better times.

Respectfully,

C. H. PARISHER.



## TEN-HOUR LAW.

DURHAM, September 3, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—As for the wage-earner the only thing hindering the advance is incompetent labor. All branches of mechanism should be protected by an indentured apprenticeship, and when a man offers his services as a workman in any of the branches of mechanism he should present a certificate of apprenticeship before being accepted as a mechanic. This would protect the experienced laborer of our country, and turn down those who offer themselves as mechanics. The greatest imposition first-class mechanics have to contend with is that of the hammer and saw kind. As to education, all children should be compelled to go to school by the parents, if the family is in a condition to send them, but the condition of a large per cent of our people is such that the children have the family to support while the father must go from day to day seeking work and finding none. Then how can such children expect to attain unto anything higher than that of ignorance. My God! what a problem confronts us. We may elect our Governors and Senators, but the iron hand of oppression is fastened upon us, and the only hope for the people is in "unity." "United we stand, divided we fall." The women and children of our southland are greatly imposed upon by reason of having to work to support the family and going in all kinds of weather. On account of the exposure they are subjected to by circumstances surrounding them their health is impaired and disease soon claims them as victims. Enact some law prohibiting women and children from being made the prey of trusts and combines, then times will continue to improve. The Legislature, at its next session should enact a law regulating the labor of women and children, give them eight hours per day, and men ten, and allow no night work in any mill or factory of any kind. This will give them time for recreation, preparing them for future work, etc.

Respectfully,

T. J. UTLEY.

## EXTRA PAY FOR EXTRA TIME.

EDENTON, August 1, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In answer to question No. 3, I would like to see ten hours considered a day's work, and made so by law, providing the employer could extend the number of hours to twelve or more with the same rate of wages allowed per hour for all extra time; not like the United States Government, if work is let to a contractor he can not work but eight hours, if so, he is liable to heavy fine or imprisonment for life, or both.

Respectfully,

THEO. RALPH.

## TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

ELIZABETH CITY, July 30, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In answering the above questions, I will make some explanations, that you may better understand the observation that I take of the different questions. The general policy of employers towards employes is to buy their time with as little as they can, not regarding what it costs the employe to live, and that keeps the employe's financial condition very poor. On the other hand, the employe, under such conditions, does as little as possible for his employer, and this condition of things is caused by competition of the common or unskilled labor against good and skilled workmen. Now I think that this may be overcome by establishing an apprentice system by law and making our trade a profession, as well as a trade. I think our State should provide for a four-months' session at the A. & M. College, or some other suitable place in the State, where apprentice boys might have four months each year to study things that necessarily pertain to the trade. This would elevate our trade and give confidence to the employer. It may be said that such arrangements for the mechanic has already been made, but I say not for the term of two to four years, as most of the laboring boys can not have the time, and it requires such educational qualifications as to bar most of our laboring boys from entering, and it is but little or no good for the poor boy. Now you give a practical laborer four months' good teaching of theory with practical knowledge each year, for four years, and he will accomplish a trade that few men possess in our State. This should apply to all our trades throughout the State, and where this is done the New England States can no longer boast of their skilled laborers. Give us this thing and help us to show our skill and to place confidence and to have confidence placed in us by the employer, so that they will not compel skilled white labor to compete with the incompetent, cheap negro labor, and we will show you as good and prospering laboring people as any State can boast of.

Yours respectfully,

T. A. POWERS.

## TEN-HOUR LAW.

ELON COLLEGE, August 1, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The ten-hour law would be a good thing for the laboring class. It will benefit the laboring class in more than one way, it will increase intelligence and happiness and bring better health; a man that is fresh can do more work in ten hours than a sluggish man in eleven hours and twenty minutes. The ten-hour law will give more time for education and other necessary acts of life. The general mass of people are in favor of a ten-hour law. Hoping you success, I remain

Fraternally yours,

C. L. WILLIAMS.

## TEN-HOUR SYSTEM.

ELON COLLEGE, August 4, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think that we ought to have a ten-hour system. I think the work-day in most of the cotton mills too long, twelve and thirteen hours for women and little children to stand and work. They ought to have the same pay for ten hours.

Respectfully,

S. A. MASSEY.

## CHEAP NEGRO LABOR.

FRANKLIN, July 27, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—As for the working man in my county, it is on account of cheap negroes lying around and working for very low wages. This keeps white men out of employment. We need help from somewhere, and must have it at any price.

Yours,

B. H. DOWDLE.

## NEED WISE LEGISLATION.

FREMONT, August 8, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The evil, in my humble opinion, in regard to wage-earners, is that they frequent too many places of sin, gambling saloons, whiskey shops, and other dens of more or less evil, where most of their earnings are spent, instead of on their families. Legislative action might control some of the above, but not all. Corruption is abroad in the land; that and money. Those who are worth their millions, and some less, are sapping the very foundations of the government, and it is only a question of time when we will have anarchy. The working people make very little effort to improve morally or financially. Most of them are very extravagant and think too much of keeping up appearances. If our next Legislature can do anything for the working people, it should do it. It certainly should give us some good, honest, wise, common-sense legislation, beneficial to the whole State. Will they be equal to the emergency and prove themselves worthy the confidence and the good will of the people? We hope so. On what they do mostly depends the future success of the Democratic party. Now the battle has been fought and the victory won; let's make that victory by wise legislation and broad statesmanship, the harbinger of grander and more glorious victories in the future.

Yours truly,

J. M. JENKINS.



## INDENTURED APPRENTICESHIP AND LICENSED MECHANICS.

GASTONIA, N. C., July 30, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think the best thing for my trade would be a law to compel apprentices to serve at the trade four years, and to get a certificate from their employer certifying that they were competent to do any class of work in their line.

Respectfully,

J. E. McALLISTER.

## PROHIBITION.

GOLD HILL August 7, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The improvement in the morals of the working man, I think, can be had through a strict State prohibition law, something on Ben Tillman's order, but left to the people to decide, as the saloon is his curse; that is the lower grade and laborer.

Yours truly,

J. M. EDWARDS.

## CONDITIONS GOOD.

GREENSBORO, N. C., August 13, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I have been under the employment of several mills in our State and have never seen as much interest taken in the help as Mr. Cone takes here. He offers many advantages for their refinement and education that are not offered elsewhere, and we, as a body of help, are under many obligations to him, for which we may never be able to make return, but for which we hope to show to him our appreciation. If all mills were run like Mr. Cone runs the Proximity, we would see much more interest taken by the help in their work.

Respectfully,

ED. S. BURGESS.

## WAGE-EARNERS UNDERPAID.

GREENSBORO, September 3, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think there should be steps taken as regards wage-earners; while there are some who get enough pay for their work, the bulk of the wage-earners do not get what they are worth. My opinion is that children under fourteen years of age should not be allowed to work at any public work, at the same time I think the father should be paid enough for his labor to support them while they go to school and fit themselves for work.

Respectfully,

C. H. MONEY.

HARLOWE, N. C., August 18, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think if we had a law fixed to prevent men from working at the trade who have not served as apprentices, we who have served could get better wages and more work.

Respectfully,

W. F. BECTON.

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LICENSE CONTRACTORS.

HAW RIVER, N. C., August 22, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think there ought to be a law passed to compel every man who contracts carpenter work to pay a license of not more than five hundred dollars, nor less than three hundred dollars. I think this would be the best thing that could be done for the carpenter.

Respectfully,

J. G. MONTGOMERY.

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REDUCE SALARIES.

HAYESVILLE, N. C., July 29, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—All public officers' salaries are out of proportion to mechanics and farmers' wages, etc. As farmers, we need to be more economical, work our farms better, put in more time, let the professional politician severely alone, keep out of debt, and live at home and board at the same place. As to mechanics, there are ten jacklegs, incompetent, low-grade workmen, to one good mechanic, hence low wages and sorry work. I cannot make any suggestions as to how you could better your Department. Wishing you success in your efforts to better the laboring class, and go on as I think you are doing a good work.

Respectfully,

E. S. CURTIS.

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MAKE SERVICE VALUABLE.

HENDERSON, N. C., August 17, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Being a native of New York State, where such a law exists and seeing its advantage, I believe that a compulsory school law in this State would do more to lessen the friction between the races than anything else.

Respectfully,

G. C. WOODWORTH.

## SAVE MONEY.

HENDERSON, N. C., July 25, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think that the working people should save, if possible, a part of what they make, whether it is little or much, where it is possible to do so. The circumstances are so varied now that I am not able to say what is best for them. If we could all live up to the standard we set for other people, we would do wonderfully well.

Yours very truly,

L. T. HOWARD.

## WORK BY THE HOUR.

HICKORY, N. C., August 9, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—One thing I would recommend, that all shops and factories of every kind pay or adopt the hour system of paying their employes, which, I think, would be a good thing to check the ill feeling between employers and employes, as is often the case where they are employed by the day. For instance, Piedmont Wagon Co., Hickory, N. C., where I have worked for sixteen years, employ their hands by the hour system, paying them so much per hour for their work, as the case may be, and I have my first time to hear anyone complain about the length of the day. This system, in general use, would no doubt prevent a great deal of trouble and perhaps prevent strikes.

Yours truly,

R. H. THOMASON.

## TAX LABOR FROM COUNTRY.

HIGH POINT, August 29, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The answers to the questions will give you a good idea of what I think about benefits to wage-earners. One thing, if there was a law to tax men coming in from the country to work in town, and who don't pay taxes in town, and they raise most of their provisions and don't have any house rent to pay, and hence can work cheaper.

Respectfully,

J. F. HEDRICK.

## LONGER SCHOOLS.

KNOTTS ISLAND, N. C., August 8, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Free-school terms in North Carolina are too short, therefore, as the laws can be made at this late day to suit the white class of people, re-



gardless of the negro, now I ask that our Legislature of North Carolina show their bravery towards the welfare of our young people of the State by making an amendment to the school law so it will give to every white school in North Carolina not less than six months of school per annum, and it will be highly appreciated throughout this newly-enlightened State.

Yours very respectfully,

Z. T. FENTRESS.

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NEGROES GIVEN PREFERENCE.

LENOIR, July 30, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—You will notice what I said about the number of persons engaged in my trade at this place, I do not mean that they all work at it all of the time. I simply mean that about that number try to work at it, and do not know hardly anything about the occupation, only just enough to keep a workman from getting a good price for his work, and then there are a good many who will work for anything they can find, and do not care who suffers from the effects of it. All of the public works around here employ a large number of men to work in the shops and on the yards, and the worst thing about it is, that ninety per cent of the hands are colored men, and they will hire a negro before they will a white man, because they can get him cheaper than white labor, and at some of the yards white men have to work under negro foreman, and if anybody don't believe it, just send them to me and I can show them better than I can tell them. This is not right, and should not be allowed to make that discrimination between white and blacks. Instead of white supremacy, it is negro supremacy.

Yours,

P. J. McDADE.

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ORGANIZED LABOR.

LUMBERTON, July 27, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I certainly favor an organized labor union with ten-hour system and fixed prices for finished workmen; also I favor all lines of workmen serving apprenticeships, standing examination before being allowed to put themselves out. I am strictly opposed to cobblers (jacklegs).

Yours very respectfully,

H. G. WEBSTER.

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TEN-HOUR SYSTEM.

MAYODAN, N. C., August 10, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I favor the ten-hour system for labor, especially in mills and factories, where a great deal of female labor is employed and small children.

It is absolutely too much for a woman to stand up twelve hours at a machine. I think that people operating industries where ladies are employed should provide seats for their use while not engaged at their work. This is especially necessary in the large stores and cotton and tobacco factories. I am also in favor of railroad companies providing separate waiting-rooms for different races and having the regulations strictly enforced.

Yours very respectfully,

C. H. BARNES.

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REDUCE HOURS—FACTORY INSPECTION.

MAYODAN, August 30, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I have filled out this to the best of my knowledge. One thing that I wish we could get, is a labor law to govern working hours, for they are too long in our cotton mills. I also favor compulsory school law, but it may be that the last election will be better for the generation now. The State should have factory inspectors to visit the mills.

Yours very truly,

JACOB UELTSCHI, Jr.

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NEEDS OF COTTON MILL HELP.

MAYODAN, August 9, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Personally, I am not in the mill, but I represent it with my children and have given the above answers to the very best of my ability. I have seen several parties that labor in the mill, and they agree with me in the answers I have given; have also seen several parties that have received copies of the same, and say that they will not have time to fill out, but favor answers herein given. In regard to questions I think most important, will offer some suggestions to the encouragement of our Legislators to act upon at its earliest convenience. First, I don't favor the docking of hands for being too late getting in to work on the twelve-hour system, for more than a quarter of a day lost, or for the full time lost; second, the number of work-hours during a week in our mill is sixty-nine, twelve hours per day for five days in the week, and nine on Saturday, counting recess for dinner time going to and from the mill, is about thirteen hours out, so we want a ten-hour system. Dr. Franklin said eight hours for work, eight for rest and eight for study, but we would be satisfied with a ten-hour system; third, at what age should children commence work? If we had a ten-hour system, they might be able to enter, males at twelve, females fourteen, but the answer given to the question on blank could be very well arranged and would be better if young hands could be divided so that one-half could work up to noon, the

other half take their places in the afternoon; with that arrangement, they could have some benefit of schools from twelve to fifteen years of age; fourth, how many years should apprentices serve? I believe the time should be fixed by law, but am not able to say, as some are more apt than others. It generally takes about two years for a boy fifteen years old to learn to run mule spinning; other work in a cotton mill does not take near so long.

Yours truly,

H. W. BAUGHN.

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PROHIBIT CHILD LABOR.

MAYODAN, N. C., August 9, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—As to carpenters, I think the best thing is the ten-hour system. I also think that there should be an act passed by law forbidding parents from working children in factories under twelve years of age.

Respectfully,

FRANK ESSIX.

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SUGGESTIONS FOR MILL HELP.

MAYODAN, August 9, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I have given answers to the above questions concerning my individual trade. I also represent the cotton mill with my children and will offer some suggestions concerning their welfare. First, the wages paid per day, the highest gets thirty-five cents, lowest twenty cents (these are my children). Wages paid generally are from twenty cents to \$1.50; second, mill hands works by the hour paid semi-monthly, cash in full; third, number of hours constituting a day's work are twelve—think it should be ten and fixed by law. Apprentice should enter the mill trade at twelve years, on half-time work to fifteen, then enter full time.

Yours sincerely,

WILL BENTON.

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LICENSE MECHANICS.

MOCKSVILLE, August 13, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The greatest trouble in my business is a lack of thorough knowledge of it. Apprentices quit their trade and start up for themselves before they are workmen, and this floods the country with poor workmen. In my opinion there should be a board of fine workmen, whose duty it would be



to examine all applicants as to proficiency, and all who could pass give them a diploma, signed and sealed with a State seal, and all who would start business without such paper to be dealt with severely, and in that way the true workmen would be protected, as would also the people. I believe in all things being well done and a reasonable price charged.

Respectfully,

J. A. LINVILLE.

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ORGANIZE.

MORGANTON, N. C., August 14, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The thing for wage-earners to do now is to get together and organize; that is the only way to keep up wages, especially in my trade, for wages are so low a man can hardly live on what he gets. The trouble in my town is, if you can use a saw and hammer, it is alright. It is that way everywhere in my trade; a dollar-per-day man can get a job quicker than a two-dollar man, at least it looks that way to me, so I think anyone that wants to learn a trade ought to be made to serve as an apprentice at least three years, and I think it ought to be fixed by law.

Respectfully,

C. L. SMITH.

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ORGANIZE AND LICENSE MECHANICS.

MORGANTON, N. C., August 16, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Something should be done at once to stop cheap contractors and jacklegs from cutting down wages. I believe in labor being organized, but there are so many incompetent men engaged in my trade (carpentry and joinery) who will not co-operate with the better class of mechanics, that the unions will not do us much good. I think the next Legislature should make provisions for a board of mechanics in each county and compel all men engaged in carpentry and joinery to go before the board and get a certificate of grade and make it a misdemeanor for anyone to work at the trade without a certificate, and I think a contractor, in addition to holding a certificate of a high grade, should be required to pay a special license tax for the privilege of contracting. I think this would put more men to farming or something else out of the way of mechanics.

Respectfully,

C. F. BROWN.

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NEED EDUCATION.

MORGANTON, N. C., July 30, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We need more schools, better schools, and better teachers, for a man never can be a first-class mechanic unless he has got an education.

Today you will not find in the country more than twenty-five per cent of the mechanics who can make a bill for lumber to build a house. I have not any education myself, and I find it very hard to get along with my business. I am

Yours respectfully,

V. V. HALLMAN.

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EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

MOREHEAD CITY, August 16, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The wage-earner needs shorter work hours and more restrictive protection laws. The eight-hour system is what we believe to be best, and the law should see to it that we have and keep it.

Respectfully,

J. W. CHADWICK.

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CLASSIFY MECHANICS.

Mt. AIRY, August 13, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In regard to wage-earners, they ought to be classified as skilled mechanics. The rule is here that all get from sixty-five to seventy-five cents per day, and two working side by side, and the one do almost as much work again as the other, so there ought to be a law giving the better one a better price.

Respectfully,

W. B. SHELTON.

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GOOD ADVICE.

Mt. AIRY, September 15, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—A few words to employees: The best thing for you to do is to stay away from the bar-rooms and out of bad company, and when you make a dollar take it home and take care of it, and you will soon be an independent man. We can "take a horse to water, but can't make him drink;" we fix for you to make a dollar, but we can't make you take care of it. That is why there are so many poor people. One of the first needs of working people is to get them to see the importance of an education; the next thing is to get them to take care of what they make, then they will commence to improve in wisdom and wealth. Now what we want is a law to protect the mechanic, the laboring people. It is almost useless for a man to have a trade now, and if there is not some way fixed by law to protect the mechanic, there will be no use of having a trade. A few words to farmers: I think if you would culti-

vate smaller farms, improve them, raise more grain, more horses and cattle and stock, and less tobacco, and make it good, then you will commence improving; you will have money to pay your taxes and doctors' bills and other expenses that we owe to home duty. Just as long as we depend on buying everything that we eat and wear, we will be behind. Let us stop buying what we can make at home; instead of buying, let us go to saving, then we will have plenty of money at home.

Respectfully,

E. C. CONNER.

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EXCLUDE NEGROES FROM THE TRADES.

Mt. AIRY, September 27, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I do think that negroes should be excluded from all trades, especially brick-laying, as they tend to cause a strife between employers and employes, and tend to lower a white man's wages until he can not live by his trade, and a man can not stand it who has to give and devote all his life to learning a trade like that, as hard to learn as it is. Of course there are men that can do work very well who have not learned by serving an apprenticeship. Such men should be excluded by law from contracting or setting prices on work.

Respectfully,

R. S. DAY.

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PAY EMPLOYEES.

Mt. AIRY, August 25, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—There is one thing that I think our law-makers ought to do, and that is, when a man or company of men hire people to work for them, that they pay their employes in full for their work before they are entitled to any homestead. I know of men who break and make an assignment and claim a homestead and leave women and children unpaid for work done for them. I think that any man or company of men who employ labor ought to be compelled by law to pay all their employes in full for work done for them before they are entitled to any exemption.

Respectfully,

W. G. HULL.

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TEN-HOUR LAW.

Mt. AIRY, August 29, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think there ought to be a system fixed by law so that wage-earners would not work over ten hours per day, and a strictly cash system, payable weekly.

Yours truly,

W. M. CHAFFIN.



## ORGANIZE LABOR.

Mt. AIRY, August 27, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think the trusts are the most damnable institutions that have ever been foisted upon the people. We have splendid graded schools in Mt. Airy, and it is my candid opinion that such institutions are the only hope of the common people. We have some cotton mills here, and I am bitterly opposed to running the mills at night, as the women and children, who constitute most of the mill labor, are thereby deprived of any opportunity for study, recreation and amusement; are, in fact, mere machines, without the privilege of social intercourse so essential to the health and happiness of mankind. I believe in one gigantic labor organization throughout the whole country, that will protect every laboring man and mechanic in his avocation or calling, and place labor strictly on a cash basis. I think mechanics should pass a rigid examination and secure a license before being awarded contracts for work. This would effectively do away with so many jackleg contractors, who menace all trades. In many of our tobacco factories white girls are obliged to work by the sides of stalwart, foul-mouthed, male negro brutes, thus forcing self-respecting white girls to forego work in the tobacco factories or hear language that would shock even a brute; thus many a pure white girl who is in sore need of work is, through self-respect, compelled to remain at home and idle away time that is precious to her, and perhaps afflicted parents and helpless little brothers and sisters. We are emphatically in favor of excluding either blacks or whites from the tobacco factories. The matter might be satisfactorily arranged by working only white labor in one factory and colored in another. White factory owners seem to have little regard for the poor white girls of the State.

Respectfully,

J. D. LOWRY.

## ORGANIZE.

Mt. AIRY, October 8, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—There are too many cobblers in the different trades; jacklegs, who only tend to keep wages down by posing as mechanics. All apprentices should be required to serve a certain number of years, not less than three, better four, at some trades. Then there would be more mechanics in the land. Then the number of apprentices should be regulated—one apprentice to every twelve journeymen would be the thing. The indentured apprenticeship is a good thing. All the trades should be organized, "in union there is strength." It would serve to keep the apprentice system in good shape, and in doing that would turn out better workmen, not "hoboes" and jacklegs.

Respectfully,

W. C. MCINTOSH.

## ORGANIZE.

NEW BERN, N. C., July 27, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—As I have always contended labor of all classes should be organized completely, so as to be of mutual benefit to employer and employe alike. If there is not sufficient kinds of labor, come together and organize and discuss and execute measures for their good. It will be found beneficial to a high degree, don't you think so, Bro. Lacy?

Yours very truly,

JAMES B. DAWSON.

## LIVE FROM HAND TO MOUTH.

NORTH WILKESBORO, August 12, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The bane of the wage-earners here is living from hand to mouth; they consume their wages as fast or faster than they are earned, consequently but few of them are becoming independent. If they had something like a savings bank for deposit of small amounts and a free library to make a place to go and offer inducements for intelligent reading, the laborers would be decidedly improved.

Yours truly,

K. M. ALLEN.

## TIME-SERVERS.

REIDSVILLE, N. C., August 8, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—My idea is that if workmen would look out for their employer's interests more, and not pay so much attention to the town clock, the relation of the employer to the employed would be very much improved. We, in our line have too many whistle splitters, men who are always ready to charge every minute after the whistle, as extra, and kick if there is any cut when they are late. Another thing, workmen don't take and read their trade paper or make any effort to improve the character of their work. You will find the man who keeps up with improvements in his line generally has a job at good wages. The best thing for the workmen financially would be some safe system of savings banks in every town.

Respectfully,

J. W. CLARK.

## IMPROVING IN EDUCATION.

REIDSVILLE, August 8, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I have been contracting for only about three years, and can not give you as much information as I wish I could. I have never worked at

the trade much by the day. I do not think that anyone should enter the trade until they are sure that their talent tends that way, and the most people are grown before they can tell much about it. I am glad to say that the working classes in my community are improving in education, but am sorry to say that as a rule their morals are bad. The most of the carpenters drink, and are very profane. I have tried to employ men who neither drink or swear, and if I know of them doing either, I turn them off at once. I think if all employers would do the same, it would do a great deal towards raising the morals of the working classes.

Very respectfully,

G. E. BARBER.

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TEN-HOUR SYSTEM AND WEEKLY PAYMENT.

ROBERDEL, N. C., August 8, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I can explain some things here better than I could in the blank spaces—for instance, a loom fixer is not bound to serve a certain number of years, it is not compulsory. He must, however, understand the business well before he is an apprentice. We need a ten-hour system, fixed by law, also a weekly payment system.

Yours respectfully,

SHAW DAWKINS.

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CONDITIONS GOOD.

ROBERDEL, N. C., August 11, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I don't believe any laws should be made that would give employers or employes undue advantage over the other. Employers here work for the interests of the employees, and there is always good feeling between both.

Yours very truly,

J. W. O'BRIEN.

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BUSINESS DECREASED.

ROCKINGHAM, July 25, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I am a wheelwright by trade, run a repair shop, been in that business about thirty years, but owing to too much machine work, my business has decreased to a great degree. As to the number of hours for a day's work, when I had children working in the cotton mill, I thought then that ten hours was enough. I lost a leg in the war, and have managed to raise



seven children; worked four of them in the mill until they were married, and they are all married now but one, and doing fairly well, and for that reason won't say to the hours per day. Business in my line has decreased considerable for the last four or five years, machine work has caused a heap of it, but those half-handed workmen coming and going in and out of our town has done more.

Respectfully,

DANIEL GAY.

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TEN-HOUR DAY—CASH IN FULL.

ROPER, August 24, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In regard to workingmen, I think there should be a fixed number of hours to work, and that not to exceed ten hours. Incorporated companies or private individuals should be compelled by law to pay for all over time made by their employes. I am also strongly in favor of a prohibition of the issuing of merchandise orders by companies unless they are made transferable, that is as good at one store as another. This system of running a company store, and compelling the employes to do their trading there (at the company's store) is doing the laborer more harm at present than any other one thing with most mill and factory men. A ten-hour day and weekly settlements, with cash, and cash only, is what all laborers are wishing for, and need. I am a true Democrat, but still I am strongly in favor of a high protective tariff; but that tariff to be on all raw as well as manufactured articles. Give the manufacturer a chance, but give the producer an equal showing, and all farming industry will increase twenty-five per cent in five years, the farmer would not be compelled to plant all his land in a cash crop to meet debts in the fall. I am

Yours truly,

R. L. WILLIAMS.

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LEARN TO ECONOMIZE.

SALISBURY, October 12, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think a board of arbitration would be the greatest benefit to wage-earners.

Respectfully,

J. A. BOLICK.

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ORGANIZE.

SALISBURY, August 12, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In reply to your request as to the needs of the wage-earners, it is a very important thing, and ought to have the suggestion of all laboring men. As for myself, I say, let us have a union of all laboring people of all

classes, and laws to protect them in it, and I think the laboring people will do and get along better in this country. "In union there is strength," and I don't think the laboring people in this country will ever be any better off than they are to-day unless they can get labor organized, and laws to protect them. But for me to say or devise some plan to bring it about, is too hard a problem for me to solve. We need better morals, better love for each other. We need to follow the Golden Rule more, but it seems that men are deaf to their conscience of justice, and for the love of gain drag their fellow man down to poverty and misery. There are many reasons why the laboring people don't prosper, but for me to say the best way out of it, I can not; but may the Lord of Hosts direct it for the best, is my prayer.

Yours respectfully,

ISAAC LYERLY.

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ECONOMIZE.

SALISBURY, August 29, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The greatest need of the average wage-earner is to make him see that it is very necessary for him to lay aside a part of his wages weekly, thus accumulating enough that he may build him a home, thereby saving house rent, and for various other reasons that every thinking man has already conceived. The point that I make is the necessity of every man laying aside his income.

Respectfully,

W. L. WATSON.

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EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

SALISBURY, August 15, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think the Legislature should pass laws decreasing the number of hours constituting a day's work to eight, and not allow work at night, or men to work on Sunday repairing machinery, etc. We want education; we want intelligent labor. This done, everything would improve. I think education covers the whole ground. Boys and men should let liquor alone.

Respectfully,

L. E. MAXWELL.

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BUSINESS GOOD.

SALISBURY, July 26, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In regard to my trade, the improved machinery has killed it. A pair of shoes can be made for twenty-five or thirty cents by the improved machinery, and made well. If the operator keeps his machine in good work-



ing order, he can make a pair in twenty minutes, or less; for one man to make one pair of nice and good shoes, it will take fifteen or eighteen hours, and one will stand just as long as the other, if the same material is used. The repairing business is good; the factories make nearly all the shoes welt-sewed and when half-soled they have to be sewed, and we can get one dollar for repairing them. I make just as much money now as I did when I was making shoes.

Respectfully,

J. W. GLOVER.

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RESTRICT IMMIGRATION.

SALISBURY, August 7, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I am very glad some one is looking out after the needs of the working class of people. In regard to the betterment of the laboring class, would say that a law prohibiting foreign pauper immigration to the United States would be conducive to a betterment of the laboring people of this country, morally as well as financially and politically.

Respectfully,

J. N. MAXWELL.

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ECONOMIZE.

SHALLOTTE, August 27, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Wage-earners, as a rule, have families to feed and clothe, and generally the month's wages are traded out and consumed before it becomes due. If they could only learn to economize enough to live within their means and keep out of debt, employers could afford to pay higher wages for their work.

Yours very truly,

J. A. STANLEY.

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SETTLE DOWN AND GO TO WORK.

SHELBY, July 26, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I don't think my views will amount to much, as my education was picked up mostly in the old-field school. Now, I find college graduates, who are loafing and doing nothing to help the world, themselves or anybody else along, say drones in the world; the world owes them a living and they are getting it out. You will find more men with a common education doing a good business and helping themselves than men with finished educations. Now, what the wage-earner should do, would be to settle down at a place, go to work in good faith, look to the interest of the man or company he is working for, and not be moving around trying to better himself, as moving three times is as bad, or worse, than a fire, losing something or leaving it behind, or selling for half price and paying full price when they settle again for a while. Another thing, the owners of cotton mills ought to take better care of



their operatives, give them better houses, warmer houses for the winter, as the mill has to be warm to work in and the operatives have to step out of a warm mill and go into a cold, open house; this is the reason or cause of so much bad health among the mill operatives. The mills all make plenty of money, and why not try and keep the ones that earn the money for them in health, if they can, or at least give them comfortable houses to live in, as that is the worst feature. I write more about it than anything, as it ought to be remedied or looked after, as cotton mills pay a better dividend than any other business now. Now, in the iron trades, it is very different from the cotton mill trade, as one is a cold work and the other is warm work. Machine shops and foundries are cold, except in summer, and then they are warm enough.

Yours,

B. B. BABINGTON.

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WAGE-EARNERS MOST UNFORTUNATE.

SHELBY, September 12, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The laboring class of people need better wages and fewer hours to work, especially in cotton mills. They are the hardest worked and the poorest paid class of people in the world, I believe. The idea of working a man fifteen hours and paying him from sixty cents to one dollar is enough to cause strikes and make a man do almost anything. I believe if our laboring people were paid living prices and required to work ten hours a day they would be contented and happy. The wage-earners are the most unfortunate class of people in the world; the money power grinds them down until they are disgusted with life and everything else, and become desperate—that is the cause of strikes and other things, in a large measure. Another thing, it is wrong to allow paupers to flock to this country. Our people can not compete with them in prices for work, and this causes trouble. I am opposed to immigration, we've got people enough. What we want is more money for our work and less hours of labor. Give the laborer a fair chance, and then the world will be at peace.

Yours truly,

R. L. SIMMONS.

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TEN-HOUR LAW.

SHOALS, N. C., July 28, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think the number of hours for a day's work should be fixed by law, and the number should not be over ten. I also think a workman should understand his trade before he is allowed to contract. I don't think apprentices should be bound to any man for any length of time, as some will master a trade much quicker than others, and I don't like to be bound any

way. I think the proper way is this: Let the boy choose his trade, then go and hunt him a job of the kind he chooses, at as good wages as he can get, then work until he has mastered his trade and is worthy of a foreman's place, then if there is no opening in his employer's shop, get a recommendation from his employer and endorsed by his fellow-workmen and he will have no trouble in getting a good job.

Respectfully yours,

O. J. MARTIN.

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ORGANIZED LABOR.

SOUTH MILLS, August 23, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I heartily endorse organized labor, when conducted mutually, and never endorse more than ten hours, which certainly constitutes a day's work, and all over-time should be paid extra for.

Respectfully,

CHARLIE NORRIS.

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NEED UNITY.

SOUTHPORT, N. C., July 30, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think we need more unity and more skill, less fault-finding and a higher appreciation of our own opportunities; more education, more Christ-like religion, and less vulgarity.

Yours respectfully,

G. F. DREW.

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INDENTURED APPRENTICESHIP AND TEN-HOUR LAW.

SPARTA, N. C., August 14, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—This is a locality where there is not much of anything going on—no factories, no machine shops, therefore this report can be of little use to you, as the trades are not brought into requisition and but few of the young care to learn a trade. Such laws as will secure an apprenticeship of not less than four years steady work, entering at eighteen years of age, is needed. A ten-hour system should be provided by law; all laborers should receive their pay Saturday night.

Respectfully,

A. F. REEVES.

## DOG LAW.

SPARTA, August 12, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I will suggest that the Legislature enact laws to make everybody pay dog tax of twenty-five or fifty cents on the head, and then protect their dog by law as other property, according to value, from all harm and damage. I am poor and keep more dogs than anybody, and am willing to pay twenty-five, fifty, seventy-five or a dollar on the dog if the law would protect my dogs. Compel all persons to serve apprenticeships from three to five years; this would enhance good work to the employer and the best wages to the employe, and by law is the only way to secure any protection. I can not organize a carpenters' union.

Respectfully,

R. R. EDWARDS.

## EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

SPENCER, N. C., August 16, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The wage-earners would be greatly benefited if they were not taxed to their fullest capacity, like a work ox. Give them an eight-hour work day, and not push them in the performance of the same.

Respectfully,

A. B. WELLS.

## WAGES INCREASED.

SPENCER, August 29, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We, on the Southern, are working on trip rates with a minimum of \$2.50, if the trip should pay less; but there are some runs which are rated at only \$2.25 per trip, but conductors double every third trip. We received a slight raise the first of July, which restored the ten per cent reduction of several years ago, except that our over-time is not so well paid. I am in favor of an eight-hour day, but, of course, it would not be practicable in road services, but for public safety, and also for employes, I think there should be a limit fixed by law as to how long men should be kept on duty.

Yours truly,

R. E. WEAVER.

## MILL OPERATIVES CONTENT.

TARBORO, N. C., July 27, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think that every man should be free to make his own contracts. I strongly oppose the law regulating a day's work and labor unions.



The law should compel factories to pay their operatives in cash, should see that their school and church facilities are good. The mill operatives are content, and the number of hours they should work should be left to them. I favor textile schools and more encouragement as to the future for mill operatives.

Yours very truly,

A. A. HAYNES.

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SAVE SOMETHING.

THOMASVILLE, July 23, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I am not saying any harm of any people, but there is too much extravagance and bad economy used by the common people to gain independence soon, if ever. It is not what one makes that gives independence, but the amount saved. It would be a good idea to have lectures along this line: tell them there is a better way for them to do, or at least it would not hurt them to try it; tell the young laborers to try it for a year and see if they could not live as well as they had the year before, and put a few cents every week in a savings bank. My father spent the first 6 1-4 cent piece that he got on a farm, after he was twenty-one years old. Can't some other boy do that well? Money those days was not as plentiful as it is now. The thing is to get the boy to think that he can do something, and that he can and will be a man. Some of the best men of our State started without a penny. Spendthrifts are what makes hard times. The thrifty man or boy goes right on making money through the panics, while the dummies sit down and complain of hard times. There is always some money going the rounds, let every man get his part of it. Tell them to stir and make something happen. The one that waits for something to turn up always finds it bad when it does happen; the other boy has got the nickel and gone looking for another.

Respectfully yours,

L. E. MENDENHALL.

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EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

WAYNESVILLE, July 28, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I would suggest that shorter hours at same rates per day would benefit the working class more than anything I know. Of course I run a shop of my own part of the time, but I work by the day enough to know the needs. Any man needs eight hours' rest, eight hours' sleep, and the remainder can be put in work. It also gives a man a chance to study along his line. No man is well enough educated but what he needs a little more as he goes along, and the eight-hour day will give him a chance to study or review, and by having more rest he will naturally be inclined to put a little time in studying.

Respectfully yours,

W. P. FARMER.

INDENTURED APPRENTICESHIP—ORGANIZATION.

VIRGIL, September 15, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think an indentured apprenticeship system would be beneficial to all parties. I think organization into unions would be beneficial to both employes and employers, and have a beneficial influence on the country.

Respectfully yours,

C. A. GRUBE.

PROTECT MECHANICS.

WILMINGTON, July 28, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—As I am employed in a railroad shop, my answers to some of the questions do not apply to the trade in general. The work is steady, and the wages, as a rule, remain the same, and the mechanics are above the average. While I believe an apprentice should be compelled by law to serve faithfully the man who gives him the benefit of his experience, I believe also that he should be protected in the meantime and after, and very few boys would, in my opinion, be willing to bind themselves unless they had assurance of protection against the mere jacklegs, especially in the South, where they meet the negro as a competitor at every point. although I realize how hard it is to regulate such things by law.

Respectfully,

B. F. MURPHY.

TRADE NO GOOD.

WILSON, August 4, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—My trade was at one time alright, but it is no good today; machinery has ruined my trade. I think the printing business here is about as good as ever, that is for the employer, but not much for the printer. Wages run here from three dollars to nine per week; nine is the highest.

Yours truly,

E. B. STALLINGS.

ORGANIZATION

WINSTON-SALEM, September 3, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think that all labor ought to be organized. It would be better for employer as well as employe. I don't think it is good policy to organize a union for the purpose of making strikes; that is a great mistake they make. All troubles ought to be settled by arbitration, it would be better for all sides. One thing, by all means, ought to be kept out of unions, and that is politics, it will never do to try to run the two together.

Respectfully,

W. T. JURNEY.

## NEED EDUCATION.

WINSTON-SALEM, August 1, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Some of your questions are very difficult to answer. In tobacco factories we do not have apprentices or any number of years for a man to serve before he learns the trade, as there are so many changes and improvements a man never gets perfected in this trade. As to educational capacity of employes, it is very bad, as the majority of the employes have not education enough to make foremen, should they be competent in other respects. As a great many of them go to work in the factories as young as eight years of age, consequently a great many of them never learn to read and write. I have given you foreman's wages and small boys', I think the average is about ninety cents per day.

Wishing success to your efforts, I am,

Yours truly,

G. O. HEGE.

## ORGANIZE.

WINSTON-SALEM, September 14, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think the working people should organize themselves together to help each other, and I think it would be beneficial to both employer and employe. It would bring about a better feeling between all parties concerned.

Yours truly,

J. A. WEISNER.

## PAY ACCORDING TO WORK.

WINSTON-SALEM, August 11, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I will give you a few ideas of mine. I take this view in regard to apprentice boys—my experience is to encourage the boy by raising his wages as he earns them; some boys are worth more at two years experience than others at four, therefore I feel it my duty to make no special rate of wages, to work-boys in my employment. I start them all at about day laborers wages, not less than seventy cents per day of ten hours, and then increase as they make themselves valuable to me.

Most respectfully,

J. A. VANCE.



## CHAPTER III.

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### MISCELLANEOUS FACTORIES.

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In this chapter is tabulated returns from miscellaneous factories, which employ about 6,500 persons, 300 of whom are under fourteen years of age.

Table No. 1 shows county, postoffice, year of incorporation, name of factory, capital stock, name of president or owner, kind of power used, and number of horse power.

The tables following are arranged by subjects and show the following facts:

Average number of hours per day  $10\frac{1}{2}$ .

Sixty per cent pay weekly, thirty-seven per cent semi-monthly, seventeen per cent monthly, three per cent daily, and two per cent on demand.

Fifty per cent report increase of wages, forty per cent no increase, and ten per cent make no report.

Thirty-four per cent report financial condition of employes good, thirty per cent fair, seventeen per cent poor, six per cent bad, and thirteen per cent make no report.

Fifty-four per cent report financial condition of employes improving, fifteen per cent no improvement, and thirty-one per cent make no report.

Sixty-five per cent oppose employment of children under fourteen years of age, ten per cent favor such employment, and twenty-five per cent make no report.

Highest average wages per day \$1.88, lowest fifty six cents.

Eleven accidents were reported, three of which were fatal, and three resulted in permanent disability. Thirty one report insurance against accident.

Eighty-three per cent of adults read and write.

Sixty-five per cent report improvement in education, fourteen per cent no improvement, and twenty-one per cent make no report.

Fifty-two per cent report improvement in morals, sixteen per cent no improvement, and thirty-two per cent make no report.

Eighty-three per cent favor compulsory education, nine per cent oppose it, and eight per cent make no report.

Following the tables are letters from manufacturers on the condition of the laboring classes, etc.

The letters on the subject of compulsory education from manufacturers will be found in chapter on Compulsory Education.

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TABLES 1--6.

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List of Miscellaneous Factories, Financial and Social  
Condition of Employees.

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TABLE NO. 1 — *List of Miscellaneous Factories,*

	County.	Post-office.	Name of Factory.
1	Alainance	Mebane	White Furniture Co
2	do	do	Melville Furniture Co
3	do	do	Continental Chair Co
4	do	Burlington	Lafayette Holt Machine Shop
5	Alexander	Vashti	Vashti Roller Mills
6	do	do	Canning Factory
7	do	Hiddenite	Hiddenite Roller Mills
8	do	Taylorsville	Alspaugh Roller Mills
9	do	Partee	Watts' Mills
10	do	Vashti	Campbell & Williams
11	Ashe	Creston	Creston Wagon Works
12	do	Helton	Helton Roller Mills
13	Beaufort	Washington	Pungo Lumber Co
14	do	do	Brown & Rumby Lumber Co
15	do	do	Walling Lumber Co
16	do	do	Kugler Lumber Co
17	do	Haslin	Beech Ridge Mills
18	Bertie	Windsor	Carriages
19	do	Kelford	Coach Shop
20	Bladen	Council's Station	Edge Tool
21	Buncombe	Asheville	Asheville Ice and Coal Co
22	do	do	Sash and Blind Factory
23	do	Weaverville	Weaverville Milling Co
24	Burke	Morganton	Burke Tanning Co
25	do	Baker	Hoffman & Mull
26	Caldwell	Gamewell	Gamewell Roller Mills
27	do	Lenoir	Wilson Lumber and Milling Co
28	do	do	Moore & Lutz
29	do	do	Box Factory
30	do	Granite Falls	Dudley Lumber Co
31	do	Ripptoe	Mountain View Cannery
32	Carteret	Newport	Bogue Sound
33	do	Morehead City	Carteret Ice, Transportation and Storage Co.
34	do	Beaufort	Dey & Bro
35	do	Newport	Newport Canning Factory
36	Catawba	Newton	Newton Roller Mill Co
37	do	Claremont	Monitor Mills
38	do	Hickory	Piedmont Wagon Co
39	do	do	Phœnix Manufacturing Co
40	Chowan	Edenton	Edenton Ice and Cold Storage Co
41	do	do	Saw and Grist Mill
42	do	Cisco	Saw Mill
43	Cleveland	Belwood	Thompson & Gantt
44	do	do	Belwood Tannery
45	do	Ola	Elliott & Lattimore
46	Craven	New Bern	Buggy and Carriage Factory
47	do	do	Elm City Lumber Co
48	do	do	Broadus & Ives
49	do	do	Chattaka Mills
50	Cumberland	Fayetteville	Lacy Manufacturing Co
51	do	do	Merchant Mills

# MISCELLANEOUS FACTORIES.

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*Showing Post office, Capital Stock, Etc.*

Incorporated.	Capital Stock	Name of President or Owner.	Power	Number Horse Power.	
1896	\$16,000	W. E. White	steam	100	1
1898	25,000	W. E. White	do	100	2
1900	10,000	D. A. White	do	40	3
		Lafayette Holt	do	10	4
1900	3,000	D. T. Campbell	water	16	5
1898	1,000	J. D. Campbell			6
1898		Davis Bros	water	15	7
		U. L. Alsbaugh	do	25	8
1898	200	Jno. W. Watts	do	12	9
1892	4,000	S. T. Williams	steam	25	10
		N. J. Lillard			11
	4,000	W. J. Perkins	water		12
1898	12,000	W. P. Baughman	steam	365	13
		O. Rumby	do	90	14
1895	25,000	W. B. Walling	do	130	15
1890	24,500	F. C. Kugler	do	120	16
1890	30,000	J. H. Rowland	do	100	17
1874	8,000	E. S. Dail			18
1891		Parker Bros			19
		J. P. Council, Jr	steam	16	20
1888	100,000	H. T. Collins	do	250	21
	10,000	W. M. Jones	do	35	22
	10,000	J. B. Lotspuck	water	60	23
			steam	150	24
1898	5,000	S. Hoffman	do	50	25
		L. H. Tuttle	do	25	26
	6,000	J. J. Williams	do	30	27
	2,500		do	20	28
		J. M. Bernhardt	do	70	29
1893	20,000	D. A. Whisnant	do	65	30
	1,500	A. G. Corpening			31
1900	1,000	K. B. Stewart		40	32
1898	15,000	Chas. J. Wallace	steam	115	33
	25,000	Dey & Bro	do	15	34
		Geo. N. Ives & Son	do	15	35
	10,000	W. H. Williams	do	50	36
		J. W. Setzer	do	50	37
1889	77,000	E. B. Springs	do	100	38
1888	12,000	J. A. Whitem	do	50	39
1896	20,000	E. R. Conger	do	100	40
1890	30,000	D. W. Roper	do	125	41
1883	20,000	L. W. Evans	do	30	42
	4,000	W. H. Thompson	do	30	43
	8,000	W. P. Gantt	do	12	44
		T. F. Elliott			45
1890	3,000	G. H. Waters	steam	10	46
1900	20,000	J. L. Cooper	do	130	47
	20,000	Broaddus & Ives	do	200	48
1868	800	D. Congden	do	210	49
1896	12,000	W. L. Rankin	do	130	50
		J. D. McNeill	water	70	51



TABLE NO. I.—

	County.	Post-office.	Name of Factory.
52	Cumberland	Fayetteville	Fayetteville Woodenware Co.
53	do	do	Fayetteville Ice and Mfg. Co.
54	do	do	C. A. Poe
55	do	do	Ward's Plow Works
56	Currituck	Moyock	Tarault & Norton
57	Dare	Skyco	Consolidated Ice Co
58	Davidson	Lexington	Central Manufacturing Co
59	do	Thomasville	Standard Chair Co.
60	do	Lexington	Lexington Roller Mills
61	do	Thomasville	Hoover Lumber Co
62	do	Lexington	American Furniture Co
63	do	Thomasville	Clement-Ross Manufacturing Co
64	do	do	Thomasville Manufacturing Co
65	Davie	Cana	Cana Roller and Saw Mill
66	do	Farmington	Roller and Lumber Mills
67	do	Mocksville	Horn Bros. & Johnstone
68	do	Cana	Case Canning Co
69	Duplin	Warsaw	Warsaw Crate Factory
70	Durham	Durham	Durham Fertilizer Co.
71	do	do	Durham Pants Manufacturing Co
72	do	do	C. P. Howerton & Son
73	do	do	Durham Roller Mills Co
74	Edgecombe	Wrendale	Swift Creek Manufacturing Co
75	do	Tarboro	Tar River Oil Co
76	do	do	Edgecombe County Oil Co
77	do	Rocky Mount	Rocky Mount Ice Co
78	Forsyth	Winston-Salem	Hine & Shipley
79	do	do	Fries Manufacturing and Power Co
80	do	do	Spach Bros.' Wagon Works
81	do	do	Southside Roller Mill
82	do	do	Fogle Bros
83	do	do	Crawford & Ragland
84	do	do	Forsyth Roller Mills
85	do	do	Winston Cockle Machine Co
86	do	do	Buggy and Carriage Factory
87	do	do	Geo. E. Nissen & Co
88	do	do	Winston Furniture Co
89	do	Rural Hall	Peddycord's Box Shop
90	Gaston	Mt. Holly	Grace Roller Mills
91	Granville	Oxford	Taylor-Cannady Buggy Co
92	Guilford	High Point	High Point Coffin and Casket Co
93	do	do	Alma Furniture Co
94	do	do	Snow Basket Co
95	do	do	High Point Roller Mills
96	do	do	High Point Mantel and Table Co
97	do	do	High Point Pants Co
98	do	do	High Point Chair Co
99	do	do	High Point Machine Works
100	do	do	Union Furniture Co
101	do	do	Tate Furniture Co
102	do	do	Southern Chair Co
103	do	do	Peerless Machine Works



*Continued.*

Incorporated.	Capital Stock.	Name of President or Owner.	Power.	Number Horse Power.	
1890	\$25,000	J. W. Hollingsworth	steam	80	52
1900	5,000	J. F. Harrison	do	40	53
1881		C. A. Poe	do	15	54
		Thomas Ward	do	20	55
		Tarault & Norton	do	90	56
1898	54,000	R. C. Evans	do	40	57
1900	10,000	C. M. Thompson	do	40	58
1898		F. S. Lambeth	do	50	59
1880		Grimes Bros	do	50	60
	3,500	G. N. Hoover	do	25	61
	16,000	W. H. Ragan	do	50	62
1900	30,000	Jos. Ross	do	40	63
	13,500	R. W. Thomas	do	50	64
		J. W. Etchison	do	40	65
1892	7,000	A. W. Ellis	do	50	66
1894	15,000	L. G. Horn	do	50	67
	1,500	Jonathan Case			68
1885	5,000	T. B. Peirce	steam	60	69
1895		L. A. Carr	do		70
			gasoline	4	71
1899	6,000				72
1899	7,000	T. M. Gorman	steam	40	73
1888	10,000	G. L. Wimberly	do	50	74
1888	34,000	Dr. L. L. Staton	do	60	75
1894	50,000	W. N. Smith	do	175	76
1898	18,000	B. H. Buun	do	37	77
			electric		78
		Henry E. Fries	water	1,500	79
	30,000		steam	100	80
1898	8,000	Spach Bros. & Hoover	do	35	81
1871		C. H. Fogle	electric	65	82
					83
1900	10,000	A. E. Holton	steam	75	84
		C. G. Lanier	do	15	85
	2,000	J. O. White			86
			steam	100	87
1898	50,000	C. W. Prentiss	do	100	88
		H. A. Peddycord	do	25	89
	4,000	A. P. Rhyne	do	40	90
1900	20,000	C. W. Bryan	do	30	91
1897	10,000	J. A. Lindsay	do	40	92
1896	8,000	A. M. Rankin	do	50	93
1900	10,000	E. A. Snow	do	40	94
1899	8,000		do	39	95
1900	15,000	E. M. Armfield	do	80	96
1899	8,000	J. J. Welch	electric	5	97
1899	9,000	A. Sherrod	steam	35	98
1889	4,500	J. B. Richardson	do	50	99
1898	20,000	J. A. Lindsay	do	80	100
1893	24,000	J. H. Tate	do	80	101
1896	22,000	Dr. J. J. Cox	do	110	102
1899	3,000	W. D. Burgess	electric	15	103

TABLE NO. I.—

	County.	Post-office.	Name of Factory.
104	Guilford	High Point	Piedmont Table Co
105	do	do	Globe Furniture Co
106	do	do	High Point Trunk and Excelsior Manufacturing Co.
107	do	Greensboro	G. T. Glascock & Sons
108	do	do	B. H. Merrimon
109	do	do	Greensboro Furniture Mfg. Co
110	do	do	Cape Fear Manufacturing Co
111	do	do	Greensboro Gas and Electric Light Co
112	do	do	Piedmont Iron Works
113	do	do	Acme Mill Works
114	do	do	Guilford Roller Mill Co
115	do	do	Greensboro Table Co
116	do	Jamestown	Fertilizer Factory
117	do	do	Champlain Mills
118	do	do	Johnson Bros. & Co
119	do	do	S. H. Ward & Son
120	Halifax	Weldon	Weldon Corn and Flour Mills
121	do	do	Weldon Oil Mill
122	Iredell	Statesville	Statesville Broom Co
123	do	do	Star Show-case Co
124	do	do	Cochranse Show-case Co
125	Jackson	Dillsboro	Dimension Mill
126	Johnston	Selma	Selma Oil and Fertilizer Works
127	Lenoir	Kinston	Hines Bros.' Lumber Co
128	do	do	Kinston Mantel Co
129	do	do	Kinston Furniture Co.
130	Lincoln	Dora	Indian Creek Lumber Works
131	do	Denver	Denver Flour Mill
132	do	Reepsville	Howard's Creek Mill Co
133	Macon	Kuolls	Hot Springs Barytes Co
134	Madison	Marshall	Marshall Mill Co
135	McDowell	Marion	McDowell Furniture Co
136	Martin	Williamston	Martin Biggs Furniture Co
137	do	Parmele	North State Lumber Co
138	Mecklenburg	Charlotte	Liddell Company
139	do	do	Mecklenburg Iron Works
140	do	do	Park Manufacturing Co
141	do	do	Charlotte Casket Co
141½	do	do	Charlotte Oil and Fertilizer Co
142	Montgomery	Steeds	J. G. Parks Lumber Co
143	do	Star	Little River Roller Mills
144	do	do	Star Lumber and Manufacturing Co.
145	do	do	Geo. H. Wright's Saw Mill
146	do	Ether	Lumber Manufacturing Co
147	do	do	Ether Wagon Co
148	do	do	Ether Lumber Co
149	Moore	Cameron	Carolina Millstone Co
150	do	Southern Pines	Moore County Brick Co
151	do	do	Irving H. Hamlin & Co
152	do	Sanford	Sanford Sash and Blind Co
153	do	do	W. B. Moffit's Machine Shop

*Continued.*

Incorporated.	Capital Stock.	Name of President or Owner.	Power.	Number Horse Power.	
1899	\$5,500	D. A. Stanton -----	steam -----	50	104
1896	40,000	J. Elwood Cox -----	do -----	100	105
1900	5,000	G. A. Matton -----	do -----	40	106
1873		-----	do -----	10	107
	10,000	-----	do -----	60	108
1890	16,000	J. S. Cox -----	do -----	75	109
1895	10,000	O. R. Cox -----	do -----	40	110
1888	75,000	R. R. King -----	do -----	110	111
1900	6,000	-----	do -----	25	112
1896	4,000	L. M. Climor -----	gasoline -----	16	113
1898	9,000	J. A. Hodgkin -----	steam -----	50	114
	1,000	-----	do -----	25	115
1898	3,000	J. F. Cook -----	do -----	30	116
		-----	water -----	45	117
1896	3,600	J. F. Cook -----	-----		118
1895	25,000	J. W. Wilson -----	steam -----	20	119
1895	30,000	J. W. Wilson -----	water -----	100	120
1900		R. F. Henry -----	do -----	60	121
1899	600	-----	gasoline -----	5	123
1894	3,000	-----	do -----	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	124
1893		J. J. Mason -----	steam -----	40	125
1899	30,000	M. C. Winston -----	do -----	140	126
1896	20,000	H. C. Riley -----	do -----	650	127
1900		C. W. Blanchard -----	do -----	15	128
1899	26,000	J. W. Grainger -----	do -----	205	129
1899	1,500	G. L. Beam -----	water -----	15	130
1900	4,000	J. C. McIntosh -----	steam -----	40	131
1898	4,000	C. A. Leonard -----	water -----	20	132
	50,000	Wm. Steinwedell -----	steam -----	125	133
	6,000	J. J. Redman -----	water -----	40	134
		W. P. Jones -----	steam -----	65	135
		Martin Biggs -----	do -----	40	136
	250,000	C. J. Cherry -----	do -----	325	137
1878	100,000	W. S. Liddell -----	do -----	65	138
1866		-----	do -----	45	139
1897	21,000	-----	do -----	12	140
1899	30,000	E. R. Cannon -----	do -----	50	141
1889	200,000	Fred. Oliver -----	do -----	600	141 $\frac{1}{2}$
1899	5,000	J. G. Parks -----	do -----	30	142
	4,000	J. L. Hall -----	water -----	16	143
1897	10,000	J. E. Walker -----	steam -----	80	144
1895	10,000	Z. T. Wright -----	do -----	40	145
1890	2,000	Hiram Freeman -----	do -----	20	146
1898	500	Hiram Freeman -----	water -----	8	147
1898	5,000	G. G. Hendricks -----	steam -----	30	148
1898		M. M. McKeithen -----	do -----	12	149
1898	10,000	Wm. F. Junge -----	do -----	50	150
1888		-----	do -----	20	151
1889	6,000	J. W. Scott -----	do -----	50	152
	1,500	W. B. Moffitt -----	do -----	20	153



TABLE NO. I.—

	County.	Post-office.	Name of Factory.
154	Moore	Aberdeen	David Knight's Wagon Factory.
155	do	do	F. W. Wilkins Lumber Co
156	do	do	J. Stewart Knight Lumber Co
157	do	do	Tarbell Lumber Co
158	do	Carthage	Tyson & Jones Buggy Co
159	New Hanover	Wilmington	Wilmington Iron Works
160	do	do	Navassa Guano Co. of Wilmington
161	do	do	Chas. W. Whitlock's Machine Shop
162	do	do	Kidder Lumber Co
163	do	do	Boney & Harper Milling Co.
164	do	do	Willard Bag Manufacturing Co
165	do	do	Spirittine Chemical Co
166	do	do	F. L. Huggins
167	do	do	Acme Manufacturing Co
168	Northampton	Woodland	Woodland Manufacturing Co
169	Pasquotank	Elizabeth City	Kramer Bros. & Co
170	do	do	Thompson Brick Works
171	do	do	Crystal Ice and Coal Co.
172	do	do	Blades' Lumber Co
173	do	do	North Carolina Iron Works
174	Pitt	Winterville	Hunsucker Carriage Co
175	do	Ayden	Ayden Lumber Co
176	Randolph	Ashboro	Crown Milling Co
177	do	do	Ashboro Roller Mills
178	do	do	Ashboro Furniture Co
179	do	do	Ashboro Lumber and Mfg. Co.
180	do	Archdale	Archdale Mills
181	do	Steeds	Redding Lumber Co
182	do	Coleridge	Richland Roller Mills
183	Rowan	Salisbury	J. M. Peacock
184	do	do	Overcash Bros
185	do	do	P. H. Thompson's
186	do	do	Salisbury Ice and Fuel Co
187	do	do	Salisbury Roller Mill Co
188	Rutherford	Rutherfordton	I. S. Roland & Co
189	Surry	Elkin	Elkin Furniture Co
190	do	do	Wallace & Gilbert
191	do	do	Elkin Canning Co
192	do	do	Elkin Lumber Manufacturing Co
193	do	Mt. Airy	Mt. Airy Buggy Co
194	do	do	Mt. Airy Roller Mills
195	do	do	Banner Chair Co
196	do	do	Granite City Mills
197	do	do	Mt. Airy Furniture Co
198	do	do	White Oak Springs Manufacturing Co.
199	do	Siloam	Siloam Roller Mill Co
200	do	Deron	Deron Roller Mills
201	Transylvania	Cherryfield	Paxton Lumber Mill
202	Wake	Raleigh	Farina Roller Mills Co
203	do	do	J. H. Gill
204	do	do	Allen & Cram
205	do	Apex	Apex Lumber Co

*Continued.*

Incorporated	Capital Stock.	Name of President or Owner.	Power.	Number Horse Power.	
1891	\$1,500	David Knight			154
	5,000	F. W. Wilkins	steam	75	155
1900	5,000	J. Stewart Knight	do	60	156
1889	50,000	L. D. Hazen	do	50	157
1889	50,000	W. T. Jones	do	80	158
		E. P. Bailey	do	40	159
1869	200,000	H. W. Malloy	do	250	160
1890		Chas. W. Whitlock	electric	25	161
		G. W. Kidder	steam	225	162
1900	31,000	C. T. Harper	do	150	163
1893	5,000	M. S. Willard	electric	30	164
1900	20,000	Wm. R. Kenan			165
		F. L. Huggins	steam	60	166
1883	200,000	Wm. Latimer	do	100	167
1897	3,000	J. G. Parker	do	25	168
1891	30,000	C. E. Kramer	do	150	169
	5,000	F. G. Thompson	do	30	170
1891	30,000	W. E. Dunstan	do		171
		J. B. Blades	do	150	172
1899	10,000	E. S. Willey	do	20	173
		R. H. Hunsucker			174
	25,000	G. J. Cherry	steam	325	175
1897	5,000	J. C. Teage	do	45	176
1891	8,100	O. R. Cox	do	50	177
1895	15,000	O. R. Cox	do	70	178
1890	25,000	A. M. Rankin	do	60	179
	6,000	Jesse Frazier	do	40	180
1899	7,300	J. A. Redding	do	95	181
	3,000	R. L. Caveness	steam	50	182
		J. M. Peacock	do	40	183
			do	20	184
		P. H. Thompson	do	35	185
1899	25,000	Lee S. Overman	do	140	186
1890	9,000	W. F. Snider	do	65	187
1895	6,000		do	12	188
	6,000		do	35	189
	15,000		do	35	190
1900	25,000				191
	6,000		steam	80	192
1896	3,000				193
1887	1,000	Mrs. A. E. Sides	water	35	194
	3,000		steam	20	195
1899	8,000	Jno. L. Worth	do	60	196
1897	7,000	J. A. Yokley	do	40	197
		J. A. Deatherage	do	6	198
1907	5,000	S. J. Atkinson	do	60	199
	35,000		do	25	200
1900	3,000	A. F. Paxton	do	30	201
1895	16,500	Jno. A. Mills	do	50	202
		J. H. Gill	do	25	203
1895	6,000	G. M. Allen	do	15	204
1894	20,000	Ernest Williams	do	125	205

TABLE NO. I.—

	County.	Post-office.	Name of Factory.
206	Wayne -----	Goldsboro -----	Goldsboro Machine Works -----
207	do -----	do -----	Farmers' Milling Co -----
208	do -----	do -----	Standard Manufacturing Co -----
209	Wilkes -----	N. Wilkesboro -----	W. M. Absher Co -----
210	do -----	Wilkesboro -----	Call & Combs -----
211	do -----	do -----	Winkler & Smith -----
212	do -----	do -----	Turner Bros -----
213	do -----	do -----	Wilkesboro Manufacturing Co -----
214	do -----	do -----	R A Spainhour & Co -----
215	Wilson -----	Wilson -----	Hackney Bros -----
216	Yadkin -----	Boonville -----	Boonville Furniture & Coffin Co -----
217	do -----	do -----	M. L. Woodhouse & Bro -----



*Continued.*

Incorporated	Capital Stock.	Name of President or Owner.	Power.	Number Horse Power.	
		Dewey Bros -----	steam -----	25	206
1898	\$3,000	S. Deans -----	do -----	80	207
1895	5,000	J. F. Sutherland -----	do -----	100	208
1897	16,000	W. M. Absher -----	do -----	120	209
	2,500	-----	do -----	40	210
1900	1,000	-----	water -----	8	211
	15,000	J. L. Turner -----	steam -----	50	212
1896	6,000	J. G. Hackett -----	water -----	30	213
	6,000	-----	steam -----	25	214
		-----	do -----	40	215
1892	500	J. D. Hayes -----	-----		216
1881	3,000	M. L. Woodhouse -----	steam -----	30	217

TABLE NO. 2.—*Showing Days in Operation, Hours per Day, Wages, Financial Condition, Etc.*

Kind.	Days in Operation July 1, 1899, to July 1, 1900?	No Hours Con- stitute Day?	How Often Wages Paid?	Have They In- creased Dur- ing Year?	Financial Condition Em- ployees?	Is it Im- prov- ing?
Furniture .....	Full time	10	weekly .....	yes ..	fair ..	yes.
Table .....	Full time	10	do .....	yes ..	do ..	yes.
Chair .....	40	10	semi-monthly ..	no ..	do ..	yes.
Foundry .....	200	10	weekly .....	no ..	do ..	yes.
Roller .....	313	12	monthly .....	no ..	do ..	yes.
Cannery .....	40	10	weekly .....	no ..	good ..	yes.
Roller .....	313	12	daily .....	no ..	do ..	yes.
Do .....	315	10	do .....	no ..	do ..	yes.
Do .....	300	10	daily .....	yes ..	good ..	yes.
Wagon .....	Half time	10	weekly .....	no ..	do ..	yes.
Roller .....	10	10	do .....	no ..	do ..	yes.
Lumber .....	180	11	monthly .....	no ..	poor ..	yes.
Do .....	192	11	do .....	yes ..	bad ..	yes.
Do .....	Full time	10	weekly .....	yes ..	good ..	yes.
Do .....	250	11	do .....	yes ..	poor ..	yes.
Do .....	238	11	do .....	no ..	do ..	yes.
Repair .....	Full time	10	do .....	no ..	do ..	yes.
Coach .....	313	12	on demand ..	no ..	fair ..	yes.
Turpentine .....	Full time	10	monthly .....	no ..	good ..	yes.
Roller .....	300	12	weekly .....	no ..	fair ..	yes.
Sash and Blind .....	Full time	9	do .....	yes ..	good ..	yes.
Roller .....	300	12	do .....	no ..	do ..	yes.
Tannery .....	Full time	10	do .....	yes ..	fair ..	yes.
Lumber .....	200	10	monthly .....	yes ..	do ..	yes.
Roller .....	Full time	10	do .....	yes ..	do ..	yes.
Lumber .....	300	10	do .....	yes ..	good ..	yes.
Shingle .....	10	10	weekly .....	yes ..	do ..	yes.
Box .....	280	10-12	do .....	yes ..	poor ..	yes.
Sash and Blind .....	310	10	do .....	yes ..	fair ..	yes.
Cannery .....	95	12	daily .....	yes ..	good ..	yes.
Ice .....	300	12	weekly .....	no ..	do ..	yes.
Fertilizer .....	200	10	monthly .....	no ..	do ..	yes.
Cannery .....	30	10	weekly .....	no ..	bad ..	yes.
Roller .....	312	12	do .....	no ..	good ..	yes.
Do .....	300	10	monthly .....	no ..	do ..	yes.
Wagon .....	300	10	weekly .....	yes ..	bad ..	yes.
Roller .....	300	10	do .....	no ..	good ..	yes.
Ice .....	200	12	do .....	yes ..	do ..	yes.
Saw and Grist .....	250	10	monthly .....	no ..	bad ..	no.
Lumber .....	Full time	10	weekly .....	yes ..	do ..	no.
Sash and Blind .....	300	11	monthly .....	no ..	fair ..	no.
Tannery .....	325	9-12	do .....	yes ..	good ..	yes.
Lumber .....	156	10	weekly .....	no ..	bad ..	no.
Do .....	300	10-12	do .....	yes ..	poor ..	no.
Furniture .....	312	10	do .....	yes ..	do ..	no.
Grist and Rice .....	Full time	12	do .....	yes ..	do ..	no.
Woodenware .....	313	10	do .....	yes ..	good ..	yes.
Ice .....	Full time	12	do .....	yes ..	fair ..	yes.
Brick .....	100	10	do .....	yes ..	bad ..	no.

TABLE NO. 2.—Continued.

Kind	Days in Operation July 1, 1899, to July 1, 1900?	No. Hours Con- stitute Day?	How Often Wages Paid?	Have They In- creased Dur- ing Year?	Financial Condition Em- ployes?	Is it Im- prov- ing?
Foundry -----	150	10	weekly -----	no	poor	
Lumber -----		12	weekly and monthly			
Ice -----	90	12	monthly	no	fair	yes.
Chair -----		10	semi-monthly	yes	do	yes.
Do -----	300	10	do	yes	good	yes.
Roller -----	300	11	weekly	yes	fair	yes.
Lumber -----	Full time	10	semi-monthly	yes	bad	
Furniture -----		10	do	yes	fair	yes.
Lumber -----		10	weekly	yes		
Furniture -----	280	10	semi-monthly	yes	fair	yes.
Roller -----	300	10	weekly	yes	good	yes.
Roller and Lumber -----	300	11	do	no	fair	yes.
Roller -----	Full time	12	monthly	yes	do	no.
Cannery -----	60	10			do	yes.
Crate -----	Full time	12	weekly	no	good	yes.
Fertilizer -----	128	10	do	no	poor	no.
Pants -----	Full time	11	do	yes	good	
Buggy -----	300	10	do	yes		
Roller -----	Full time	12	do	no		
Cotton-seed Oil -----	150	12	do	no	poor	no.
Do -----	176	12	semi-monthly	no	do	no.
Do -----	200	12	do	no	bad	no.
Ice -----	240	12	weekly	no	good	
Harness -----	Full time	10	do	yes	fair	yes.
Electricity -----	365	12	monthly	yes	good	yes.
Wagon and Box -----	300	10	semi monthly	yes	do	yes.
Roller -----	300	10	weekly	no	do	yes.
Sash and Blind -----	Full time	10	do	yes	do	yes.
Tobacco Shapes -----	313	10	do	no	fair	
Cockle Machine -----	90	10	do			
Buggy -----	313	10	do	no	good	yes.
Wagon -----	Full time	10	semi-monthly	no	do	
Furniture -----	Full time	10	do	no	fair	yes.
Vehicle -----	300	10	do	yes	do	yes.
Box -----	300	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	monthly	yes	poor	no.
Roller -----	225	12			good	yes.
Buggy -----	Full time	10	weekly	yes	poor	
Coffin -----	300	10	semi-monthly	yes	good	yes.
Furniture -----	Full time	10	do		do	
Basket -----	104	10	do		poor	yes.
Roller -----	313	12	do	no	good	yes.
Mantel and Table -----		10	do		fair	no.
Pants -----	265	10	do	no	do	
Chair -----	300	10	do	yes	do	
Foundry -----	303	10	do	yes	good	yes.
Furniture -----	244	10	do	yes	do	yes.
Do -----		10	do	yes	fair	no.
Chair -----	300	10		no	fair	yes.



TABLE No. 2.—*Continued.*

Kind.	Days in Operation July 1, 1899, to July 1, 1900?	No. Hours Con- stitute Day?	How Often Wages Paid?	Have They In- creased Dur- ing Year?	Financial Condition Em- ployees?	Is it Im- proving?
Foundry -----	260	10	semi-monthly	yes	fair	yes.
Table -----	150	10	do	no	do	no.
Furniture -----	Full time	10	do	yes	do	yes.
Trunk -----		10	do			
Foundry -----	250	10	weekly	yes	good	
Handle -----	300	10	weekly	no		
Furniture -----	275	10	semi-monthly	yes	good	yes.
Lumber -----	300	10	weekly	yes	do	yes.
Gas and Electricity -----	365	12	do	no	poor	no.
Architectural Iron -----	49	10	do	yes	good	yes.
Repair works -----	310	10	do	yes	do	
Roller -----	Full time	11	do	no	fair	yes.
Table -----	130	10	do	no	good	yes.
Fertilizer -----	120	10	monthly	no	poor	
Roller -----	Full time	10-16		no		
Shoe -----	300	10	weekly	no	good	yes.
Roller -----	Full time	12	do	yes	fair	yes.
Cotton-seed Oil -----	120	12	do	no	do	
Broom -----	Full time	10	do	yes	good	
Show-case -----		10	do	no	do	yes.
Do -----		10	do	yes	do	
Balusters -----	300	10	monthly	yes	do	yes.
Fertilizer -----	100	12	weekly	no	do	yes.
Lumber -----	300	10	do	no	poor	no.
Mantel -----	Full time	10	do	no	good	
Furniture -----		10	do		fair	no.
Sash and Blind -----	Full time	11	monthly		do	
Roller -----		12	on demand	yes	good	yes.
Do -----	312	12	do	no	do	
Barytes -----	300	12	monthly	yes	fair	yes.
Roller -----	350	12	do			
Furniture -----	285	10	semi-monthly	yes	fair	yes.
Do -----	300	10	weekly	yes	poor	no.
Lumber -----	Full time	11	monthly	yes	good	yes.
Foundry -----	312	10	weekly	yes	do	yes.
Do -----	300	10	do	yes	do	yes.
Do -----	Full time	10	semi-monthly	yes	do	
Casket -----	90	10	weekly		fair	yes.
Lumber -----	Full time	10	monthly	no	do	yes.
Roller -----	313	12	daily	no		
Lumber -----	Full time	10	semi-monthly	yes	fair	
Do -----	240	12	on demand	yes	poor	
Do -----	150	10	monthly	yes	do	yes.
Wagon -----	200	10	do	yes	good	yes.
Lumber -----		10	semi-monthly	no		
Millstone -----	300	8-12	weekly	no	fair	
Brick -----	6 months	12	semi-monthly	no	good	
Lumber -----	288	10	weekly	yes	poor	yes.
Sash and Blind -----	310	10	do	yes	fair	yes.

TABLE NO. 2.—*Continued.*

Kind.	Days in Operation July 1, 1899, to July 1, 1900?	No. Hours Con- stitute Day?	How Often Wages Paid?	Have They In- creased Dur- ing Year?	Financial Condition Em- ployees?	Is it Im- prov- ing?
Foundry -----	310	10	weekly -----	yes --	good --	yes.
Wagon -----	270	10	do -----	no --	do --	do.
Lumber -----	112	12	do -----	yes --	bad --	do.
Do -----	3 months	12	do -----	no --	fair --	yes.
Do -----	270	9-12	monthly -----	yes --	poor --	yes.
Buggy -----	310	10	semi-monthly -----	yes --	good --	yes.
Foundry -----	Full time	10	weekly -----	no --	do --	do.
Fertilizer -----	Full time	10	do -----	do --	do --	do.
Repair -----	310	10	do -----	yes --	fair --	yes.
Lumber -----	194	11	do -----	no --	poor --	do.
Grits and Meal -----	300	11	do -----	no --	do --	no.
Bag -----	295	10	do -----	no --	do --	yes.
Chemical -----	-----	-----	do -----	no --	do --	do.
Pine Product -----	192	10	do -----	no --	poor --	do.
Fertilizer -----	340	10½	do -----	yes --	good --	yes.
Coffin -----	275	10	monthly -----	yes --	fair --	yes.
Sash and Blind -----	300	10	weekly -----	no --	good --	yes.
Brick -----	275	10	do -----	no --	do --	no.
Ice -----	275	11	weekly and monthly -----	no --	poor --	yes.
Lumber -----	306	10	weekly -----	yes --	fair --	yes.
Foundry -----	Full time	10	do -----	yes --	do --	yes.
Carriage -----	-----	10	do -----	do --	do --	no.
Lumber -----	4 months	11	monthly -----	do --	good --	do.
Milling -----	300	12	weekly -----	do --	do --	yes.
Roller -----	300	11	do -----	no --	fair --	yes.
Furniture -----	275	10	do -----	yes --	good --	yes.
Lumber -----	Full time	10	semi-monthly -----	no --	poor --	no.
Roller -----	Full time	12	monthly -----	yes --	good --	yes.
Lumber -----	Full time	10	do -----	yes --	fair --	yes.
Roller -----	313	12	do -----	no --	good --	yes.
Sash and Blind -----	300	10	weekly -----	do --	do --	do.
Do -----	250	10	do -----	yes --	fair --	yes.
Castings -----	313	10	do -----	yes --	good --	do.
Ice -----	-----	12	do -----	do --	do --	do.
Roller -----	275	12	do -----	no --	good --	no.
Do -----	275	10	do -----	no --	poor --	no.
Furniture -----	300	11	monthly -----	yes --	fair --	yes.
Lumber -----	240	10	do -----	no --	do --	no.
Cannery -----	30	10	weekly -----	do --	do --	do.
Lumber -----	Full time	10	semi-monthly -----	yes --	poor --	do.
Buggy -----	300	10	weekly -----	no --	good --	yes.
Roller -----	Full time	12	do -----	yes --	do --	yes.
Chair -----	200	10	do -----	no --	do --	do.
Roller -----	300	12	do -----	yes --	fair --	yes.
Furniture -----	298	9-10-11	semi-monthly -----	yes --	poor --	yes.
Wagon and Buggy -----	300	10	weekly -----	yes --	fair --	yes.
Roller -----	310	12	daily -----	no --	poor --	yes.
Do -----	Full time	10	weekly -----	no --	fair --	no.

TABLE NO. 2.—Continued.

Kind.	Days in Operation July 1, 1899, to July 1, 1900?	No. Hours Con- stitute Day?	How Often Wages Paid?	Have They In- creased Dur- ing Year?	Financial Condition Em- ployees?	Is it Im- prov- ing?
Lumber-----		10	monthly-----	yes--	good---	yes.
Roller-----	200	12	weekly-----	yes--	poor---	no.
Foundry-----	Full time	10	-----	yes--	fair---	
Do-----	300	10	weekly-----	no--	poor---	no.
Lumber-----	300	10	do-----	yes--	fair---	yes.
Foundry-----	300	10	do-----	no--	good---	yes.
Brick and Lumber-----	Full time	12	semi-monthly	no--	poor---	no.
Lumber-----	260	10	weekly-----	no--	bad---	no.
Pin and Bracket-----	312	10	do-----	no--	do---	no.
Locust Pin-----	Full time	10	do-----	-----	fair---	yes.
Do-----	Full time	10	do-----	yes--	poor---	yes.
Coffin and Box-----	276	10	do-----	yes--	good---	yes.
Lumber-----	Full time	10	do-----	yes--	fair---	yes.
Locust Pin-----	300	10	do-----	-----	poor---	yes.
Buggy and Wagon-----	Full time	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	do-----	yes--	good---	
Furniture and Coffin-----	250	10	-----	-----	-----	
Vehicles and Lumber-----	250	11	daily-----	yes--	poor---	yes.
Cotton-seed Oil-----	Half time	12	weekly-----	no--	do---	no.
Lumber-----	265	10	do-----	yes--	fair---	yes.
Vehicle-----	52	10	do-----	yes--	do---	yes.
Pin and Bracket-----	300	10	do-----	yes--	good---	yes.



TABLE NO. 3.—*Showing Number Employes, Men and Women, and Children Under Fourteen Years.*

Kind.	Total Number Em- ployes?	Males Over Fourteen Years of Age?	Females Over Fourteen Years of Age?	Males Under Fourteen Years of Age?	Females Under Fourteen Years of Age?	Should Children Under Fourteen Work in Factories?
Furniture .....	70	65	None	5	None	no.
Table .....	55	48	None	7	None	no.
Chair .....	35	23	10	2	None	no.
Foundry .....	7	7	None	None	None	no.
Roller .....	2	2	6	None	None	no.
Cannery .....	6	2	None	None	None	yes.
Roller .....	3	3	None	None	None	no.
Do .....	1	1	None	None	None	no.
Do .....	1	1	None	None	None	no.
Wagon .....	4	4	None	None	None	no.
Roller .....	4	4	None	None	None	no.
Lumber .....	33	33	None	None	None	no.
Do .....	23	23	None	None	None	no.
Do .....	24	24	None	None	None	no.
Do .....	40	40	None	None	None	yes.
Do .....	40	40	None	None	None	yes.
Carriage and Repair ..	8	8	None	None	None	no.
Buggy and Wagon ..	5	5	None	None	None	no.
Turpentine .....	24	24	None	None	None	no.
Roller .....	32	32	None	None	None	no.
Sash and Blind .....	30	29	None	1	None	no.
Roller .....	5	5	None	None	None	no.
Tannery .....	65	65	None	None	None	no.
Lumber .....	25	25	None	None	None	no.
Roller .....	3	3	None	None	None	no.
Lumber .....	18	18	None	None	None	no.
Box .....	38	36	None	2	None	yes.
Sash and Blind .....	28	28	None	None	None	no.
Cannery .....	15	3	7	2	3	yes.
Ice .....	7	7	None	None	None	no.
Oil and Fertilizer ..	16	14	None	2	None	no.
Cannery .....	30	5	20	1	4	yes.
Roller .....	6	6	None	None	None	no.
Do .....	4	4	None	None	None	no.
Wagon .....	90	90	None	None	None	no.
Lumber and Roller ..	18	18	None	None	None	no.
Ice .....	9	9	None	None	None	no.
Lumber and Grist ..	70	70	None	None	None	no.
Lumber .....	13	13	None	None	None	no.
Sash and Blind .....	10	10	None	None	None	no.
Tannery .....	14	14	None	None	None	no.
Lumber .....	52	52	None	None	None	no.
Do .....	45	40	None	5	None	no.
Furniture .....	73	73	None	None	None	no.
Grist and Rice .....	8	8	None	None	None	no.
Woodenware .....	35	33	None	2	None	no.
Ice .....	10	10	None	None	None	no.
Brick .....	38	36	None	2	None	no.
Foundry .....	8	8	None	None	None	no.

TABLE NO. 3.—*Continued.*

Kind.	Total Number Em- ployes?	Males Over Fourteen Years of Age?	Females Over Fourteen Years of Age?	Males Under Fourteen Years of Age?	Females Under Fourteen Years of Age?	Should Children Under Fourteen Work in Factories?
Lumber .....	10	10	None	None	None	
Ice .....	4					no.
Chair .....	70					
Do. ....	130	129		1		
Roller .....	8	8	None	None	None	no.
Lumber .....	8					no.
Furniture .....	46	36		10		yes.
Lumber .....	26	26	None	None	None	
Furniture .....	40	34		6		no.
Roller and Lumbe .....	6	6	None	None	None	no.
Do. ....	6	6	None	None	None	no.
Roller .....	5	5				
Cannery .....	25	4	21	None	None	no.
Crate .....	200	25	100	25	50	yes.
Fertilizer .....	40	39	None	1	None	no.
Pants .....	50	8	42	None	None	no.
Buggy .....	12	11		1	None	no.
Roller .....	4	4	None	None	None	no.
Cotton-seed Oil .....	32	32	None	None	None	no.
Cotton-seed Products .....	26	24	1	1	None	no.
Do. ....	90	90	None	None	None	no.
Ice .....	7	7				no.
Harness .....	15	15	None	None	None	no.
Electricity .....	5	5	None	None	None	yes.
Wagon and Box .....	30	30	None	None	None	no.
Roller .....	4	4	None	None	None	no.
Sash and Blind .....	100	99	None	1	None	
Tobacco Shapes .....	10					
Cockle Machine .....	3	3	None	None	None	
Buggy .....	10	8	None	2	None	no.
Wagon .....	75	75	None	None	None	no.
Furniture .....	75	60	None	15	None	no.
Vehicle .....	6	6				no.
Tobacco Box .....	12	11		1		
Buggy .....	41	41	None	None	None	
Coffin .....	28	27	None	1	None	no.
Furniture .....	40	35	None	5	None	
Basket .....	15	15	None	None	None	no.
Roller .....	4	4	None	None	None	no.
Mantel and Table .....	35	33	None	2	None	
Pants .....	20	3	17	None	None	no.
Chair .....	40	16				no.
Foundry .....	28	28				no.
Furniture .....	74	70		4		no.
Do. ....	80	70		10		yes.
Chair .....	120	56	35	4	25	yes.
Foundry .....	7	7	None	None	None	no.
Table .....	35	35				no.
Furniture .....	86	80	1	5	None	yes.

TABLE NO. 3.—*Continued.*

Kind.	Total Number Em- ployes?	Males Over Fourteen Years of Age?	Females Over Fourteen Years of Age?	Males Under Fourteen Years of Age?	Females Under Fourteen Years of Age?	Should Children Under Fourteen Work in Factories?
Foundry .....	20	20	None	-----	-----	
Handle .....	14	12	None	2	-----	
Furniture .....	50	45	None	5	None	
Lumber .....	47	47	None	None	None	no.
Gas and Electricity .....	7	7	None	None	None	no.
Architectural Iron .....	11	11	None	None	None	no.
Foundry .....	4	3	-----	1	-----	no.
Roller .....	5	5	None	None	None	no.
Table .....	8	-----	-----	None	None	no.
Roller .....	1	1	None	None	None	
Shoe .....	5	5	None	None	None	no.
Bone Meal .....	-----	2	None	None	None	no.
Roller .....	5	5	None	None	None	
Cotton-seed Products .....	20	20	None	None	None	
Broom .....	5	5	None	None	None	no.
Show-case .....	3	3	None	None	None	no.
Do .....	5	4	-----	1	-----	
Balusters .....	20	20	None	None	None	no.
Fertilizer .....	64	64	None	None	None	no.
Lumber .....	98	98	-----	None	-----	no.
Mantel .....	10	10	-----	-----	-----	no.
Furniture .....	75	75	None	None	None	
Sash and Blind .....	8	8	-----	-----	-----	no.
Roller .....	2	2	-----	-----	-----	no.
Do .....	2	2	None	None	None	no.
Barytes .....	21	-----	-----	2	-----	
Furniture .....	65	62	-----	3	-----	no.
Do .....	43	38	-----	5	-----	no.
Lumber .....	125	120	-----	5	-----	yes.
Foundry .....	165	165	None	None	None	no.
Do .....	104	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Do .....	35	25	None	10	None	no.
Casket .....	20	11	7	1	1	
Lumber .....	23	18	2	2	1	no.
Roller .....	1	-----	None	None	None	
Sash and Door .....	24	24	-----	-----	-----	no.
Lumber .....	20	20	-----	-----	-----	no.
Do .....	20	20	-----	-----	-----	no.
Wagon .....	4	4	-----	-----	-----	no.
Lumber .....	18	18	-----	-----	-----	no.
Millstone .....	4	4	None	None	None	no.
Brick .....	20	18	None	2	-----	no.
Lumber .....	7	7	None	None	None	no.
Sash and Blind .....	33	30	None	3	None	no.
Foundry .....	21	17	1	3	-----	
Wagon .....	2	2	-----	-----	-----	no.
Lumber .....	22	22	-----	-----	-----	no.
Do .....	20	20	None	None	None	no.
Do .....	27	27	None	None	None	no.



TABLE NO. 3.—*Continued.*

Kind	Total Number Em- ploys?	Males Over Fourteen Years of Age?	Females Over Fourteen Years of Age?	Males Under Fourteen Years of Age?	Females Under Fourteen Years of Age?	Should Children Under Fourteen Work in Factories?
Buggy	80	79	1	None	None	no.
Foundry	50	50	None	None	None	no.
Fertilizer	250	250	None	None	None	yes.
Repair	8	8	None	None	None	no.
Lumber	65	-----	None	None	None	no.
Grits and Meal	11	11	-----	-----	-----	no.
Bag	65	7	58	-----	-----	no.
Chemical Co	14	14	-----	-----	-----	no.
Refiner of Products	7	7	-----	-----	-----	no.
Fertilizer	100	100	None	None	None	no.
Coffin	5	5	None	None	None	no.
Lumber	70	70	-----	-----	-----	no.
Brick	15	15	-----	-----	-----	no.
Ice	12	12	-----	-----	-----	no.
Lumber	138	136	-----	2	-----	no.
Foundry	12	12	None	None	None	no.
Carriage	9	9	-----	-----	-----	no.
Lumber	75	70	-----	5	-----	no.
Roller	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	no.
Do	7	7	-----	-----	-----	no.
Furniture	40	35	-----	5	-----	yes.
Lumber	13	13	None	None	None	yes.
Roller	3	3	None	None	None	no.
Lumber	35	34	-----	1	-----	no.
Sash and Blind	30	30	-----	-----	-----	no.
Do	5	5	None	None	None	no.
Castings	20	20	-----	-----	-----	yes.
Ice	7	7	-----	-----	-----	no.
Roller	6	-----	-----	-----	-----	no.
Do	10	10	None	None	None	no.
Furniture	12	12	None	None	None	no.
Lumber	15	15	None	None	None	no.
Cannery	15	7	6	-----	None	no.
Lumber	14	13	-----	1	None	no.
Buggy	10	10	-----	-----	-----	no.
Roller	5	4	1	-----	-----	yes.
Chair	30	10	20	-----	-----	no.
Roller	5	5	-----	-----	-----	no.
Furniture	62	56	None	6	None	no.
Wagon and Buggy	5	-----	None	None	None	no.
Roller	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	no.
Do	5	5	None	None	None	no.
Lumber	12	12	None	None	None	no.
Roller	4	4	None	None	None	no.
Foundry	20	20	-----	-----	-----	yes.
Do	24	24	None	None	None	no.
Lumber	35	34	None	1	None	no.
Foundry	25	25	None	None	None	no.
Brick and Lumber	15	-----	-----	-----	-----	yes.

TABLE NO 3.—*Continued.*

Kind.	Total Number Em- ployes?	Males Over Fourteen Years of Age?	Females Over Fourteen Years of Age?	Males Under Fourteen Years of Age?	Females Under Fourteen Years of Age?	Should Children Under Fourteen Work in Factories?
Lumber -----	35	35	None	None	None	yes.
Pin and Bracket -----	40	35	-----	5	-----	no.
Locust Pin -----	6	5	-----	1	-----	no.
Do -----	5	5	-----	-----	-----	no.
Coffin and Box -----	25	17	-----	8	None	no.
Lumber -----	18	-----	None	2	None	-----
Locust Pin -----	10	10	-----	-----	-----	-----
Buggy and Wagon -----	66	-----	None	None	None	no.
Vehicle and Lumber -----	12	11	-----	1	-----	-----
Cotton-seed Oil -----	250	250	None	None	None	no.
Lumber -----	68	68	-----	None	-----	no.
Vehicle -----	8	6	-----	2	-----	no.
Pin and Bracket -----	40	40	-----	-----	-----	no.

TABLE NO. 4.—*Showing Highest and Lowest Wages.*

Kind.	Highest Wages per Day, Male?	Lowest Wages per Day, Male?	Highest Wages per Day, Female?	Lowest Wages per Day, Female?	Wages per Day, Child- ren?	Wages per Day, En- gineer?	Wages per Day, Fire- man?
Furniture -----	\$3. 00	\$0. 60	-----	-----	\$0. 43	\$0. 80	-----
Table -----	3. 00	. 60	-----	-----	. 43	. 80	-----
Chair -----	1. 50	. 25	\$0. 60	\$0. 25	. 25	. 80	-----
Foundry -----	1. 50	. 60	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Roller -----	. 77	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Cannery -----	. 50	. 50	. 30	. 30	-----	-----	-----
Roller -----	1. 50	. 50	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Do -----	. 75	. 75	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Wagon -----	. 80	. 45	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Roller -----	3. 00	. 25	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Lumber -----	4. 00	. 70	-----	-----	-----	1. 75	\$1. 15
Do -----	2. 00	. 75	-----	-----	-----	-----	1. 50
Do -----	2. 00	. 60	-----	-----	-----	1. 25	. 80
Do -----	4. 00	. 40	-----	-----	-----	1. 25	1. 25
Do -----	4. 00	. 65	-----	-----	-----	1. 50	1. 00
Carriage -----	2. 00	. 50	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Coach -----	1. 00	. 40	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Turpentine -----	2. 00	. 60	-----	-----	-----	1. 00	-----
Roller -----	2. 50	-----	-----	-----	-----	2. 50	1. 00
Sash and Blind -----	3. 00	. 80	-----	-----	. 25	-----	1. 05
Roller -----	2. 00	. 75	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Tannery -----	1. 75	. 50	-----	-----	-----	1. 75	1. 00
Lumber -----	1. 35	. 60	-----	-----	-----	-----	. 75
Roller -----	1. 25	. 60	-----	-----	-----	1. 00	-----
Lumber -----	1. 50	. 35	-----	-----	-----	. 85	. 85
Shingles -----	1. 25	. 60	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Box -----	1. 50	. 60	-----	-----	. 35	1. 00	-----
Sash and Blind -----	1. 50	. 50	-----	-----	-----	-----	. 80
Cannery -----	1. 50	. 40	. 40	. 25	. 25	-----	-----
Fish Oil -----	1. 00	. 50	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Ice -----	2. 00	. 70	-----	-----	-----	2. 00	1. 50
Fertilizer -----	1. 00	. 50	-----	-----	. 30	-----	-----
Cannery -----	. 60	. 30	. 35	. 25	. 25	-----	. 30
Roller -----	2. 00	. 75	-----	-----	-----	1. 00	1. 00
Do -----	1. 00	. 50	-----	-----	-----	1. 00	-----
Wagon -----	2. 50	. 25	-----	-----	-----	1. 25	1. 25
Flour and Lumber -----	1. 50	. 35	-----	-----	-----	1. 00	-----
Ice -----	4. 00	. 75	-----	-----	-----	1. 50	1. 00
Grist and Lumber -----	3. 00	. 75	-----	-----	-----	1. 50	1. 25
Lumber -----	1. 25	. 50	-----	-----	-----	1. 25	. 75
Sash and Blind -----	1. 50	. 40	-----	-----	-----	1. 00	1. 00
Tannery -----	1. 35	. 65	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Lumber -----	3. 00	. 75	-----	-----	-----	2. 50	1. 00
Do -----	2. 00	. 25	-----	-----	. 38	2. 00	1. 00
Furniture -----	2. 40	. 30	-----	-----	-----	1. 00	1. 00
Grist and Rice -----	2. 00	. 50	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Woodenware -----	2. 00	. 25	-----	-----	. 25	-----	1. 00
Ice -----	2. 50	. 50	-----	-----	-----	1. 34	. 59
Brick -----	1. 00	-----	-----	-----	. 25	1. 00	1. 00



TABLE NO. 4.—Continued.

Kind.	Highest Wages per Day, Male?	Lowest Wages per Day, Male?	Highest Wages per Day, Female?	Lowest Wages per Day, Female?	Wages per Day, Child- ren?	Wages per Day, En- gineer?	Wages per Day, Fire- man?
Foundry .....	\$1. 00	\$0. 50					
Lumber .....	2. 50	. 60				\$1. 50	
Ice .....	2. 00	. 75				2. 00	\$0. 75
Chair .....	2. 00	. 20	Piece		Piece		. 65
Do .....	1. 25	. 60				. 75	. 75
Roller .....	2. 50	. 70				. 75	
Lumber .....	1. 25	. 40				. 75	
Furniture .....	2. 50	. 20			\$0. 20	. 75	
Lumber .....	2. 00	. 35			. 35	. 70	. 70
Furniture .....	2. 00	. 25			. 25	. 85	
Roller .....	1. 25	. 50					. 75
Lumber .....	1. 00	. 50				. 80	. 80
Roller .....	2. 00	. 45				. 50	
Cannery .....	1. 00	. 40	\$0. 50	\$0. 30			
Crate .....	. 70	. 40	. 50	. 30	. 30	. 70	. 70
Fertilizer .....	1. 25	. 83			. 50	1. 25	. 83
Pants .....	3. 00	1. 00	1. 25	. 80			
Buggy .....	2. 00	. 67					
Roller .....	1. 25	. 75				1. 00	
Cotton-seed Oil .....	1. 00	. 45				1. 00	1. 00
Cotton-seed Product .....	1. 00	. 50	. 50	. 35		2. 00	1. 00
Do .....	1. 00	. 60				1. 00	. 90
Ice .....	2. 50	. 75				1. 50	1. 00
Harness .....	2. 50	. 50					
Electricity .....	2. 50	. 75					
Wagon and Box .....	1. 10	. 40				1. 00	. 83
Roller .....	1. 25	. 70					
Sash and Blind .....	2. 00	. 75				1. 40	1. 00
Tobacco Shapes .....	2. 50	. 45					
Cockle Machine .....	1. 75						. 75
Buggy .....	2. 00	. 67			. 40		
Wagon .....	2. 00	. 75				1. 00	. 75
Furniture .....	1. 75	. 67			. 33		1. 17
Vehicle .....	2. 00	. 60					
Tobacco Box .....	. 75	. 30					. 70
Buggy .....	2. 50	. 50				1. 00	
Coffin .....	2. 25	. 60			. 40	1. 00	1. 00
Table .....	1. 50	. 25					
Basket .....	1. 25	. 65				. 85	. 85
Roller .....	2. 00	. 75				. 75	
Mantel .....	1. 75	. 25				. 90	
Pants .....	2. 00	. 60	1. 00	. 30			
Chair .....	1. 25	. 70	Piece	Piece		1. 10	
Foundry .....	2. 50	. 50					
Furniture .....	2. 50	. 65			. 25	1. 00	
Do .....	2. 50	. 25					
Chair .....	1. 50	. 30	. 75	. 25	. 23	1. 00	1. 00
Foundry .....	2. 00	. 75					
Table .....	2. 50	. 40					1. 00

TABLE No. 4.—Continued.

Kind.	Highest Wages per Day, Male?	Lowest Wages per Day, Male?	Highest Wages per Day, Female?	Lowest Wages per Day, Female?	Wages per Day, Child- ren?	Wages per Day, En- gineer?	Wages per Day, Fire- man?
Furniture .....	\$2. 00	\$0. 65	\$1. 16	-----	\$0. 25	-----	\$1. 00
Foundry .....	2. 50	. 50	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Handles .....	1. 20	. 75	-----	-----	. 35	-----	-----
Furniture .....	2. 25	. 60	-----	-----	. 30	\$0. 50	1. 00
Lumber .....	3. 25	. 70	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Gas and Electricity .....	4. 00	. 75	-----	-----	-----	1. 50	1. 00
Architectural Iron .....	2. 50	. 60	-----	-----	-----	-----	. 75
Foundry .....	2. 35	1. 25	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Roller .....	1. 67	. 50	-----	-----	-----	1. 00	-----
Table .....	1. 50	. 40	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Fertilizer .....	. 65	. 35	-----	-----	-----	. 75	-----
Shoe .....	1. 50	. 75	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Roller .....	1. 00	. 60	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Cotton-seed Products .....	1. 00	. 50	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Broom .....	1. 10	. 50	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Show-case .....	1. 25	1. 25	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Do .....	1. 34	1. 17	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balusters .....	1. 50	. 75	-----	-----	-----	-----	1. 00
Fertilizer .....	1. 50	. 35	-----	-----	-----	1. 25	. 90
Lumber .....	4. 50	. 65	-----	-----	-----	2. 25	1. 00
Mantel .....	2. 50	. 34	-----	-----	-----	-----	. 75
Furniture .....	1. 50	. 40	-----	-----	-----	-----	. 85
Sash and Blind .....	1. 00	. 25	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Roller .....	1. 00	. 60	-----	-----	-----	-----	. 60
Do .....	1. 00	. 50	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Barytes .....	2. 50	. 50	-----	-----	-----	1. 25	1. 00
Roller .....	1. 50	. 58	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Furniture .....	1. 50	. 25	-----	-----	-----	. 85	. 85
Do .....	2. 00	. 50	-----	-----	-----	1. 00	. 80
Lumber .....	4. 25	. 75	-----	-----	. 55	1. 50	1. 00
Foundry .....	4. 50	. 50	-----	-----	-----	1. 17	-----
Do .....	4. 00	. 33	-----	-----	-----	-----	1. 00
Do .....	2. 25	. 60	-----	-----	-----	1. 00	. 75
Casket .....	3. 00	. 40	2. 50	\$0. 50	-----	-----	1. 00
Lumber .....	1. 25	. 60	. 25	. 20	. 40	. 75	. 75
Sash and Door .....	1. 40	. 65	-----	-----	-----	1. 00	-----
Lumber .....	1. 50	. 50	-----	-----	-----	1. 50	. 80
Do .....	1. 00	. 65	-----	-----	-----	1. 00	1. 00
Wagon .....	1. 25	. 75	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Lumber .....	1. 25	. 40	-----	-----	-----	-----	. 75
Millstone .....	1. 50	. 50	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Brick .....	1. 25	. 65	-----	-----	-----	1. 25	1. 00
Lumber .....	1. 00	. 65	-----	-----	-----	-----	. 75
Sash and Blind .....	2. 50	. 35	-----	-----	. 35	1. 25	-----
Foundry .....	2. 50	. 65	. 59	-----	. 25	-----	-----
Wagon .....	1. 50	1. 00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Lumber .....	3. 35	. 65	-----	-----	-----	1. 56	1. 00
Do .....	2. 50	. 65	-----	-----	-----	1. 00	. 80
Do .....	2. 00	. 30	-----	-----	-----	1. 00	1. 00

TABLE NO. 4.—Continued.

Kind.	Highest Wages per Day, Male?	Lowest Wages per Day, Male?	Highest Wages per Day, Female?	Lowest Wages per Day, Female?	Wages per Day, Child- ren?	Wages per Day, En- gineer?	Wages per Day, Fire- man?
Buggy .....	\$3.00	\$0.75	\$0.75	-----	-----	\$1.25	\$1.00
Foundry .....	3.00	1.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Repair .....	2.65	.50	-----	-----	-----	-----	None
Lumber .....	1.75	.75	-----	-----	-----	3.25	1.20
Grits and Meal .....	2.00	1.00	-----	-----	-----	2.00	1.50
Bag .....	1.75	1.00	.50	\$0.30	-----	-----	-----
Chemicals .....	1.50	.75	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Refiner and Products .....	1.00	.70	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.00
Fertilizer .....	5.00	.40	-----	-----	-----	2.00	1.00
Coffin .....	1.58	.60	-----	-----	-----	.75	-----
Sash and Blind .....	2.50	.50	-----	-----	-----	1.25	1.00
Brick .....	1.25	.50	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.00
Ice .....	1.00	.83	-----	-----	-----	3.25	1.25
Lumber .....	4.25	.80	-----	-----	\$0.40	1.50	1.00
Foundry .....	3.00	.75	-----	-----	-----	.75	.75
Lumber .....	3.75	.75	-----	-----	.50	1.50	1.00
Roller .....	2.00	.75	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Do .....	2.00	.50	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.00
Furniture .....	3.00	.65	-----	-----	.38	1.50	.75
Lumber .....	1.35	.60	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.00
Roller .....	1.00	.75	-----	-----	-----	-----	.75
Lumber .....	1.50	.60	-----	-----	.40	-----	.75
Sash and Blind .....	1.75	.50	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Do .....	1.25	.65	-----	-----	-----	.67	-----
Castings .....	2.00	.60	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Roller .....	2.25	1.00	-----	-----	-----	1.00	-----
Do .....	.75	.75	-----	-----	-----	.75	-----
Furniture .....	1.25	.60	-----	-----	-----	-----	.75
Lumber .....	.75	.50	-----	-----	-----	.75	None
Cannery .....	.60	.30	.40	0.40	.25	-----	None
Lumber .....	2.00	.40	-----	-----	.40	-----	.80
Buggy .....	1.50	.75	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Chair .....	1.00	.50	.60	.25	-----	-----	.75
Roller .....	1.00	.50	-----	-----	-----	1.00	.75
Furniture .....	2.00	.20	-----	-----	.27	.99	.99
Wagon and Buggy .....	2.00	1.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.00
Roller and Lumber .....	1.00	.50	-----	-----	-----	.65	.65
Roller .....	.65	.30	-----	-----	-----	.40	.40
Lumber .....	1.75	.50	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.00
Roller .....	2.00	.90	-----	-----	-----	1.00	.75
Foundry .....	2.00	.50	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Do .....	2.50	.30	-----	-----	-----	-----	.75
Lumber .....	2.25	.60	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.67
Foundry .....	3.50	.50	-----	-----	-----	-----	.80
Brick and Lumber .....	1.00	.40	-----	-----	-----	-----	.75
Lumber .....	1.25	.30	-----	-----	-----	1.25	.75
Pins and Brackets .....	1.38	.35	-----	-----	-----	1.00	.75
Locust Pin .....	1.25	.30	-----	-----	-----	.75	.75
Do .....	.65	.40	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----



TABLE NO. 4.—*Continued.*

Kind.	Highest Wages per Day, Male?	Lowest Wages per Day, Male?	Highest Wages per Day, Female?	Lowest Wages per Day, Female?	Wages per Day, Child- ren?	Wages per Day, En- gineer?	Wages per Day, Fire- man?
Coffin and Box -----	\$1. 25	\$0. 30	-----	-----	-----	\$1. 00	\$1. 00
Lumber -----	1. 50	. 60	-----	-----	\$0. 10	-----	-----
Locust Pin -----	. 65	. 60	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Buggy and Wagon -----	2. 50	. 50	-----	-----	-----	1. 25	-----
Vehicle and Lumber -----	1. 00	. 25	-----	-----	-----	-----	. 75
Cotton-seed Oil -----	2. 50	. 75	-----	-----	-----	2. 50	1. 25
Lumber -----	4. 00	. 60	-----	-----	-----	2. 50	1. 33
Vehicle -----	1. 50	. 50	-----	-----	-----	1. 50	-----
Pin and Bracket -----	1. 00	. 50	-----	-----	-----	. 75	. 75

TABLE NO. 5.—*Showing Number and Extent of Accidents.*

Kind.	Number Accidents During Year?	Number Proved Fatal?	Number Permanently Disabled?	Insured Against Accident?	Number Persons Dependent on Factory for Living?
Furniture .....	4	None	None	no .....	250
Table .....	3	None	None	no .....	200
Chair .....	None	-----	-----	no .....	100
Foundry .....	None	-----	-----	no .....	-----
Roller .....	2	-----	-----	-----	3
Cannery .....	None	-----	-----	no .....	-----
Roller .....	None	-----	-----	no .....	14
Do .....	None	-----	-----	-----	9
Do .....	None	-----	-----	no .....	1
Lumber .....	None	-----	-----	no .....	150
Do .....	None	-----	-----	no .....	90
Do .....	None	-----	-----	yes .....	300
Coach .....	None	-----	-----	no .....	8
Roller .....	1	None	None	no .....	25
Do .....	None	-----	-----	-----	2
Tannery .....	4	None	None	no .....	300
Lumber .....	None	-----	-----	no .....	75
Roller .....	None	None	None	no .....	-----
Lumber .....	1	1	-----	-----	-----
Box .....	None	-----	-----	-----	68
Sash and Blind .....	2	None	None	yes .....	80
Cannery .....	None	-----	-----	no .....	-----
Fertilizer .....	None	-----	-----	no .....	70
Cannery .....	None	-----	-----	no .....	-----
Roller .....	None	-----	-----	no .....	20
Do .....	None	-----	-----	no .....	3
Wagon .....	None	-----	-----	no .....	375
Lumber .....	1	None	None	no .....	50
Sash and Blind .....	1	None	None	no .....	30
Tannery .....	None	-----	-----	-----	40
Lumber .....	None	-----	-----	yes .....	-----
Do .....	None	-----	-----	yes .....	-----
Furniture .....	12	None	None	yes .....	300
Woodenware .....	2	None	None	no .....	100
Ice .....	None	-----	-----	no .....	15
Brick .....	None	-----	-----	no .....	145
Foundry .....	None	-----	-----	no .....	-----
Ice .....	None	-----	-----	yes .....	25
Chair .....	2	None	None	no .....	100
Do .....	None	-----	-----	no .....	130
Lumber .....	None	-----	-----	-----	17
Furniture .....	1	None	None	-----	-----
Lumber .....	None	-----	-----	no .....	-----
Furniture .....	None	-----	-----	no .....	-----
Roller and Lumber .....	None	-----	-----	no .....	-----
Do .....	None	-----	-----	no .....	-----
Roller .....	None	-----	-----	-----	3
Fertilizer .....	None	-----	-----	yes .....	-----
Cotton-seed Oil .....	1	1	None	no .....	-----

TABLE NO. 5.—*Continued.*

Kind.	Number Accidents During Year?	Number Proved Fatal?	Number Permanently Disabled?	Insured Against Accident?	Number Persons Dependent on Factory for Living?
Cotton-seed Product	None			yes	400
Ice	1	None	None	yes	
Electricity	None			yes	15
Wagon	None				60
Roller	None			no	3
Sash and Blind	None			yes	
Tobacco Shapes	None				
Cockle Machine	None				
Buggy	None			no	10
Wagon	None				500
Furniture	6	None	None	yes	160
Vehicle	None				28
Box	3	None	None	no	56
Buggy	1	None	None		
Coffin	None			yes	150
Basket	None			no	50
Roller	None				17
Pants	None				
Chair	1	None	None	no	50
Foundry	None			no	83
Furniture	2	None	None	no	225
Do				yes	
Chair	3	None	None	no	300
Foundry	None			no	21
Table	None			no	200
Furniture	5	None	1		500
Foundry	None				60
Furniture	6	None	None	no	200
Lumber	2	None	None	no	250
Gas and Electricity	None			no	7
Architectural Iron	None			no	20
Roller	None			yes	17
Table	1	None	None	no	30
Fertilizer	None			no	
Roller	None			no	1
Shoes	None			no	
Roller	None			no	
Cotton-seed Products	None			no	
Broom	None				8
Show-case	None			yes	3
Do	None				
Balusters				yes	15
Fertilizer	1	None	None	yes	150
Lumber				yes	700
Mantel	None				50
Furniture	None			no	
Roller	None			yes	9
Roller	None			no	
Barytes	1	None	None	no	125



TABLE NO. 5.—*Continued.*

Kind	Number Accidents During Year?	Number Proved Fatal?	Number Permanently Disabled?	Insured Against Accident?	Number Persons Dependent on Factory for Living?
Roller	None				11
Furniture	3	None	None		60
Do	2	None	None	yes	100
Lumber	1	None	None	yes	
Foundry	1	None	None		900
Do	1				1,500
Do	None			yes	
Casket	3	None	None	yes	40
Lumber	1	None	1	no	100
Roller				no	
Sash and Door	None			no	
Lumber	None			no	100
Do	2	None	None	no	
Wagon	None			no	
Lumber	1	None	None		
Millstone	None			no	12
Brick	None			no	
Lumber	None			no	15
Sash and Blind				no	150
Foundry	None			no	50
Wagon	None				11
Lumber	1	1		yes	48
Do	None			no	100
Do	None			yes	80
Buggy	None				250
Repair	None			no	
Lumber	None			yes	
Grits and Meal	None			yes	50
Bag	None				100
Refiner of Products				no	30
Fertilizer	None			no	500
Coffin	None			no	
Sash and Blind	2	None	None	no	
Brick	None			yes	
Ice	None			no	
Lumber	2	None	None	no	
Foundry	None			no	
Carriage	None			no	
Lumber	1	None	None	yes	
Furniture	1	None	None	yes	
Lumber	1	None	None	no	40
Do	1	None	None	no	
Roller	None			no	
Sash and Blind	1	None	None	no	30
Castings	3	None	None		
Roller	None			no	2
Furniture	None			no	45
Lumber	None			no	50
Cannery	None			no	

TABLE NO. 5.—*Continued.*

Kind.	Number Accidents During Year?	Number Proved Fatal?	Number Permanently Disabled?	Insured Against Accident?	Number Persons Dependent on Factory for Living?
Roller -----	2				7
Chair -----	1	None	None	no -----	15
Roller -----	1	None	None	no -----	12
Furniture -----	4	None	None	no -----	156
Wagon and Buggy ---	None				12
Roller -----	None			no -----	
Do -----	None			no -----	20
Do -----	None			no -----	15
Foundry -----	None				50
Brick and Lumber ---	None			no -----	
Lumber -----	None			no -----	100
Pin and Bracket -----	4	None	None	no -----	
Locust Pin -----	None			no -----	6
Do -----	1	None	None	no -----	15
Coffin and Box -----	1	None	None		75
Lumber -----	None			no -----	
Locust Pin -----	1	None		no -----	
Vehicle and Lumber ---	None			no -----	23
Cotton-seed Oil -----		None	None	yes -----	500
Lumber -----	None			no -----	160
Vehicle -----	1	None	None	no -----	18
Pin and Bracket -----	None			no -----	

TABLE NO. 6.—*Showing Per Cent Read and Write, Compulsory Education, Etc.*

Kind.	Per Cent Adults Read and Write ?	Per Cent Children Read and Write ?	Employees Im- proving Mentally?	Employees Im- proving Morally?	Night School for Em- ployes?	Favor Com- pulsory School Law ?
Furniture -----	90	50	yes -----	yes -----	no -----	yes.
Table -----	90	50	yes -----	yes -----	no -----	yes.
Chair -----	90		yes -----	yes -----		yes.
Foundry -----	100		yes -----	yes -----	no -----	yes.
Cannery -----	100				no -----	
Roller -----	100		yes -----	yes -----	no -----	no.
Do -----	100		yes -----	no -----	no -----	yes.
Wagon -----				yes -----	no -----	yes.
Roller -----			yes -----	yes -----	no -----	yes.
Lumber -----	63		yes -----	yes -----	no -----	yes.
Do -----	75		no -----	no -----	no -----	
Do -----	100		yes -----	yes -----	no -----	no.
Do -----	10				no -----	yes.
Do -----	50		yes -----	yes -----	no -----	no.
Carriage and Repair -----					no -----	yes.
Coach -----	100		yes -----	yes -----	no -----	yes.
Turpentine -----	90		yes -----	yes -----	no -----	yes.
Roller -----	98		yes -----	yes -----	no -----	yes.
Sash and Blind -----	95				no -----	yes.
Roller -----	80		yes -----	yes -----	no -----	yes.
Tannery -----	40		yes -----	yes -----	no -----	yes.
Lumber -----	75				no -----	yes.
Roller -----	100				no -----	yes.
Lumber -----	80		yes -----	yes -----	no -----	yes.
Box -----	95		yes -----	yes -----	no -----	
Lumber -----	87		yes -----	yes -----	no -----	yes.
Cannery -----	100	100	yes -----	yes -----	no -----	yes.
Ice -----	72		yes -----	yes -----	no -----	yes.
Fertilizer -----	80		yes -----	yes -----	no -----	yes.
Cannery -----	50		no -----	no -----	no -----	yes.
Roller -----	100				no -----	yes.
Do -----	100		yes -----	yes -----	no -----	yes.
Wagon -----	100		yes -----	yes -----	no -----	yes.
Roller and Lumber -----	100			yes -----	no -----	yes.
Lumber and Meal -----	75		yes -----	yes -----	no -----	no.
Lumber -----	67		yes -----	no -----	no -----	yes.
Sash and Blind -----	99		yes -----	yes -----	no -----	yes.
Tannery -----	85		yes -----	yes -----	no -----	yes.
Lumber -----	65		no -----	no -----	no -----	yes.
Do -----	20	20	no -----	no -----	no -----	yes.
Furniture -----	100		yes -----	yes -----	no -----	yes.
Woodenware -----	95		yes -----	yes -----	no -----	yes.
Ice -----	90		yes -----		no -----	yes.
Brick -----	50	20	no -----	no -----	no -----	yes.
Foundry -----			no -----	no -----	no -----	no.
Lumber -----	100					yes.
Ice -----	100		yes -----	yes -----	no -----	yes.
Chair -----	67		yes -----	yes -----	no -----	yes.
Do -----	85		yes -----	yes -----	no -----	yes.



TABLE NO. 6.—Continued.

Kind.	Per Cent Adults Read and Write ?	Per Cent Children Read and Write ?	Employees Im- proving Mentally ?	Employees Im- proving Morally ?	Night School for Em- ployes ?	Favor Com- pulsory School Law ?
Roller.....	100		yes		no	yes.
Lumber.....	50				no	yes.
Furniture.....	75	75	yes	yes	no	yes.
Lumber.....					no	yes.
Furniture.....	100	90	yes	yes	no	no.
Roller.....	90		yes	yes	no	yes.
Roller and Lumber.....	83				no	no.
Roller.....	80		yes		no	yes.
Cannery.....	100		yes	yes	no	no.
Crate.....	90	50	yes	yes	no	no.
Fertilizer.....			no	no	no	
Pants.....	100		yes			yes.
Buggy.....	70		no			
Roller.....	100		no	yes	no	yes.
Cotton-seed Oil.....	5		no	no	no	no.
Cotton-seed Products.....	70		yes	yes	no	yes.
Do.....					no	yes.
Ice.....	100		yes		no	yes.
Harness.....	90		yes	yes		yes.
Electricity.....	100		yes	yes		yes.
Wagon and Box.....	29		yes	yes	no	yes.
Roller.....	100		yes	yes	no	yes.
Sash and Blind.....	85		yes	yes	no	
Tobacco Shapes.....			yes	yes	no	yes.
Cockle Machine.....	100				no	yes.
Buggy and Carriage.....	100	100	yes	yes	no	yes.
Wagon.....	95		yes	yes	no	
Furniture.....	100	100		no	no	yes.
Vehicle.....	50		yes	yes	no	yes.
Box.....	80			no	no	yes.
Roller.....	100		yes	yes		yes.
Buggy.....	75		yes	yes	no	
Coffin.....	90	100	yes	yes	no	yes.
Furniture.....	90		yes		no	yes.
Basket.....	100				no	yes.
Roller.....	100		yes	yes	no	yes.
Mantel and Table.....			yes	yes	no	no.
Pants.....	100		yes		no	yes.
Chair.....	80		yes		no	yes.
Foundry.....	90		yes	yes	no	yes.
Furniture.....	90	50	yes	yes	no	yes.
Do.....	90		yes	yes	no	yes.
Chair.....	70	50	yes	no	no	yes.
Foundry.....	100		yes	yes	no	yes.
Table.....	100		yes	yes	no	yes.
Furniture.....			no	no	no	yes.
Foundry.....	100				no	yes.
Furniture.....	75	75	yes	yes	no	yes.
Lumber.....	90		yes		no	yes.

TABLE NO. 6.—Continued.

Kind.	Per Cent Adults Read and Write?	Per Cent Children Read and Write?	Employees Im- proving Mentally?	Employees Im- proving Morally?	Night School for Em- ployes?	Favor Com- pulsory School Law?
Gas and Electricity	71	-----	yes	yes	no	yes.
Architectural Iron	100	-----	yes	yes	no	yes.
Foundry	100	-----	yes	yes	-----	yes.
Roller	100	-----	yes	yes	no	yes.
Table	100	-----	-----	-----	yes	yes.
Fertilizer	100	-----	yes	yes	no	yes.
Shoes	90	-----	yes	yes	no	yes.
Roller	100	-----	-----	-----	no	-----
Cotton-seed Products	90	-----	-----	-----	no	-----
Broom	83	-----	yes	-----	no	yes.
Show-case	100	-----	-----	-----	no	yes.
Do	100	-----	yes	yes	-----	yes.
Balusters	10	-----	yes	yes	no	yes.
Fertilizer	60	-----	yes	yes	no	yes.
Lumber	75	-----	no	no	no	yes.
Mantel	100	-----	-----	-----	no	yes.
Furniture	95	-----	no	-----	no	no.
Sash and Blind	100	-----	yes	-----	-----	yes.
Roller	100	-----	-----	-----	no	-----
Do	100	-----	yes	-----	no	yes.
Barytes	50	-----	yes	yes	no	yes.
Roller	100	-----	yes	-----	no	yes.
Furniture	75	100	-----	no	no	yes.
Do	90	-----	no	no	no	yes.
Lumber	90	100	yes	yes	no	yes.
Foundry	90	-----	yes	-----	no	yes.
Do	90	-----	yes	yes	no	-----
Do	100	-----	yes	yes	yes	-----
Casket	100	-----	yes	-----	-----	yes.
Lumber	80	-----	no	no	no	yes.
Roller	-----	-----	yes	yes	no	yes.
Lumber	-----	-----	-----	-----	no	no.
Do	40	-----	yes	yes	-----	yes.
Do	75	-----	yes	yes	no	yes.
Wagon	100	-----	yes	yes	no	yes.
Lumber	75	-----	-----	-----	no	yes.
Millstone	100	-----	no	-----	-----	-----
Brick	-----	-----	-----	-----	no	yes.
Lumber	88	-----	-----	-----	no	yes.
Sash and Blind	100	100	yes	yes	no	yes.
Foundry	100	100	-----	-----	no	yes.
Wagon	100	-----	-----	-----	no	yes.
Lumber	20	-----	yes	-----	no	yes.
Do	-----	-----	yes	-----	no	yes.
Do	80	-----	no	no	no	yes.
Buggy	100	-----	yes	yes	no	yes.
Repair	100	-----	yes	-----	no	yes.
Lumber	25	-----	no	no	no	yes.
Grits and Meal	80	-----	no	no	no	yes.

TABLE NO. 6.—*Continued.*

Kind.	Per Cent Adults Read and Write?	Per Cent Children Read and Write?	Employees Im- proving Mentally?	Employees Im- proving Morally?	Night School for Em- ployes?	Favor Com- pulsory School Law?
Bag	90		yes		no	yes.
Refiner of Products	50		no		no	yes.
Fertilizer	65				no	yes.
Coffin	100		yes	yes	no	yes.
Sash and Blind	75					yes.
Brick	50		yes	yes	no	yes.
Ice	75		yes	yes	no	yes.
Lumber	75				no	no.
Foundry	100		yes	yes	no	yes.
Carriage	100				no	yes.
Lumber	85	100	yes		no	yes.
Roller	100		yes	yes	no	yes.
Do	100		yes	yes		yes.
Furniture	100	75	yes	yes	no	yes.
Lumber	50		no	no	no	no.
Roller			yes	yes	no	yes.
Lumber	75		yes	yes	no	yes.
Roller	100		yes	yes		yes.
Sash and Blind	90		yes	yes	no	yes.
Do	80		no	no	no	yes.
Castings	100		yes			
Roller	100		yes	yes	no	yes.
Do	100		yes	no	no	yes.
Furniture	100		yes	yes	no	yes.
Lumber	90				no	yes.
Cannery	100	100		yes	no	yes.
Lumber	75		yes		no	yes.
Buggy	100			yes	no	yes.
Roller	80				no	
Chair	100		yes		no	yes.
Roller	100		no	no	no	yes.
Furniture	3	16	yes		no	yes.
Wagon and Buggy	100		yes	yes	no	yes.
Roller and Lumber	100		yes	yes	no	yes.
Roller	5			yes	no	no.
Lumber			yes	yes	no	yes.
Roller	100		no		no	yes.
Foundry	50		yes			yes.
Do	50		no	no	no	no.
Lumber	50		yes	yes	no	yes.
Foundry	75				no	no.
Brick and Lumber	100		yes	no	no	yes.
Lumber	50		no	no	no	no.
Pin and Bracket	75		yes	no	no	yes.
Locust Pin	100		yes	yes	no	yes.
Do	100		yes	yes	no	yes.
Coffin and Box	100		yes	yes	no	yes.
Lumber	25		yes	yes	no	yes.
Locust Pin			no	no	no	yes.



TABLE NO. 6.—*Continued.*

Kind.	Per Cent Adults Read and Write?	Per Cent Children Read and Write?	Employees Im- proving Mentally?	Employees Im- proving Morally?	Night School for Em- ployes?	Favor Com- pulsory School Law?
Buggy and Wagon ---	90	-----	yes-----	-----	no-----	yes.
Vehicle and Lumber--	100	100	yes-----	yes-----	no-----	yes.
Cotton-seed Oil -----	50	-----	no-----	no-----	no-----	yes.
Lumber -----	67	-----	yes-----	yes-----	no-----	yes.
Vehicle -----	100	90	yes-----	yes-----	yes-----	yes.
Pin and Bracket -----	50	-----	no-----	no-----	no-----	yes.

LETTERS FROM MANUFACTURERS.

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The following letters are selected from the large number received for publication :

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## EMPLOY NONE WHO DRINK.

ASHEBORO, August 30, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We make it a rule, and stick to it, to employ no person in any department who uses intoxicating drinks, and feel sure it has benefited employes, as well as ourselves.

Respectfully,

P. H. MORRIS.

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## WHAT WAGE EARNERS NEED.

ASHEBORO, September 9, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In my opinion our laboring people would get more out of life if they would endeavor to secure homes of their own, live within their means, seek to educate their children, not listen to demagogues, cease to patronize the thousand-and-one traveling agents who are going about the country "sucking the life-blood" of the laboring people, and cultivate friendship with their employers, and seek their counsel and advice. Some system of libraries for the circulation of the right kind of reading matter among the families of laboring people, would do more to accomplish these results than anything else. The general reading of such books and magazines as exalt the dignity of labor, instructs us to adorn our homes with simple taste, and to beautify with the flowers of Mother Earth our yards and gardens. This is the education that will mean more than anything else to the wage earners. I know not how to bring about this result.

Yours truly,

CHARLES ROSS.

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## FAVORS ORGANIZED LABOR.

ELIZABETH CITY, September 13, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I do not believe that any additional legislation will improve the condition of the laboring man. I believe that the labor unions have been of great benefit to wage earners. I would favor the appointment. by the Gov-

error, of a man of sound judgment, whose business it would be to look after the interests of wage earners; to assist in organizing their unions; to advise as to proper wages, and aim at uniform wages for the same kind of work. Labor unions are so often directed by men who give wrong advice, engendering strife between employers and employe. A wise counsellor would avoid much of this.

Respectfully,

J. B. BLADES.

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NEGROES UNRELIABLE.

FAYETTEVILLE, August 30, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I employ mostly negroes. They, as a rule, are not as good as some years back; too fond of whiskey and idling about when they should be at work; will "lay out" at least two days in each week.

Respectfully,

E. A. POE.

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LITTLE EDUCATION BAD.

GOLDSBORO, August 30, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We feel utterly incompetent to say what would benefit the wage earners, but think the small amount of education they get unfits them for honest labor. We feel that the education they get does them harm, and that they would be better off without any. Our observation is, those who can read and write are almost worthless as laborers; when they learn to read, then they want to quit work and make an easy living in some kind of lawlessness, and we think that the cause of so much crime.

Yours, very truly,

D. E. SMITH.

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PAY BETTER WAGES.

GREENSBORO, September 5, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think that if wage earners were paid better wages and looked after better, we would have no trouble to keep down strikes and such, then education would evidently be better among the wage earners.

Respectfully,

L. M. CLIMOR.

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IGNORANT EMPLOYEES EXPENSIVE.

GREENSBORO, August 30, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We find it very expensive to work ignorant help, as we are compelled to keep an intelligent foreman, over even one man, whereas if the



man was fairly well educated we could, and would, pay him more money, because we would save it out of the extra the foreman costs; then again, it is not always convenient to send an intelligent foreman with every man, and often costs us more than the work should, and delays other things.

Respectfully,

R. J. MARKS.

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COMPETENCY A MATTER OF EDUCATION.

GREENSBORO, September 22, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In my opinion, a person, to be a good citizen or competent laborer, should have a fair education. The employer could have some confidence in the employe's ability to do a good class of work if some learning existed.

Respectfully,

S. DEANS.

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NO LABOR AGITATORS NEEDED.

HIGH POINT, August 29, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The mechanics of High Point, as a rule, are law-abiding, peaceable citizens, though we have some agitators who try to make a living at honest men's expense. We believe there should be some law enacted that would deal severely with all such cattle.

Respectfully,

J. H. TATE.

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CONDITIONS GOOD—FAVORS DISPENSARY.

KELFORD, September 15, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—There is no law, in my opinion, which could help the employe in this section. The employe, as a general thing, is on equal footing with the employer in most all industries—religiously, socially, morally, and in many cases financially, both are equal, and harmony seems to prevail. Doing away with bar-rooms and establishing dispensaries in their places, where it is necessary to have liquor, would be a long step forward toward helping both the employe and employer. Trusting that the within statement may be of some value to you, and regretting that sickness prevented me from making it sooner, I remain,

Yours very truly,

GEORGE T. PARKER.

## EXCELLENT CONDITION.

MEBANE, September 10, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Our class of labor is far superior to the general class of cotton-mill labor; their moral and financial conditions are on much higher plane. We have no bar-rooms within seven miles, and the inducements for spending their money are greatly diminished by the lack of such temptations. We look carefully after the "blind tigers," usual in such places, and they find no encouragement here, but are quickly run out for fear of being prosecuted. Our labor here is fairly stable, not moving from place to place as usual in the lower class of labor. We try to look carefully after the interests of our employes, and try to impress upon them the fact that our interest is theirs, and in this way the *esprit du corps* is on a high plane. We impress upon our men that their efforts in our behalf are always appreciated, and to those we always offer advancement when we are able. The men are saving money, and several are building them homes, and looking for the common comforts of life. The morals of the men are of a high order, scarcely any drinking, and very little of baser immorality.

Yours truly,

J. S. WHITE.

## ECONOMIZE.

MT. AIRY, September 7, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We are running on small capital, mostly repairing. We have built a new factory, twenty by sixty feet, in addition to the old building, two stories high, and are expecting to increase our work. We can not see anything that would benefit wage earners more than to encourage them to do good work, to put in solid time, and take care of their money.

Yours truly,

J. A. DEATHERAGE.

## FAVORS ORGANIZATION.

RALEIGH, September 11, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I am in favor of systematic organization of labor, but am opposed to such organization being used to array labor and capital.

Yours truly,

G. M. ALLEN.

## ECONOMIZE.

SANFORD, August 29, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The manager and superintendent of any concern should be high-toned Christian gentlemen, and should influence and teach the men and boys around them, both by precept and example, to be faithful, honest, truthful, industrious and economical, and insist on each one securing a home for himself, and saving, if possible, each month, a part of his wages. We try and pay our men in proportion to what they earn for us; we make them feel that their interest is our interest, and where they are disposed to build themselves homes we assist them, and we talk to them about our business and advise with them as to any changes we think of making, etc. We do not believe children under fourteen years old should be worked in cotton mills, and then not over ten hours per day, and would be glad to see some legislation along this line.

Yours respectfully,

J. B. MAKEPEACE.

## PROHIBITION.

STEEDS, October 7, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think the best thing that could be done for this State is to drive the liquor traffic out, and the devil will leave with it, for he is doing a big work down here. We need more Gospel preaching and God-like laws. Pray God will move our next General Assembly to work for the saving of the rising generations to come; do all you can to get rid of the devil's tool (corn whiskey, and any other kind that will make a man or woman drunk). Education and nothing else can do any good until we move this cursed traffic out of our good old State. It is the great evil to strike at first, then let's have education some way, if by compulsion.

Your friend,

J. G. PARKS.

## NO BENEFIT FROM REDUCTION OF HOURS.

WARSAW, September 5, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I do not believe laborers can be benefited by any law regulating number of hours as the principle applies. Less work, then less pay, and a man ought to be allowed to make all he can. In this section nearly all children, of all classes, attend public schools three or four months.

Yours,

THOMAS E. PEIRCE.



## NEED EDUCATION.

WINSTON-SALEM, October 17, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think education is the main thing, or rather the first thing, the working people need, then being equipped, they will naturally command better salaries, and other things will adjust themselves. But while a man can't do anything, he is worth but little and gets but little, and ought not to expect more than he is worth to his employer.

Respectfully,

S. J. NISSEN.

## ECONOMIZE.

WINSTON-SALEM, August 29, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—If men could be made more economical, but most of them spend their money too freely. I can't see, with the same size family, that the man making two dollars saves much more than a common laborer at seventy-five cents.

Respectfully,

GEORGE E. NISSEN &amp; Co.

## ABOLISH CHILD LABOR AND THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC..

WINSTON-SALEM, September 6, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I do not think children under fourteen years of age should work in factories, but that wages should be such as to enable a father, or head of a family, to support the family without compelling the small children to go to work in the factories, but let them go to school instead. I think, furthermore, that every factory or firm employing labor should be strict on their employes in the matter of drinking intoxicants, and discourage it in every way possible. I think this would benefit them in the long run as much as any other one thing. They should be made to understand that in order to secure a good-paying job, and hold it after securing it, they must be sober, and that to drink intoxicants to any excess or, in other words, to become intoxicated, means the loss of their job. Intemperance and its train of evils is, to my opinion, the greatest curse to the laboring man, and should be discouraged and discountenanced in every way possible.

Very truly,

CHARLES L. GRONER.

## TAKE INTEREST IN WORK.

WINSTON-SALEM, September 6, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think the wage earners should learn to be more skilled in their work, and take more personal interest in same and their employers' interest also; should be more energetic and use economy.

Yours truly,

S. A. OGBURN.

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## PAY OFTEN.

WINSTON-SALEM, September 6, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think that wage earners could be benefited by being paid oftener. The divine command was that the laborer be paid at the end of each day, but our customs are against that command, and complying with it would inconvenience employers; but on the other hand, the employes would not be forced to buy on credit, and possibly buy more than can be paid for at pay day.

Yours,

J. P. TAYLOR.

## CHAPTER IV.

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### COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS.

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The cotton mill industry continues to increase each year. The statistics in this chapter, as given in Tables Nos. 1 and 2, are for the year ending June 30, 1900, and therefore do not include mills commencing operation after that date. Table No. 3, however, gives complete list, including new and proposed mills to date.

The 224 mills, from which Tables Nos. 1 and 2 are compiled, operate 1,297,771 spindles, 29,689 looms and 2,048 machines, using 53,455 horse-power.

Highest average wages per day is as follows: Engineer \$1.53, firemen eighty-eight cents, men \$1.72, women eighty-four cents. Lowest average wages per day: Men fifty-one cents, women thirty-nine cents. Average wages of children, thirty-two cents.

Total number of employes 38,637, of which 14,999 are men, 16,040 women, and 7,598 children under fourteen years of age—3,598 boys and 4,009 girls.

The number of hours worked per day vary from ten (in some of the knitting mills) to twelve and a quarter. Eighty-two per cent of adults and sixty-eight per cent of the children read and write.

There are thirty-seven new mills in course of construction or completed since June 30, 1900; nineteen of which will operate 184,000 spindles and 3,600 looms, making the grand total, exclusive of the eighteen new mills, which do not give number of spindles or looms, of 261 mills, 1,481,771 spindles and 33,289 looms.

In this chapter is also published letters from mill men on the condition and needs of the operatives. Letters on compulsory education will be found in Chapter on Compulsory Education.

ALAMANCE—With her nineteen cotton, one woolen and one knitting mill, operating 92,244 spindles, 4,740 looms and twenty-two machines, manufactures gingham, plaids, colored cottons, domestics, cheviots, shirtings, stripes, jeans, blankets, warps, yarns and hosiery.



ALEXANDER—Two cotton mills, operating 2,700 spindles and 120 looms, manufacture brown shirting.

ANSON—One cotton and one silk mill, operating 9,990 spindles, manufacture yarns and tran and floss silk.

BUNCOMBE—One cotton and one woolen mill, operating 8,658 spindles and 455 looms, manufacture colored cotton and woolen goods.

BURKE—One cotton mill, operating 5,000 spindles, manufactures cotton yarns.

CABARRUS—Seven cotton mills, operating 72,091 spindles and 3,020 looms, manufacture sheetings, gingham, domestics, etc.

CALDWELL—Two cotton and one woolen mill, operating 5,280 spindles and 55 looms, manufacture plaids, yarns, and woolen goods.

CATAWBA—Seven cotton, one knitting and one woolen mill, operating 32,824 spindles and 113 machines, manufacture yarns and hosiery.

CHATHAM—Two cotton mills, operating 9,000 spindles, manufacture yarns.

CHOWAN—One cotton mill, operating 9,856 spindles, manufactures yarns.

CLEVELAND—Seven cotton mills, operating 19,492 spindles and 136 looms, manufacture sheetings, warps, yarns and twine.

Craven—One knitting mill, operating 184 machines, manufactures hosiery.

CUMBERLAND—Six cotton, one knitting, one woolen and one silk mill, operating 37,518 spindles, 1,044 looms and 30 machines, manufacture plaids, sheetings, shirtings, cottonades, bags, warps, yarns and silk.

DAVIDSON—One cotton mill, operating 8,750 spindles and 454 looms, manufactures domestics, warps, etc.

DURHAM—Five cotton and two knitting mills, operating 67,924 spindles, 1,857 looms and 203 machines, manufacture sheetings, chambrays, muslins, white goods, rope, bags, twine and hosiery.

EDGEcombe—Two cotton and one knitting mill, operating 18,804 spindles, 200 looms and 145 machines, manufacture warps, yarns, hosiery and underwear.

FORSYTH—Two cotton, one woolen and two knitting mills, operating 16,700 spindles, 424 looms and 31 machines, manufacture jeans, cassimeres, sheetings, shirtings and hosiery.

FRANKLIN—Two cotton mills, operating 6,890 spindles, manufacture warps and yarns.

GASTON—Twenty-three cotton mills, operating 134,060 spindles and 2,521 looms, manufacture shirtings, plaids, sheetings, warps and yarns.

GUILFORD—Seven cotton, one knitting, one finishing and one carpet mill, operating 42,072 spindles, 1,925 looms and 29 machines, manufacture plaids, checks, yarns, twine, hosiery and carpets.

HALIFAX—One cotton and four knitting mills, operating 16,312 spindles, 430 looms and 288 machines, manufacture cotton goods, underwear and hosiery.

HAYWOOD—One woolen mill, operating 264 spindles, eight looms and 17 machines, manufactures jeans, flannels, cassimeres and yarns.

HENDERSON—One knitting mill, operating 150 machines, manufactures hosiery and knit goods

HERTFORD—One knitting mill, operating 20 machines, manufactures hosiery.

IREDELL—Three cotton mills, operating 12,844 spindles and 286 looms, manufacture shirtings, sheetings and yarns.

LENOIR—One cotton and one knitting mill, operating 6,000 spindles and 120 machines, manufactures hosiery and yarns.

LINCOLN—Eight cotton and one woolen mill, operating 39,100 spindles and four looms, manufacture warps and yarns.

MECKLENBURG—Fourteen cotton, one knitting and one jute mill, operating 94,392 spindles, 1,456 looms and 202 machines, manufacture gingham, sheetings, white goods, hosiery, towels, back-bands, warps and yarns.

MONTGOMERY—One cotton mill, operating 3,328 spindles, manufacture yarns and spun wool.

MOORE—Two cotton mills, operating 8,200 spindles, manufacture yarns.

NASH—One cotton mill, operating 27,000 spindles, manufactures warps and yarns.

NEW HANOVER—Two cotton and one jute mill, operating 17,736 spindles, 872 looms and 20 machines, manufacture shirtings, towels and jute bagging.

ORANGE—Two cotton mills, operating 14,000 spindles, manufacture cotton warps and skeins.

PASQUOTANK—One cotton mill, operating 10,000 spindles, manufactures yarns.

POLK—One knitting mill, operating 70 machines, manufactures hosiery.

RANDOLPH—Eleven cotton and two knitting mills, operating 48,430 spindles, 2,057 looms and 48 machines, manufacture colored cottons, shirtings, plaids, sheetings, cottonades, bags, hosiery, warps and yarns.

RICHMOND—Ten cotton mills, operating 62,608 spindles and 1,651 looms, manufacture cheviots, plaids, shirtings, warps and yarns.

ROBESON—One cotton mill, operating 2,200 spindles, manufactures yarns.

ROCKINGHAM—Six cotton and one woolen mill, operating 76,000 spindles and 2,008 looms, manufacture plaids, checks, sheetings, colored cottons, blankets and woolen goods.

ROWAN—Four cotton and two knitting mills, operating 45,784 spindles, 748 looms and 124 machines, manufacture gingham, sheetings, cheviots, hosiery, warps and yarns.

RUTHERFORD—Three cotton mills, operating 93,240 spindles and 2,267 looms, manufacture sheetings, print cloths, warps and yarns.

STANLY—Four cotton and one knitting mill, operating 43,700 spindles and 150 machines, manufacture yarns, clothes lines, etc.

SURRY—Five cotton and two woolen mills, operating 9,244 spindles and seventy-three looms, manufacture blankets, flannels, jeans, warps and yarns.

UNION—Two cotton mills, operating 13,320 spindles, manufacture yarns.

VANCE—One cotton mill, operating 15,000 spindles and 204 looms, manufactures brown sheetings.

WAKE—Three cotton and one knitting mill, operating 29,536 spindles, 604 looms and 82 machines, manufacture gingham, colored goods, yarns and hosiery.

WAYNE—One cotton mill, operating 3,600 spindles and seventy looms, manufactures sheetings.

WILSON—One cotton mill, operating 6,080 spindles, manufactures yarns.



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TABLES Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

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List of Cotton and Woolen Mills, Etc., in North Carolina.

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TABLE NO. I.—*Showing Number Spindles, Looms,*

	County.	Number Mills.	Cotton.	Woolen.	Knitting, Rope, Net, Twine, Jute, Finishing, Carpet and Silk.	Number Spindles.
1	Alamance	21	19	1	1	92, 244
2	Alexander	2	2			2, 700
3	Anson	2	1		1	9, 990
4	Buncombe	2	1	1		8, 658
5	Burke	1	1			5, 000
6	Cabarrus	7	7			72, 091
7	Caldwell	2	2	1		5, 280
8	Catawba	9	7	1	1	32, 824
9	Chatham	2	2			9, 000
10	Chowan	1	1			9, 856
11	Cleveland	7	7			19, 492
12	Craven	1			1	
13	Cumberland	9	6	1	2	37, 518
14	Davidson	1	1			8, 750
15	Durham	6	5		2	67, 924
16	Edgecombe	3	2		1	18, 804
17	Forsyth	5	2	1	2	16, 700
18	Franklin	2	2			6, 890
19	Gaston	23	23			134, 060
20	Guilford	10	7		3	42, 072
21	Halifax	5	1		4	16, 312
22	Haywood	1		1		264
23	Henderson	1			1	
24	Hertford	1			1	
25	Iredell	3	3			12, 844
26	Lenoir	2	1		1	6, 000
27	Lincoln	8	8	1		39, 100
28	Mecklenburg	16	14		2	94, 392
29	Montgomery	1	1			3, 328
30	Moore	2	2			8, 200
31	Nash	1	1			27, 000
32	New Hanover	3	2		1	17, 736
33	Orange	2	2			14, 000
34	Pasquotank	1	1			10, 000
35	Polk	1			1	
36	Randolph	13	11		2	48, 430
37	Richmond	10	10			62, 608
38	Robeson	1	1			2, 200
39	Rockingham	7	6	1		76, 000
40	Rowan	6	4		2	45, 784
41	Rutherford	3	3			93, 240
42	Stanly	5	4		1	43, 700
43	Surry	6	5	2		9, 244
44	Union	2	2			13, 320
45	Vance	1	1			15, 000
46	Wake	4	3		1	29, 536
47	Wayne	1	1			3, 600
48	Wilson	1	1			6, 080
		224	186	11	31	1, 297, 771

*Horse-power, Average Wages, Children Under Fourteen, Etc.*

Number Looms	Number Machines.	Number Horse-power.	WAGES PER DAY.		CHILDREN UNDER FOURTEEN YEARS OF AGE.		
			Engineer.	Fireman.	Boys.	Girls.	
4,740	22	4,717	\$1. 27	\$0. 89	263	258	1
120	-----	80	-----	. 50	4	7	2
-----	-----	235	1. 38	1. 00	47	42	3
455	-----	412	2. 00	1. 00	-----	-----	4
-----	-----	200	1. 50	. 75	8	6	5
3,020	-----	3,500	1. 25	. 87	247	313	6
55	-----	250	1. 00	. 75	48	47	7
-----	113	1,887	1. 25	. 85	64	68	8
-----	-----	215	1. 00	-----	23	32	9
-----	-----	250	2. 00	1. 00	7	5	10
136	-----	850	1. 00	. 75	75	68	11
-----	184	20	-----	-----	9	11	12
1,044	30	3,000	1. 35	. 98	99	117	13
454	-----	500	2. 25	1. 00	10	15	14
1,857	203	2,590	1. 65	1. 00	135	113	15
200	145	675	2. 00	1. 00	17	14	16
424	31	655	-----	1. 00	71	65	17
-----	-----	350	1. 50	1. 00	21	25	18
2,521	-----	4,100	1. 24	. 92	578	655	19
1,925	29	2,661	1. 37	. 94	112	123	20
430	288	935	1. 00	. 85	81	110	21
8	17	36	-----	-----	-----	11	22
-----	150	60	1. 00	-----	-----	-----	23
-----	20	15	-----	. 75	-----	-----	24
286	-----	450	1. 50	. 75	37	49	25
-----	120	195	-----	-----	45	45	26
4	-----	1,500	1. 50	. 83	131	151	27
1,456	202	3,150	1. 91	. 96	188	245	28
-----	-----	135	1. 00	. 75	11	14	29
-----	-----	175	1. 10	. 50	27	29	30
-----	-----	1,200	2. 00	. 84	15	15	31
872	20	770	2. 05	1. 05	28	41	32
-----	-----	650	2. 50	1. 25	13	20	33
-----	-----	160	2. 00	1. 25	16	12	34
-----	70	50	-----	-----	10	10	35
2,057	48	2,171	1. 32	. 84	185	260	36
1,651	-----	2,640	1. 46	. 84	93	89	37
-----	-----	36	1. 00	. 60	4	5	38
2,008	-----	2,650	1. 75	1. 00	215	219	39
748	124	1,380	1. 12	. 88	174	208	40
2,267	-----	3,600	2. 42	. 95	241	235	41
-----	150	1,345	1. 75	. 88	125	165	42
73	-----	515	. 83	. 70	21	19	43
-----	-----	475	1. 65	. 75	18	26	44
204	-----	300	1. 50	1. 00	9	6	45
604	82	1,300	2. 42	1. 13	45	36	46
70	-----	140	1. 25	. 80	7	6	47
-----	-----	275	1. 66	. 83	12	9	48
29,689	2,048	53,455	1. 53	. 88	3,589	4,009	



TABLE No. 2.—*Showing Hours, Average Wages*

	County.	Number Hours Constitute Day's Work.	AVERAGE	
			Highest Paid Men.	Lowest Paid Men.
1	Alamance .....	11 and 12	\$1. 62	\$0. 53
2	Alexander .....	11	. 75	. 30
3	Anson .....	11½ and 12	1. 63	. 43
4	Buncombe .....	10 and 12	1. 00	. 60
5	Burke .....	11	1. 00	. 75
6	Cabarrus .....	11 to 12	1. 00	. 60
7	Caldwell .....	12	1. 25	. 50
8	Catawba .....	11 to 12	1. 05	. 35
9	Chatham .....	11 and 12	2. 63	. 28
10	Chowan .....	11	3. 00	. 25
11	Cleveland .....	10 to 12	1. 80	. 45
12	Craven .....	10½	3. 33⅓	. 50
13	Cumberland .....	10 to 12	2. 80	. 48
14	Davidson .....	11⅔	2. 50	. 30
15	Durham .....	10¾ to 11½	1. 38	. 66
16	Edgecombe .....	10 to 12	1. 75	. 50
17	Forsyth .....	10 to 12	2. 83	. 50
18	Franklin .....	10 and 11	1. 00	. 40
19	Gaston .....	11 to 12¼	1. 75	. 48
20	Guilford .....	10¾ to 11½	2. 09	. 64
21	Halifax .....	10 to 11	1. 25	. 60
22	Haywood .....	10	2. 00	. 75
23	Henderson .....	11	2. 50	. 40
24	Hertford .....	10	3. 00	. 50
25	Iredell .....	11 and 11½	1. 37	. 45
26	Lenoir .....	10½ and 11	1. 50	. 70
27	Lincoln .....	11 to 12	1. 13	. 54
28	Mecklenburg .....	11 to 11¾	1. 26	. 48
29	Montgomery .....	11	1. 00	. 60
30	Moore .....	11 and 11½	1. 50	. 40
31	Nash .....	11	1. 00	. 50
32	New Hanover .....	10 and 11	1. 73	. 63
33	Orange .....	11	3. 00	. 25
34	Pasquotank .....	11	2. 25	. 70
35	Polk .....	11	3. 00	. 50
36	Randolph .....	11 and 11½	1. 81	. 60
37	Richmond .....	11 and 11½	2. 32	. 45
38	Robeson .....	11½	. 75	. 50
39	Rockingham .....	11 to 11½	1. 83	. 44
40	Rowan .....	10¼ to 12	1. 12	. 43
41	Rutherford .....	11 to 12	1. 50	. 37
42	Stanly .....	11 to 12	1. 65	. 60
43	Surry .....	11 and 12	1. 19	. 54
44	Union .....	11 and 12	1. 05	. 50
45	Vance .....	11	1. 25	. 75
46	Wake .....	11	1. 78	. 58
47	Wayne .....	11½	1. 00	. 50
48	Wilson .....	11	1. 50	. 50
		10 to 12¼	1. 72	. 51

*Per Day, Number Employes, Per Cent Read and Write.*

WAGES PER DAY.			NUMBER EMPLOYES.			PER CENT READ AND WRITE.		
Highest Paid Women.	Lowest Paid Women.	Children.	Men	Women.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
\$1.02	\$0.40	\$0.34	1,707	1,444	521	84	71	1
.65	.30	.20	18	25	11	80	60	2
1.00	.40	.35	48	80	89	90	50	3
.75	.50	.35	284	263		90		4
.80	.60	.30	58	28	14	90	80	5
.75	.50	.35	752	846	560	80	60	6
.60	.30	.25	50	115	95	75	50	7
.66	.40	.35	254	368	132	76	50	8
.70	.28	.25	82	93	55	80	65	9
.85	.25	.25	18	25	12	100	50	10
.75	.48	.35	204	182	143	85	62	11
.70	.35	.25	17	58	20	90	60	12
1.03	.36	.33	556	565	216	91	66	13
1.25	.30	.35	100	150	25	75	60	14
1.06	.50	.31	989	746	248	81	77	15
1.31	.40	.35	121	351	31	86	87	16
1.00	.40	.35	196	261	136	80	70	17
.50	.30	.30	67	82	46	80	60	18
.76	.42	.34	1,809	1,589	1,233	74	64	19
.89	.44	.35	710	617	235	80	84	20
1.15	.45	.30	221	398	191	80	75	21
.60	.30	.30	4	3	1	50		22
1.00	.25		10	50		75		23
.80	.25		3	9		100		24
.68	.43	.30	133	186	86	85	70	25
.73	.50	.30	75	160	90	90	75	26
.80	.42	.35	350	375	282	82	63	27
.94	.43	.40	881	1,138	433	82	67	28
.60	.40	.30	32	34	25	95	75	29
.60	.30	.30	55	69	56	80	50	30
.60	.50	.35	135	165	30	80	85	31
.95	.38	.40	315	337	69	80	75	32
1.12	.25	.40	113	60	33	75	80	33
1.00	.50	.35	87	75	28	90	85	34
1.25		.25	20	60	20	100	50	35
.74	.35	.32	639	894	445	81	72	36
.81	.41	.31	610	700	182	80	69	37
.50	.40	.20	11	20	9	60	50	38
.86	.34	.35	812	614	434	75	79	39
.75	.39	.38	423	416	382	73	56	40
1.10	.33	.32	829	925	476	88	85	41
.75	.45	.35	335	460	290	75	60	42
.60	.38	.28	110	207	40	76	70	43
.83	.50	.37	235	188	44	75	60	44
.75	.50	.35	105	155	15	85	75	45
1.31	.38	.35	323	350	81	85	75	46
.75	.40	.30	59	69	13	85	75	47
.75	.40	.30	34	35	21	80	70	48
.84	.39	.32	14,999	16,040	7,598	82	68	

TABLE NO. 3.—*List of Mills, Showing Post-office, Capital*

	County.	Post office.	Incorpo rated.	Name of Mill.
1	Alamance	Burlington	1900	Alamance <i>c</i>
2	do	do	1894	Juanita <i>c</i>
3	do	do	1900	Carolina <i>c</i>
4	do	do	1884	E. M. Holt Plaid Mills <i>c</i>
5	do	do	1898	Daisy <i>k</i>
6	do	do	1899	Glencoe <i>c</i>
7	do	do		Windsor <i>c</i>
8	do	do	1895	Elmira <i>c</i>
9	do	do	1893	Lakeside <i>c</i>
10	do	do		Aurora <i>c</i>
11	do	Elon College		Ossipee <i>c</i>
12	do	do		Altamahaw <i>c</i>
13	do	Saxapahaw		Saxapahaw <i>c</i>
14	do	Graham		Oneida <i>c</i>
15	do	do	1888	Sidney <i>c</i>
16	do	Haw River	1895	Cora Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
17	do	do	1893	Thos. M. Holt Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
18	do	do	1891	Granite Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
19	do	Snow Camp	1891	Dixon Mfg. Co. <i>w</i>
20	do	Sweptonville	1894	Virginia <i>c</i>
21	do	Graham		Bellemont <i>c</i>
22	Alexander	Taylorsville		Little River <i>c</i>
23	do	Lileadown		J. H. Moore <i>c</i>
24	Anson	Wadesboro	1888	Wadesboro Silk Mill
25	do	do	1890	Wadesboro <i>c</i>
26	Buncombe	Asheville	1887	Asheville <i>c</i>
27	do	Weaverville	1884	Reem's Creek <i>w</i>
28	Burke	Morganton	1895	Alpine <i>c</i>
29	Cabarrus	Concord	1887	Cannon Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
30	do	do	1879	Odell Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
31	do	do	1899	Lippard Yarn Mill <i>c</i>
32	do	do	1897	Coleman Mfg. Co. * <i>c</i>
33	do	Mt. Pleasant	1897	W. R. Kindley <i>c</i>
34	do	Concord		Bala <i>c</i>
35	do	do	1894	Cabarrus <i>c</i>
36	do	do	1899	Gibson † <i>c</i>
37	Caldwell	Granite Falls	1883	Granite Falls Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
38	do	Patterson	1887	Gwyn-Harper Mfg. Co. <i>c</i> and <i>w</i>
39	Catawba	Plateau		Catawba <i>w</i>
40	do	Long Island	1891	Long Island <i>c</i>
41	do	Maiden	1894	Maiden <i>c</i>
42	do	do	1894	Providence <i>c</i>
43	do	do	1891	Union <i>c</i>
44	do	Monbo	1887	Monbo <i>c</i>
45	do	Newton	1896	Newton <i>k</i>
46	do	do	1894	Newton <i>c</i>
47	do	do	1899	Catawba <i>c</i>
48	do	Hickory	1900	E. L. Shuford Mfg. Co. † <i>c</i>
49	Chatham	Bvnum	1886	J. M. Odell Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
50	do	Siler City	1895	Hadley, People's Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
51	Chowan	Edenton	1898	Edenton <i>c</i>
52	Cleveland	Kings Mountain	1892	Enterprise <i>c</i>
53	do	Stubbs	1895	Buffalo Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
54	do	Lawndale	1888	Cleveland <i>c</i>



*Stock, Number Spindles and Looms, and Power Used.*

Capital Stock.	Secretary-Treasurer.	Number Spindles	Number Looms.	Power.	
\$20,000	R. L. Holt	960	94	steam and water	1
40,000	G. Rosenthal	6,200		do	2
60,000	R. L. Holt	3,072	58	water	3
40,000	L. B. Williamson		140	steam	4
2,924	B. O. Guthrie			do	5
120,000	R. L. Holt	4,160	200	water	6
150,000	J. H. Holt, Jr.	3,120	146	steam	7
225,000	R. L. Holt	5,000	463	do	8
100,000	W. I. Holt	3,100	150	do	9
	L. S. Holt	16,608	748	do	10
	Jas. N. Williamson	3,600	342	steam and water	11
	Holt, Gant & Holt	6,500	324	do	12
	White, Williamson & Co	4,704	100	water	13
	L. Banks Holt	10,008	566	steam	14
40,000	J. L. Scott, Jr.		108	do	15
200,000	B. S. Robertson	2,080	175	do	16
200,000	B. S. Robertson	7,168	252	do	17
500,000	B. S. Robertson	8,496	436	steam and water	18
7,200	T. F. McVey	756	15	do	19
100,000	E. M. Cooke	4,120	300	do	20
	L. Banks Holt	2,592	123	do	21
	U. L. Alsbaugh	700	24	water	22
	J. H. Moore	2,000	96	steam and water	23
6,000	Russell Murray	3,286		steam	24
60,000	W. L. Steele	6,704		do	25
250,000	G. D. Devenish	8,448	450	do	26
9,800	W. H. Wright	210	5	water	27
50,000	Thos. P. Moore	5,000		steam	28
200,000	J. W. Cannon	23,000	850	do	29
500,000	W. R. Odell	30,000	1,730	do	30
50,000	J. D. Sherrill	2,920		do	31
50,000	W. C. Coleman	5,675	140	do	32
43,400	W. R. Kindley	4,000		do	33
	J. F. Cannon	2,080		do	34
100,000	J. W. Cannon	4,416	300	do	35
250,000	R. E. Gibson				36
65,000	A. A. Shuford	3,000		steam and water	37
70,000	Jas. Harper	2,280	55	do	38
	J. A. Martin	168		water	39
50,000	Geo. H. Brown	3,000		do	40
44,000	L. A. Carpenter	2,280		steam	41
87,500	D. M. Carpenter	5,000		steam and water	42
100,000	J. W. Williams	9,944		steam	43
50,000	C. L. Turner	2,832		water	44
6,000	D. J. Carpenter			steam and water	45
60,000	J. C. Smith	8,000		steam	46
25,000	J. P. Yount	1,600		do	47
125,000	E. W. Holbrook				48
60,000	W. R. Odell	7,000		water	49
30,000	J. C. Gregson	2,000		steam	50
100,000	J. H. Webb	9,856		do	51
50,000	T. L. Ware	2,592	136	do	52
42,000	O. C. Dixon	2,000		steam and water	53
100,000	T. J. Ramsour	5,200		water	54

TABLE No. 3—

	County.	Post office.	Incorporated	Name of Mill.
55	Cleveland	Shelby	1890	Belmont <i>c</i>
56	do	do	1892	Lauraglen <i>n c</i>
57	do	Double Shoal	1894	Double Shoal <i>c</i>
58	do	Mooresboro		Woolen Mill
59	do	Kings Mountain	1900	Bonnie <i>† c</i>
50	do	do	1900	Cora <i>† c</i>
61	do	do	1899	Lulu Mfg. Co. <i>† c</i>
62	do	Shelby	1899	Shelby <i>† c</i>
63	Craven	New Bern		Clermont <i>k</i>
64	Cumberland	Fayetteville	1900	LaFayette Knitting Mill Co. <i>k</i>
65	do	do	1896	Holt Morgan <i>c</i>
66	do	do	1898	Holt-Williamson Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
67	do	Manchester		Murchison <i>c</i>
68	do	Hope Mills	1886	Hope Mills Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
69	do	Fayetteville	1888	Fayetteville <i>c</i>
70	do	do		Woolen Mill
71	do	Cumberland	1899	Cumberland <i>c</i>
72	do	Fayetteville		Ashley & Bailey Co. <i>s</i>
73	do	do	1899	Tolar, Hart & Holt <i>† c</i>
74	Davidson	Lexington	1899	Wennonah <i>c</i>
75	do	do	1900	Nokomis <i>† c</i>
76	Davie	Cooleemee	1899	Cooleemee <i>† c</i>
77	Durham	Durham	1893	Erwin Cotton Mill Co. <i>c</i>
78	do	do	1885	Durham Cotton Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
79	do	do	1892	Pearl <i>c</i>
80	do	do	1898	Durham <i>k</i>
81	do	do	1890	Commonwealth Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
82	do	Willardville	1880	Willard Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
83	do	Durham	1899	Golden Belt Mfg. Co. <i>† c</i>
84	Edgecombe	Tarboro	1899	Fountain <i>c</i>
85	do	do	1888	Tarboro <i>c</i>
86	do	do	1887	River view <i>k</i>
87	do	do	1900	Tarboro <i>† k</i>
88	Forsyth	Winston-Salem		Arista <i>c</i>
89	do	do	1895	South Side Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
90	do	do	1899	Winston <i>k</i>
91	do	do	1840	F. & H. Fries <i>w</i>
92	do	do	1899	Twin City <i>† k</i>
93	do	Kernersville		Davis-Crews <i>† k</i>
94	do	do		Elmira <i>k</i>
95	do	do		Southern <i>† w</i>
96	Franklin	Franklinton	1895	Sterling <i>c</i>
97	do	Laurel		Laurel <i>c</i>
98	Gaston	Mt. Holly	1890	Albion <i>c</i>
99	do	Stanley	1891	Stanley Creek <i>c</i>
100	do	Mountain Island	1894	Catawba Electric Power Co. <i>c</i>
101	do	Dallas	1890	Dallas <i>c</i>
102	do	Mt. Holly	1891	Nims Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
103	do	do		Mt. Holly <i>c</i>
104	do	do	1883	Tuckasegee Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
105	do	McAdenville		McAden <i>c</i>
106	do	Harden	1889	Harden <i>c</i>
107	do	Gastonia	1899	Ozark <i>c</i>
108	do	do		Trenton <i>c</i>



*Continued.*

Capital Stock	Secretary-Treasurer.	Number Spindles.	Number Looms.	Power.	
\$60,000	A. C. Miller	4,000		steam	55
50,000	R. B. Miller	3,100			56
42,000	E. A. Morgan	2,400			57
	Samuel Young	200		water	58
80,000	A. Mauney	4,000			59
100,000	O. G. Falls	5,000			60
100,000	D. M. Baker	5,000			61
100,000	J. F. Williams	5,000			62
				steam	63
				water	64
125,000	L. A. Williamson	10,000	300	steam	65
75,000	E. H. Williamson	5,000		do	66
	Williams & Fairley	2,700		steam and water	67
	W. C. Houston, Jr	13,458	744	water	68
44,488.34	J. A. Byrne	3,120		steam and water	69
	J. N. Emmett	240			70
125,000	F. H. Hale	3,000		steam and water	71
	G. Ashley				72
150,000	E. W. Nolley	10,000		electric	73
150,000	W. E. Holt	8,750	454	steam	74
100,000	D. H. Hinkle				75
250,000	Geo. A. Mebane	35,000	1,200		76
350,000	W. A. Erwin	25,088	925	steam	77
300,000	J. H. Erwin	23,500	692	do	78
175,000	J. H. Erwin	10,336	210	do	79
500,000	J. S. Carr, Jr			do	80
125,000	J. E. Pugh	7,000		do	81
40,000	S. A. Ashe	2,000	30	steam and water	82
350,000	R. B. Fuller	15,000			83
100,000	Jno. A. Weddell	5,304		steam	84
165,000	A. M. Fairley	13,500	200	do	85
50,000	J. T. Shackelford			do	86
20,000					87
	F. & H. Fries	5,300	200	electric	88
150,000	E. W. Lehman	10,752	168	do	89
7,500	T. J. Wilson			do	90
		648	56	do	91
12,000	H. C. Lemly				92
	T. A. Jones				93
	R. B. Beard				94
	J. F. Kerner				95
100,000	J. W. Daniel	6,240			96
	E. C. Jones	650		water	97
55,000	A. P. Rhvne	2,250		steam	98
65,000	E. L. Pegram, Jr	4,160		do	99
250,000	W. T. Jordan	6,500	104	water	100
50,000	E. L. Wilson	4,160	116		101
37,000	C. E. Hutchison	3,900		steam and water	102
45,000	A. P. Rhvne & Co	1,936		do	103
120,000	A. C. Lineberger	4,996		water	104
	R. R. Ray	12,000	320	do	105
50,000	O. D. Carpenter	2,080		do	106
150,000	R. P. Rankin	8,000			107
65,000	J. K. Dixon	3,072		steam	108



TABLE NO. 3.—

	County.	Post-office.	Incorporated.	Name of Mill
109	Gaston	Gastonia	1896	Avon <i>c</i>
110	do	do	1893	Modena <i>c</i>
111	do	do	1900	Arlington <i>c</i>
112	do	do	1898	Gastonia <i>c</i>
113	do	Kings Mountain	1894	Crowder's Mountain <i>c</i>
114	o	do		Kings Mountain Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
115	do	do	1893	Dilling <i>c</i>
116	do	Cherryville	1900	Vivian <i>c</i>
117	do	do	1891	Cherryville <i>c</i>
118	do	do	1896	Gaston <i>c</i>
119	do	Lowell	1895	Spencer Mountain <i>c</i>
120	do	Bessemer City	1895	Southern <i>c</i>
121	do	Belmont		Stowesville † <i>c</i>
122	do	Gastonia		Loray † <i>c</i>
123	do	Harden	1899	High Shoals Co. † <i>c</i>
124	do	Lowell	1900	Lowell † <i>c</i>
125	Granville	Oxford	1900	Oxford † <i>c</i>
126	Guilford	Greensboro	1895	Hucomuga <i>c</i>
127	do	do	1899	Revolution <i>c</i>
128	do	do	1895	Proximity Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
129	do	do	1893	Southern Finishing <i>f</i>
130	do	do	1897	George Mfg. Co. <i>k</i>
131	do	do		Van Deventer Carpet Co.
132	do	Kimesville	1881	Mt. Pleasant Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
133	do	Gibsonville	1895	Hiawatha Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
134	do	do	1898	Mineola <i>c</i>
135	do	Jamestown	1896	Oakdale <i>c</i>
136	Halifax	Scotland Neck	1890	Scotland Neck <i>k</i>
137	do	do		Andrews & Coughenour <i>k</i>
138	do	Roanoke Rapids		Roanoke <i>c</i>
139	do	do	1899	Roanoke Mills Co. <i>k</i>
140	do	do	1899	Patterson Textile Co. † <i>s</i>
141	do	Scotland Neck		Edward Shields † <i>k</i>
142	do	Weldon		Weldon Cotton Mfg. Co. <i>k</i>
143	do	Enfield		Enfield † <i>c</i>
144	Haywood	Waynesville		Richland <i>w</i>
145	Henderson	Flat Rock	1888	Hart Mfg. Co. <i>k</i>
146	Hertford	Winton	1896	Winton <i>k</i>
147	Iredell	Statesville	1893	Statesville <i>c</i>
148	do	Mooresville	1893	Mooresville <i>c</i>
149	do	Turnersburg		Turnersburg <i>c</i>
150	Johuston	Smithfield	1900	Smithfield † <i>c</i>
151	Lenoir	Kinston	1898	Kinston <i>c</i>
152	do	do	1890	Orion <i>k</i>
153	Lincoln	Mariposa		Mariposa <i>c</i>
154	do	Long Shoals	1896	Long Shoals <i>c</i>
155	do	Lincolnton		Laboratory <i>c</i>
156	do	do	1890	Film Grove <i>c</i>
157	do	do	1896	Lincoln <i>c</i>
158	do	do	1899	Indian Creek Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
159	do	do	1899	Daniel Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
60	do	do		Dellma <i>c</i> and <i>w</i>
161	Mecklenburg	Huntersville	1898	Anchor <i>c</i>
162	do	Cornelius	1888	Cornelius <i>c</i>

*Continued.*

Capital Stock.	Secretary-Treasurer.	Number Spindles.	Number Looms.	Power.	
\$150,000	J. F. Love	10,080	260	steam	109
18,500	J. D. Moore	9,000	208	do	110
130,000	C. W. Ragan	6,000		do	111
200,000	Jno. F. Love	9,336	136	do	112
30,000	P. S. Baker	2,500	93	steam and water	113
50,000	S. A. Mauney	5,000	130	steam	114
185,000	C. A. Dilling	11,136	553	do	115
30,000	D. W. Aderholdt	1,632		do	116
68,600	J. M. Rhodes	6,000		do	117
120,000	J. M. Rhodes	6,600	200	do	118
69,500	J. L. Lineberger	4,362		water	119
160,000	S. J. Durham	9,360	401	steam	120
	T. H. Gaither	2,500			121
1,000,000	Jno. F. Love	50,000	1,600	steam	122
150,000	Geo. L. Kruger	5,000	150		123
75,000	S. M. Robinson	3,000			124
125,000	C. J. Cooper				125
20,000	L. W. Clark		144	steam	126
300,000	H. Sternberger	12,000	400		127
200,000	Julius W. Cone	18,000	1,000	steam	128
100,000	J. W. Lindau			do	129
*10,000	W. E. Stone			do	130
50,000	E. Smith		80		131
60,900	J. S. Ragsdale	2,000	101	steam	132
50,000	W. H. Turrentine	3,744		do	133
40,000	J. A. Davidson	2,000	200	do	134
50,000	W. G. Ragsdale	4,328		steam and water	135
50,000	J. S. Bowers			steam	136
					137
	J. P. Morris	12,096	430	water	138
	S. F. Patterson	2,200		do	139
10,000	S. F. Patterson		200		140
					141
	W. A. Pierce	2,016			142
	W. H. McDonald				143
	D. D. Perry	264	8	water	144
25,850	P. W. Hart			steam	145
5,000	S. S. Daniel			do	146
104,200	T. D. Miller	7,500	180	do	147
49,900	Geo. C. Goodman	3,744	106	do	148
25,000	Stimpson & Steele	1,600		water	149
80,000	S. S. Holt	5,000			150
80,000	F. C. Dunn	6,000		steam	151
38,000	J. F. Taylor			do	152
40,000	J. G. Morrison	2,500		steam and water	153
	W. A. Mauney	7,280		water	154
	D. E. Rhyne	5,000		do	155
100,000	R. S. Reinhardt	6,000		steam	156
80,000	J. H. Ramsour	6,000		water	157
30,000	S. A. Mauney	2,080		do	158
168,000	R. A. Love	8,000			159
	J. L. Kistler	2,240	4	steam	160
	C. W. Johnston	2,100		do	161
75,000	T. J. Stough	5,000	120	do	162



TABLE NO. 3.—

	County.	Post-office.	Incorpo rated	Name of Mill.
163	Mecklenburg	Charlotte		Crowley Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
164	do	do	1890	Highland Park Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
165	do	do	1896	O. A. Robbins Co. <i>c</i>
166	do	do	1893	Atherton <i>c</i>
167	do	do	1888	Alpha <i>c</i>
168	do	do	1884	Charlotte <i>c</i>
169	do	do	1896	Louise <i>c</i>
170	do	do	1888	Victor <i>c</i>
171	do	do	1888	Ada Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
172	do	do	1897	Gold Crown <i>k</i>
173	do	do		Magnolia <i>c</i>
174	do	Pineville	1892	Dover <i>c</i>
175	do	Davidson	1890	Linden Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
176	do	Charlotte		Margolius & Co. <i>j</i>
177	Montgomery	Troy	1898	Smitherman <i>c</i>
178	do	do	1900	Capelsie † <i>c</i>
179	Moore	Jonesboro	1889	Jonesboro Cotton Mill Co. <i>c</i>
180	do	Sanford	1899	Sanford <i>c</i>
181	do	do		Calamacha † <i>c</i>
182	Nash	Rocky Mount	1872	Rocky Mount <i>c</i>
183	New Hanover	Wilmington	1892	Willard Bag and Mfg. Co. <i>j</i>
184	do	do	1874	Wilmington <i>c</i>
185	do	do	1899	Delgado <i>c</i>
186	Orange	Hillsboro	1897	Euo <i>c</i>
187	do	Chapel Hill	1899	Thos. F. Lloyd <i>c</i>
188	Pasquotank	Elizabeth City	1895	Elizabeth City <i>c</i>
189	do	do	1899	Elizabeth City † <i>k</i>
190	Polk	Lynn		Tryon <i>k</i>
191	Randolph	Franklinville	1863	Randolph Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
192	do	do	1877	Franklinville Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
193	do	Gray's Chapel		A. G. Hough <i>k</i>
194	do	Randleman	1894	Engelworth <i>c</i>
195	do	do	1879	Naomi Falls Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
196	do	do		Randleman <i>k</i>
197	do	do	1888	Plaidville Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
198	do	do	1870	Randleman Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
199	do	Worthville	1880	Worth Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
200	do	Central Falls	1880	Worth Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
201	do	Cedar Falls	1877	Cedar Falls Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
202	do	Coleridge	1882	Enterprise <i>c</i>
203	do	Ramseur	1879	Columbia Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
204	Richmond	Elmore	1893	Richmond <i>c</i>
205	do	Laurel Hill	1892	Springfield <i>c</i>
206	do	do	1892	Ida <i>c</i>
207	do	Rockingham		South Union Mill <i>c</i>
208	do	do	1897	Textile Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
209	do	do	1887	Midway <i>c</i>
210	do	do	1895	Steele's <i>c</i>
211	do	do	1869	Great Falls Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
212	do	do	1874	Pee Dee Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
213	do	do	1882	Roberdel Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
214	Robeson	Maxton	1893	Maxton <i>c</i>
215	Rockingham	Spray		Leaksville <i>w</i>
216	do	do	1896	Spray <i>c</i>



*Continued.*

Capital Stock	Secretary-Treasurer.	Number Spindles.	Number Looms.	Power.	
	M. F. Crowley		100	steam	163
\$200,000	C. W. Johnston	7,000	468	do	164
12,000	J. L. Sexton	2,000		do	165
175,000	Geo. L. Kruger	10,000		do	166
100,000	J. G. Wardlaw	6,400		do	167
	D. W. Oates	9,000	248	do	168
125,000	W. S. Mallory	16,000	520	do	169
150,000	J. M. Sharpe	12,672		do	170
128,000	David Clark	7,920		do	171
22,500	R. M. Oates	2,000		do	172
	A. C. Summerville	3,100		do	173
90,000	J. Wilson	5,376		do	174
45,000	F. J. Knox	5,824		do	175
					176
32,000	A. W. E. Capel	3,328		steam	177
40,000	J. G. Tomlinson	2,500			178
10,000	L. Acree	3,200		steam	179
100,000	T. L. Chisholm	5,000		do	180
100,000					181
470,000	Thos. H. Battle	27,000		water	182
5,000	E. P. Willard			electricity	183
150,000	Donald McRae	7,436	432	steam	184
275,000	J. H. Williamson	10,300	440	do	185
100,000	Jas. Webb	10,000		do	186
	Thos. F. Lloyd	4,000		do	187
100,000	Jas. G. Gregory	10,000		do	188
25,000	D. B. Bradford				189
	T. L. Wilcox			water	190
72,000	Hugh Parks	4,000	128	steam and water	191
80,000	Benj. Moffitt	3,500	90	do	192
	A. G. Hough				193
12,000	T. G. McAlister		102	steam	194
108,550	S. Bryant	6,000	335	steam and water	195
10,000	A. N. Bulla			steam	196
10,500	S. G. Newlin		198	do	197
100,000	F. Ingold	6,064	350	steam and water	198
200,000	J. W. McAlister	5,852	224	do	199
	J. W. McAlister	4,256	154	do	200
100,000	O. R. Cox	3,936	136	do	201
25,000	Jas. A. Cole	3,750		water	202
85,000	W. H. Watkins	11,072	340	steam and water	203
50,000	W. H. Morrison	2,900		water	204
45,000	W. H. Morrison	3,400		steam and water	205
60,000	W. H. Morrison	4,000		do	206
25,000	T. B. Ledbetter	2,640			207
	H. L. Ledbetter		12		208
50,000	W. R. Graham	6,000		steam and water	209
225,000	R. A. Johnson	20,000	600	do	210
150,000	W. N. Everett	4,500	135	water	211
187,500	G. P. Entwistle	12,784	602	steam and water	212
125,000	J. Legrand Everett	6,384	302	water	213
15,000	H. C. McNair	2,200			214
	Jno. Morehead	1,000	40	water	215
135,000	W. R. Walker	17,000		do	216

TABLE NO. 3.—

	County.	Post-office.	Incorporated.	Name of Mill.
217	Rockingham	Spray	1898	Nantucket <i>c</i>
218	do	Reidsville	1893	Edna <i>c</i>
219	do	Spray	1891	Leaksville <i>c</i>
220	do	Mayodan	1899	Avalon <i>c</i>
221	do	do	1895	Mayo <i>c</i>
222	do	Spray	1900	Lilly <i>† c</i>
223	Rowan	Salisbury		Salisbury <i>c</i>
224	do	do	1897	Salisbury <i>k</i>
225	do	do		Littman Cot'n Braid'g Works <i>k</i>
226	do	do	1895	Kesler <i>c</i>
227	do	do	1891	Vance <i>c</i>
228	do	Patterson	1893	Patterson Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
229	do	China Grove	1900	Linn Mills Co. <i>† c</i>
230	Rutherford	Henrietta	1888	Henrietta <i>c</i>
231	do	Forest City	1897	Florence <i>c</i>
232	do	Rutherfordton	1898	Levi <i>c</i>
233	Scotland	Laurinburg	1899	Scotland <i>† c</i>
234	do	do	1900	Sexton <i>† c</i>
235	Stanly	New London	1896	Tucker & Carter Rope Co
236	do	Norwood	1898	Norwood <i>c</i>
237	do	Yadkin Falls	1898	Eldorado <i>c</i>
238	do	Albemarle	1896	Efird Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
239	do	do	1898	Wiscassett Mills Co. <i>c</i>
240	do	do	1899	Windemere <i>† k</i>
241	Surry	Elkin	1890	Elkin <i>w</i>
242	do	do	1888	Elkin Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
243	do	Mt. Airy		Hamburg <i>c</i>
244	do	do		Alpine <i>w</i>
245	do	Hazel		Hazelhurst <i>c</i>
246	do	Laurel Bluff		Laurel Bluff <i>c</i>
247	Union	Monroe	1895	Monroe <i>c</i>
248	do	Waxhaw	1897	Rodman & Heath <i>c</i>
249	Vance	Henderson	1896	Henderson <i>c</i>
250	do	do	1900	Harriett <i>† c</i>
251	do	do	1900	Seaboard <i>† k</i>
252	Wake	Raleigh	1891	Caraleigh <i>c</i>
253	do	do		Pilot <i>c</i>
254	do	do	1889	Raleigh <i>c</i>
255	do	do		Raleigh Hosiery Co <i>k</i>
256	do	do	1900	Melrose <i>† k</i>
257	do	do	1899	Neuse <i>† c</i>
258	do	Wake Forest		Royall <i>c †</i>
259	Wayne	Goldsboro	1895	Wayne <i>c</i>
260	do	do	1900	Borden Mfg. Co. <i>† c</i>
261	Wilson	Wilson	1882	Wilson <i>c</i>

\* Owned and and operated by negroes.

† New mills.

‡ Idle.

*c*, cotton; *w*, woolen; *k*, knitting; *c. w.*, cotton and woolen.

*Continued.*

Capital Stock.	Secretary-Treasurer.	Number Spindles.	Number Looms.	Power.	
\$125,000	J. S. McAlister			steam and water	217
125,200	Geo. A. Howell	16,000	784	steam	218
30,000	W. R. Walker		552	water	219
200,000	W. C. Ruffin	13,000	632		220
300,000	W. C. Ruffin	29,000		water	221
	J. S. McAlister		300		222
250,000	O. D. Davis	20,000	590		223
8,000	Geo. F. Seyffert	640		steam	224
	I. Littman			do	225
80,000	F. L. Robbins	6,200		do	226
100,000	W. C. Blackmer	10,000		do	227
165,000	W. J. Swink	8,944	158	do	228
100,000	W. C. Corriker				229
	S. B. Tanner	72,000	1,867	steam and water	230
250,000	S. B. Tanner	15,000	400	steam	231
40,200	J. F. Flack	6,240		do	232
85,000	A. L. James	10,000			233
50,000	Jno. McNair				234
75,000	H. E. Pierrepont, Jr			steam	235
60,000	J. A. Tyson	8,100			236
300,000	W. H. White	15,000			237
200,000	Jno. S. Efrid	5,600		steam	238
300,000	Jno. C. Leslie	15,000		do	239
35,000	J. C. Leslie				240
50,000	H. G. Chatham	1,920	60	steam	241
30,000	T. J. Lillard	1,928			242
	L. F. Ross	1,600			243
15,000	M. S. Allred	384	13	steam and water	244
	J. Q. Gant	912		water	245
	A. J. Thompson	2,500		do	246
135,000	W. C. Heath	8,320		steam	247
90,000	J. L. Rodman	5,000		do	248
240,000	E. G. Davis	15,000	204	do	249
300,000	C. J. Burton	11,000			250
50,000	O. C. Burt				251
185,000	F. O. Moring	10,400	400	steam	252
	W. H. Williamson	5,600	204	do	253
157,000	J. S. Wynne	13,536		do	254
	S. A. Ashe, Jr			do	255
25,000	Jno. W. Harden, Jr				256
100,000	W. W. Vass	5,000	150	water	257
	J. E. Holding	5,000			258
75,000	E. B. Borden, Jr	3,600	70	steam	259
100,000	E. B. Borden	6,000			260
76,700	Jas. Lipscomb	6,080		steam	261



LETTERS FROM MILL MEN.

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The following letters are selected for publication :

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## OPPOSES LABOR LEGISLATION.

CHARLOTTE, July 17, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Let our Legislators let the labor question alone and leave it to the mill owners and employes to make their own arrangements. Nearly all the work now is paid for by the piece, and not by the day. Any shortage of hours only hurts the employe. The mill owner has sense enough to know that unless he treats his help justly and kindly he can't keep them, and he knows that whatever helps the employe helps him also. He is not apt to lose his hands.

Respectfully,

W. S. MALLORY.

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## SCHOOL FACILITIES GOOD.

CHERRYVILLE, August 24, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Mills, as a rule, have free schools very convenient, and to our knowledge we know of no mill that would refuse to allow the children to go to school. Mill operatives get a great deal of moral training if mills are properly managed. Superintendents should be very cautious and avoid the employment of immoral labor. We know of a number of operatives who now have money and are living well who hardly knew what a dollar was especially of their own, before going to the cotton mill.

Respectfully,

D. W. ADERHOLDT.

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## OPPOSES COTTON MILL LEGISLATION.

EDENTON, July 17, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We are opposed to any legislation directed to cotton mill labor, as the relations between mill owners and their employes are now mutually satisfactory, and could be so easily changed by scheming legislators.

Respectfully,

J. H. WEBB.

## GOOD ADVICE.

ELKIN, July 17, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We would advise all wage earners to strive to educate their children, at least to be able to read and write. We would further advise that they get permanent positions as far as possible; study their particular trade, or occupation; work to the interest of their employers as best they can, which, in most cases, would be found to their own advantage in the long run. We would advise them to save their wages, and buy homes of their own as soon as possible and stop moving from place to place.

Respectfully,

THOMAS J. LILLARD.

## ECONOMIZE.

FAYETTEVILLE, July 14, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The dime savings bank and to teach operatives the value of money. One would suppose that continuous long hours of service in mill would teach the lesson better than anything else, but my experience has been that operatives are extremely extravagant in the way of delicacies, more than is good for the general health.

Respectfully,

J. A. BYRNE.

## REGULATE HOURS BY NATIONAL LAW.

FRANKLINVILLE, July 18, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—A State law regulating hours for work would operate against wage earners, rather than in their favor. As we see it, if legislation should regulate hours, it should be done by a national law, and by no means a State law. The reason for this is obvious.

Respectfully,

HUGH PARKS, JR.

## TEN-HOUR SYSTEM.

GIBSONVILLE, August 7, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The hours should be ten, no more and no less; it would be to the benefit of all steam mills especially to adopt that time. A savings bank in the mill towns would make it an inducement for the operatives to save their small earnings.

Respectfully,

W. H. TURRENTINE.

## ELEVEN-HOUR LAW.

GRANITE FALLS, July 13, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We think an eleven-hour State law, with a provision to stop night work, would be to the best interest of all concerned. Such as the Harris bill, which, if it had passed, there would be a big demand to-day for our cotton goods at a good margin, instead of the great stagnation.

Respectfully,

J. M. ALLRED.

## OPPOSES NIGHT WORK.

JONESBORO, August 30, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I am opposed to night work for cotton mills; think it would be best for employe and employer if all night work could be stopped.

Respectfully,

L. ACREE.

## CONDITIONS GOOD.

LAWNDALE, July 27, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I have been unavoidably delayed in giving statistics, but hope you suffer no inconvenience. In answering No. 11, think all mill men prefer to work no hands under fourteen. But go to a mill and canvas impartially the families and you will find a large proportion of families would be unable to live if you deny the children under that age employment, and many of them, unless they were in school, are better off in the mill than roaming around unemployed. The mill discipline is better for them than many of them get at their homes. It also enables them to get good wages when they do arrive at more mature age. I have had a strict canvas made as to illiteracy, and am surprised at the high percentage of those able to read and write. Many of our hands have been with us for years, having moved here from the farms, and we have usually kept a first class free school open from five to eight months in the year, and strongly urged our employes to take advantage of it, and we feel some pride in the results as shown in foregoing report. We also have a library of about two hundred and fifty volumes free to the use of our hands, and many of them have read many of the books.

Yours truly,

H. F. SCHENCK.

## NO LEGISLATION.

LONG ISLAND, August 26, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We have answered nearly all of your questions. We think the hours of labor should be left alone, for if you begin agitating this question, it



will encourage complaint on grounds that are less justified. If you restrict the hours of labor and organize the operatives into unions, we will be approaching the condition in which the New England manufacturer finds himself.

Very truly,

OSBORNE BROWN.

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CHILDREN UNDER FOURTEEN YEARS SHOULD NOT WORK IN FACTORIES.

MAYODAN, August 1, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We think there should be a law passed forbidding children under fourteen years to work in the factories. That it would be quite a hardship on a great many families who are destitute of everything, yet at a factory they are able to make quite a comfortable living with aid of children. Yet, on the other hand, there are lazy, worthless parents that do nothing but squander earnings of children, and if the line could be successfully drawn we think it might be beneficial, but under existing conditions we think that children under fourteen should be allowed to work in factories, else they become objects of charity, depraved and criminal. Honest work we consider elevating, and one always employed rarely ever is found in criminal list.

Respectfully,

THOMAS H. TURNER.

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COMPEL DRONES TO WORK.

NEWBERN, July 20, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I hardly know what to say, more than I have said for the past two years. I find that in the minds of many wage earners that they believe that they are badly treated by the owners, in that they do not earn what they think they ought. I notice in my mill that the lazy, shiftless and worthless ones are those who are constantly "kicking." They do nothing, and yet they seem to think they ought to receive as much for nothing as some one else who has worked faithfully. I know of nothing that can be done with this class, unless charitable societies refuse assistance to such and force them to work or else not eat bread. It is the drones, grumblers, discontented idlers and sluggards that are the superintendent and mill owners' "devils in disguise." If you can pass any law by which this class will be compelled to work, then let's have it, as this would be practical and the very best compulsory education that could possibly be given.

Yours truly,

P. H. PELLITIER.

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CONDITIONS IMPROVING.

RALEIGH, July 12, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—On account of continued changes it is impossible to give anything like accurate answers to all of your questions. We have a church

and school at the mill, and all have an opportunity to attend both. Quite a number of our hands are endeavoring to secure their homes, and in this we give them all the help we can. This shows improvement in their condition and a desire to better themselves.

Respectfully,

F. O. MORING.

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LABOR UNRELIABLE.

RALEIGH, July 12, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The large number of new mills going up has caused some increase in wages, but the help is not as good and steady and contented. They are continually running from mill to mill and we find the class of help receiving more pay, save less money, and are more trifling and less worthy than the others. Think your bureau should stamp the lie on certain Northern papers and reports that Southern mills run twelve to fifteen hours. We know of no first-class concern running over eleven hours average per day. Outlook for the next six months is very gloomy.

Respectfully,

W. H. WILLIAMSON.

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SPLENDID REPORT.

RANDLEMAN, July 12, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We work a class of help that is intelligent and of good habits. The children either go to school in the winter or summer of each year. We do not work a single hand that does not know how to read and write, and several are well educated. We do not allow snuff or tobacco used in the mill, and we think this would be a good rule for every mill in the South.

Respectfully,

A. N. BULLA.

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CONDITIONS GOOD.

TARBORO, July 12, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I do not know that I can say what will be of any particular benefit as far as my hands are concerned, except to give them plenty of work, and if the prosperous times will continue they will be more than satisfied. They earn good wages live and dress well, and some of them save

money. As to children under fourteen years not being allowed to work in factory, would be a hardship on some, as you will find some families where they are compelled to work to live with any comfort, and the work of children is not hard, and they are not required to stand but very little.

Respectfully,

JOHN F. SHACKELFORD.

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TEN-HOUR LAW.

TROY, July 13, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The ten-hour law would be best for cotton mills. We have a Cotton Spinners' Association and they meet to discuss matters pertaining to obtaining legitimate prices for their output. Now, why not meet and legislate a ten-hour law for North Carolina and South Carolina? The operatives of our mills are loyal and peaceable, for they are composed principally of women and children. Bro. Manufacturers, it will be better for us to do our own legislating along this line. Who will say Amen! Finally every mill manager should insist that suitable buildings be provided at the mills for school and religious purposes.

Yours truly,

A. W. E. CAPEL.

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SHORTER HOURS.

WEAVERVILLE, August 4, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—This is only a small mill, employed mostly in spinning for customers; we make some cloth when not otherwise employed. Don't know what would help the factory help more than to give them shorter hours. It is a very bad showing for the Old North State that it allows women and children to be kept at work for twelve hours per day.

Respectfully,

JOHN CAIRNS.



## THOSE INJURED BY ACCIDENT CARED FOR.

WINSTON-SALEM, July 14, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—As to insurance against accident, we have always cared for the injured and their families so that they should not suffer actual want. Thus we have often helped operatives who suffered entirely from their own carelessness, and for which we were in no way legally liable. We do not know whether we have paid more or less than accident insurance would have cost, but we do know that what we have paid went to the needy, and not to insurance companies and lawyers. We have never had to defend a damage suit.

Respectfully,

F. &amp; H. FRIES.

## CHAPTER V.

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### RAILROAD EMPLOYEES.

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The following table shows the number of employes in the different departments of service of the several railroads in the State, and the average wages paid.

There are in the State 654 station agents, whose average pay is \$1.14; 1,529 other station men, at 81 cents; 539 engineers, at \$2.70 $\frac{1}{3}$ ; 557 firemen, at \$1.09 $\frac{2}{3}$ ; 369 conductors, at \$2.19; 1,017 other trainmen, at 89 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 294 machinists, at \$2.40; 796 carpenters, at \$1.37; 1,093 other shopmen, at \$1.26 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; 550 station foremen, at \$1.33 $\frac{1}{3}$ ; 3,198 other trackmen, at 75 cents; 502 switch-flag watchmen, at 94 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 366 telegraph operators, at \$1.20; 1,291 other employes at \$1.04.

Making a total of 12,755 railway employes in the State.

TABLE NO. I.—*Showing Railroad Employees*

	Name of Road.	STATION AGENTS.		OTHER STATION MEN.	
		No.	Average Wages.	No.	Average Wages.
1	ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD.....	242	\$1.37	649	\$1.31
2	SOUTHERN RAILROAD SYSTEM IN NORTH CAROLINA.....	165	1.33	555	.93
	SEABOARD AIR-LINE SYSTEM—				
3	Carolina Central.....	35	1.39	61	1.05
4	Durham and Northern.....	4	1.95	8	.87
5	Georgia, Carolina and Northern.....				
6	Raleigh and Gaston.....	23	1.49	59	.57
7	Raleigh and Augusta.....	21	1.33	50	.57
8	Seaboard and Roanoke.....	27	1.29	35	.86
	MISCELLANEOUS ROADS—				
9	Aberdeen and Rockfish.....	2	1.53		
10	Aberdeen and Asheboro.....	12	1.20		
11	Atlantic and North Carolina.....	18	.84	17	.89
12	Raleigh and Cape Fear.....	5	.53		
13	Carthage.....	3		1	
14	Cashie and Chowan.....			1	
15	Carolina and Northwestern.....	9	1.32	11	.53
16	Egypt.....	1	1.40		
17	Durham and Charlotte.....				
18	Transylvania Railway.....	5	.46	9	.34
19	Caldwell and Northern.....				
20	Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern.....				
21	Northampton and Hertford.....	1	.96		
22	Norfolk and Southern.....	34	1.15	46	1.28
23	New Hanover Transit Company.....				
24	Norfolk and Western.....	18	1.37	17	.88
25	Cape Fear and Northern.....	3	.71	1	.75
26	Moore County.....	1	.33		
27	Red Springs and Bowmore.....				
28	Suffolk and Carolina.....	8	.77	2	1.06
29	Warrenton.....	1	1.92	1	.58
30	Wellington and Powellsville.....	3	.77		
31	Wilmington Seacoast.....	1		2	
32	Winton.....				
33	South Carolina and Georgia.....	12	.78	4	.41
		654	1.14	1,529	.81



and Their Daily Average Compensation.

ENGINEMEN.		FIREMEN.		CONDUCTORS.		OTHER TRAINMEN.		MACHINISTS		
No.	Average Wages.	No.	Average Wages.	No.	Average Wages.	No.	Average Wages.	No.	Average Wages.	
189	\$4. 07	198	\$1. 25	126	\$2. 76	322	\$1. 09	94	\$2. 46	I
154	4. 12	157	2. 38	119	3. 46	369	1. 29	72	2. 55	2
25	3. 26	26	1. 10	16	2. 42	48	. 77	-----	-----	3
5	3. 47	6	1. 01	4	1. 79	9	. 74	-----	-----	4
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	5
22	3. 24	23	1. 04	15	1. 99	46	. 81	75	2. 54	6
26	3. 39	27	1. 10	22	2. 40	46	. 77	-----	-----	7
24	3. 49	23	. 97	12	2. 17	41	. 90	-----	-----	8
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
2	-----	2	-----	1	-----	6	-----	2	-----	9
6	2. 65	6	1. 35	6	2. 15	15	1. 00	2	2. 75	10
7	2. 93	7	. 83	4	2. 00	9	. 67	4	2. 25	11
I	1. 92	I	1. 00	I	. 92	3	. 64	-----	-----	12
I	-----	I	-----	I	-----	3	-----	-----	-----	13
I	-----	I	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	14
7	2. 71	7	1. 38	6	2. 48	15	. 75	2	3. 25	15
I	1. 35	I	. 90	-----	-----	I	. 65	-----	-----	16
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	17
I	1. 72	I	. 75	I	1. 60	3	. 60	-----	-----	18
I	2. 44	I	1. 16	-----	-----	3	. 75	I	1. 22	19
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	20
I	1. 50	I	. 75	I	1. 91	I	. 75	-----	-----	21
16	2. 19	17	1. 00	9	2. 10	27	1. 04	38	1. 83	22
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	23
33	3. 97	38	1. 98	16	3. 73	28	2. 16	-----	-----	24
2	2. 61	2	. 75	I	1. 92	2	. 75	-----	-----	25
2	1. 87	2	. 75	-----	-----	8	. 70	-----	-----	26
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	27
3	2. 75	3	1. 00	3	1. 79	4	1. 00	I	2. 25	28
I	1. 92	I	. 58	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	29
2	1. 50	2	1. 00	2	1. 50	3	. 85	I	2. 88	30
I	-----	I	-----	I	-----	I	-----	-----	-----	31
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	32
5	3. 10	2	1. 19	2	2. 50	4	1. 03	2	2. 43	33
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
539	2. 70 $\frac{1}{3}$	557	1. 09 $\frac{2}{3}$	369	2. 19	1, 017	. 89 $\frac{1}{2}$	294	2. 40	

TABLE NO. I.—

	Name of Road.	CARPENTERS.		OTHER SHOPMEN.	
		No.	Average Wages.	No.	Average Wages.
1	ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD.....	265	\$1. 57	463	\$1. 18
2	SOUTHERN RAILROAD SYSTEM IN NORTH CAROLINA.....	207	1. 39	230	1. 79
	SEABOARD AIR-LINE SYSTEM—				
3	Carolina Central.....	31	. 54		
4	Durham and Northern.....				
5	Georgia, Carolina and Northern.....				
6	Raleigh and Gaston.....	154	1. 98	273	1. 63
7	Raleigh and Augusta.....	27	. 52		
8	Seaboard and Roanoke.....	15	1. 29		
	MISCELLANEOUS ROADS—				
9	Aberdeen and Rockfish.....				
10	Aberdeen and Asheboro.....	2	2. 00	4	1. 50
11	Atlantic and North Carolina.....	18	1. 42	38	. 96
12	Raleigh and Cape Fear.....				
13	Carthage.....				
14	Cashie and Chowan.....			1	
15	Carolina and Northwestern.....	4	1. 48	12	. 83
16	Egypt.....	2	1. 16		
17	Durham and Charlotte.....				
18	Transylvania Railway.....				
19	Caldwell and Northern.....	1	. 95		
20	Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern.....				
21	Northampton and Hertford.....				
22	Norfolk and Southern.....	54	1. 52	56	1. 14
23	New Hanover Transit Company.....				
24	Norfolk and Western.....			10	1. 25
25	Cape Fear and Northern.....				
26	Moore County.....				
27	Red Springs and Bowmore.....				
28	Suffolk and Carolina.....	2	2. 06	3	1. 00
29	Warrenton.....				
30	Wellington and Powellsville.....	1	1. 25		
31	Wilmington Seacoast.....	1			
32	Winton.....				
33	South Carolina and Georgia.....	12	1. 43	3	1. 37
		796	1. 37	1, 093	1. 26½

*Continued.*

STATION FOREMEN.		OTHER TRACKMEN.		SWITCH-FLAG WATCHMEN.		TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.		OTHER EMPLOYEES.	
No.	Average Wages.	No.	Average Wages.	No.	Average Wages.	No.	Average Wages.	No.	Average Wages.
195	\$1. 27	1, 248	\$0. 74	117	\$1. 04	99	\$1. 79	99	\$1. 75
176	1. 27	935	. 77	144	1. 45	139	1. 69	261	. 97
30	1. 28	130	. 81	40	. 96	29	1. 03	29	1. 03
5	1. 16	23	. 60	8	. 88				
15	1. 27	143	. 73	56	. 80	19	1. 03	470	1. 31
26	1. 33	244	. 82	53	. 60	30	. 93	11	. 70
15	1. 35	93	. 92	49	1. 16	27	1. 08	213	1. 55
3		15							
9	1. 30	40	. 75					5	1. 00
9	1. 17	45	. 60	9	. 83	3	. 78	42	. 80
2	1. 35	10	. 73						
2		12		1					
10	1. 05	30	. 72	2	. 76	2	1. 50	25	
1	1. 32	4	. 65	1	. 83			11	. 65
1									
1	1. 44	4	. 65					2	. 14
1	1. 50	4	. 75						
21	1. 54	87	. 84	15	1. 37	5	1. 45	90	1. 47
11	1. 25	63	1. 01			5	1. 39	22	1. 38
2	1. 34	12	. 75						
1	1. 25	5	. 70						
3	1. 75	20	. 80	4	. 93				
2	1. 25	6	. 70						
1		4		1					
9	1. 58	21	. 68	2	. 67	8	. 55	11	. 77
550	1. 33½	3, 198	. 75	502	. 94½	366	1. 20	1, 291	1. 04





## CHAPTER VI.

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### NEWSPAPERS.

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In compliance with the law, requiring a list of newspapers issued in the State to be published in the reports of this Bureau, the following table is as accurate as it was possible to make it. It is the only complete list published, and will prove of especial value. There are two hundred and eighty-four papers reporting, and in the table the name of proprietor, editor, post-office, day of publication, when established, and subscription price, is given. Following the table a summary is given showing number of each class of publications. Sixty-six use "patent" matter, and the composition on eighteen is by machine.

To those editors who have mailed their papers to this office, I desire to express my thanks.

TABLE NO. 1.—*Showing List of*

	County.	Town.	Name of Paper.
1	Alamance	Graham	Gleaner
2	do	do	Tribune
3	do	Elon College	Christian Sun
4	do	do	Elon College Weekly
5	do	Burlington	Burlington News
6	Alleghany	Sparta	Star
7	do	Whitehead	Rattler
8	Anson	Wadesboro	Messenger and Intelligencer
9	do	do	Courier
10	Beaufort	Washington	Evening Messenger
11	do	do	Gazette
12	do	do	Progress
13	do	do	Watch Tower
14	Bertie	Windsor	Ledger
15	Brunswick	Southport	Standard
16	Buncombe	Asheville	Southern Pictures and Penciling
17	do	do	Epworth News
18	do	do	Daily Gazette
19	do	do	Weekly Gazette
20	do	do	Register
21	do	do	Daily Citizen
22	do	do	Citizen
23	do	Candler	Southern Baptist
24	Burke	Morganton	Kelly Messenger
25	do	do	Herald
26	do	do	Crusader
27	do	do	Burke County News
28	Cabarrus	Concord	North State Herald
29	do	do	Scotia Seminary News
30	do	do	Daily Standard
31	do	do	Standard
32	do	do	Times
33	do	do	Evening Tribune
34	Caldwell	Lenoir	News
35	do	do	Topic
36	do	do	Mountain Boomer
37	Carteret	Beaufort	Herald
38	Caswell	Milton	Herald
39	do	Yanceyville	Caswell Democrat
40	do	do	News
41	Catawba	Hickory	Democrat
42	do	do	Press
43	do	do	Reformed Church Corinthian
44	do	do	Times-Mercury
45	do	Newton	Enterprise
46	Chatham	Pittsboro	Citizen
47	do	do	Record
48	do	Siler City	Messenger
49	Cherokee	Murphy	Scout
50	Chowan	Edenton	Eastern Courier
51	Clay	Hayesville	Courier
52	Cleveland	Shelby	Aurora
53	do	do	Tar Heel Poultryman
54	do	do	Cleveland Star



*Newspapers in North Carolina.*

Name of Editor.	Proprietor.	
J. D. Kernodle	J. D. Kernodle	1
A. Campbell McKibbin	Tribune Publishing Co	2
Rev. J. O. Atkinson	J. O. Atkinson & W. P. Lawrence	3
Rev. J. O. Atkinson	W. P. Lawrence	4
Ogden F. Crowson	Crowson & Cook	5
A. S. Carson	A. S. Carson	6
W. L. Edwards	W. L. Edwards	7
J. G. Boylin	J. G. Boylin	8
T. W. Adams	T. W. Adams	9
J. A. Arthur		10
J. A. Arthur		11
W. K. Jacobson	W. K. Jacobson	12
D. W. Davis	Watch Tower Publishing Co	13
S. W. Kenney	S. W. Kenney	14
N. W. Bryan	C. Ed. Taylor	15
A. H. McQuilkin	A. H. McQuilkin	16
Geo. L. Hackney	Geo. L. Hackney	17
James E. Norton	Asheville Gazette Publishing Co	18
James E. Norton	Asheville Gazette Publishing Co	19
R. B. Roberts and Hunter Arnold	Roberts & Arnold	20
Will Aiken	The Citizen Co	21
Will Aiken	The Citizen Co	22
M. P. Matheny and S. C. Owen		23
Superintendent and Teachers	N. C. School for Deaf and Dumb	24
W. S. Pearson	W. S. Pearson	25
T. Gordon	Rev. C. Satterlee	26
T. G. Cobb	T. G. Cobb	27
R. M. Simmons	North State Publishing Co	28
Rev. D. J. Satterfield	Scotia Seminary	29
J. D. Barrier	J. D. Barrier	30
J. D. Barrier	J. D. Barrier	31
J. B. Sherrill	J. B. Sherrill	32
James F. Hurley	James F. Hurley	33
H. C. Martin	H. C. Martin	34
H. S. Blair	H. S. Blair	35
Edgar Allen Poe and M. Squires		36
J. E. Dupree	J. E. Dupree	37
O. F. Crowson	O. F. Crowson & R. L. Dixon	38
A. Yancey Kerr	A. Yancey Kerr	39
Thomas F. Duff		40
W. E. Holbrook	W. C. Dowd	41
C. P. Moore	Hickory Printing Co	42
Rev. J. L. Murphy	Rev. J. L. Murphy	43
J. F. Click		44
F. M. Williams		45
J. A. Giles	J. A. Giles	46
Henry A. London	Henry A. London	47
Jas. I. Morris	Jas. I. Morris	48
Meroney and Towns	Meroney & Towns	48
C. H. Horton	C. H. Horton	50
W. B. Mincey	W. B. Mincey	51
R. B. Miller and H. T. Hudson	R. B. Miller	52
J. H. Davis	R. L. Simmons	53
Clyde R. Hoey	Clyde R. Hoey	54

TABLE NO 1.—

	County.	Town.	Name of Paper.
55	Cleveland	Shelby	Presbyterian
56	do	Kings Mountain	Reformer
57	Columbus	Chadbourn	Messenger
58	do	Cronly	National Sun
59	do	Whiteville	So. Christian Herald and News Digest
60	do	do	News-Times
61	Craven	New Bern	Wesleyan Advocate
62	do	do	Journal
63	do	do	Journal
64	Cumberland	Fayetteville	North Carolina Baptist
65	do	do	Observer
66	do	do	Observer
67	do	Dial	Onward and Upward
68	Davidson	Lexington	Church Worker
69	do	do	Dispatch
70	do	Thomasville	News
71	do	do	Charity and Children
72	Davie	Mocksville	Record
73	do	do	Times
74	Duplin	Faison	Sun
75	Durham	Durham	Mt. Zion Record
76	do	do	Morning Herald
77	do	do	Sun
78	do	do	Sun
79	do	do	Recorder
80	do	do	Trinity Archive
81	Edgecombe	Rocky Mount	Argonaut
82	do	Tarboro	Southerner
83	do	do	Southerner
84	do	do	North Carolina Law Journal
85	Forsyth	Winston-Salem	Union Republican
86	do	do	Blum's Farmers and Planters Almanac
87	do	do	Sentinel
88	do	do	Sentinel
89	do	do	Wachovia Moravian
90	do	do	Academy
91	do	do	Southern Tobacco Journal
92	do	do	Journal
93	do	do	Journal
94	Franklin	Louisburg	Franklin Times
95	do	Youngsville	Record
96	do	Franklinton	Sunday School Evangel
97	Gaston	Gastonia	News
98	do	do	Gazette
99	Granville	Oxford	Orphans Friend
100	do	do	Public Ledger
101	Greene	Snow Hill	Greene County Standard
102	Guilford	High Point	Enterprise
103	do	Greensboro	North Carolina White Ribbon
104	do	do	North Carolina Friend
105	do	do	North Carolina Journal of Education
106	do	do	Southern Home Journal
107	do	do	North Carolina Christian Advocate
108	do	do	Volunteer Fireman



*Continued.*

Name of Editor.	Proprietor.	
Rev. W. R. Minter	Rev. W. R. Minter	55
H. P. Allison		56
J. D. Frink	Messenger Publishing Co.	57
Jas. H. Scull	Jas. H. Scull	58
Rev. A. R. Raven		59
W. F. Swarignon	W. F. Swarignon	60
W. Q. A. Graham and C. F. Hunter	W. Q. A. Graham and C. F. Hunter	61
Chas. L. Stevens	Chas. L. Stevens	62
Chas. L. Stevens	Chas. L. Stevens	63
John A. Oates, Jr.	John A. Oates, Jr.	64
E. J. Hale		65
E. J. Hale		66
Mrs. Mary E. Fillyaw		67
Henry Sheets	Henry Sheets	68
H. B. Varner	H. B. Varner	69
J. F. Westmoreland	J. F. Westmoreland	70
Archibald Johnson	Thomasville Baptist Orphanage	71
E. H. Morris	E. H. Morris	72
O. E. Crowson	O. E. Crowson	73
J. N. Bennett	J. N. Bennett	74
Z. P. Council	Z. P. Council	75
J. H. King and E. T. Rollins		76
J. A. Robinson	J. A. Robinson	77
J. A. Robinson	J. A. Robinson	78
E. C. Hackney and J. B. Hunter		79
D. D. Peele	Jno. K. Wood	80
W. A. Campbell		81
Frank Powell	Frank Powell	82
Frank Powell	Frank Powell	83
Paul Jones	Paul Jones	84
S. E. Hall	Union Republican Publishing Co.	85
Crist & Keehln	Crist & Keehln	86
J. B. Whitaker, Jr.	Sentinel Publishing Co.	87
J. B. Whitaker, Jr.	Sentinel Publishing Co.	88
Rev. H. E. Rondthaler		89
Rev. J. H. Clewell	Salem Academy and College	90
H. E. Harman		91
J. O. Foy and J. A. Wooddell	J. O. Foy and J. A. Wooddell	92
J. O. Foy and J. A. Wooddell	J. O. Foy and J. A. Wooddell	93
Jas. A. Thomas	Jas. A. Thomas	94
L. H. Allred	L. H. Allred	95
R. C. Gulley		96
Hugh Long	Hugh Long and Edward Long	97
W. M. Grier	W. M. Grier	98
Jno. Nichols	Oxford Orphan Asylum	99
Jno. T. Britt	Jno. T. Britt	100
W. James Jordan	W. James Jordan	101
J. J. Farris	J. J. Farris	102
Mary E. Cartland	W. C. T. U	103
Rev. Mead A. Kelsey	Rev. M. A. Kelsey and W. W. Mendenhall	104
P. P. Claxton	P. P. Claxton	105
P. L. Groome	P. L. Groome	106
L. W. Crawford		107
Jos. J. Stone	Jos. J. Stone	108



TABLE NO. I.—

	County.	Town.	Name of Paper.
109	Guilford	Greensboro	Our Church Record
110	do	do	Record
111	do	do	Patriot
112	do	do	Telegram
113	Halifax	Littleton	True Reformer
114	do	Scotland Neck	Commonwealth
115	do	Weldon	Eastern Sentinel
116	do	do	Roanoke News
117	do	do	Weldon Leader
118	Harnett	Buie's Creek	Little River Record
119	do	Dunn	Democratic Banner
120	Haywood	Waynesville	Courier
121	do	do	Pride of Progress
122	Henderson	Hendersonville	French Broad Hustler
123	do	do	Western North Carolina Times
124	Hertford	Murfreesboro	Index
125	Iredell	Statesville	Landmark
126	do	do	Mascot
127	do	do	Christian Herald
128	do	Mooreville	Enterprise
129	do	Barium Springs	Our Fatherless Ones
130	Jackson	Webster	Herald
131	Johnston	Smithfield	Herald
132	do	do	Courier
133	do	Kenly	Student
134	Lenoir	Kinston	Free Press
135	do	do	Free Press
136	do	do	Exponent
137	do	LaGrange	Sentinel
138	do	do	Southern Medical Journal
139	Lincoln	Lincolnton	Monthly Bulletin
140	do	do	Journal
141	Macon	Franklin	Press
142	McDowell	Marion	Democrat
143	Mecklenburg	Davidson	Davidson College Magazine
144	do	Charlotte	Church and State
145	do	do	W. C. T. U. Tidings
146	do	do	Presbyterian Quarterly
147	do	do	Observer
148	do	do	Observer
149	do	do	Africo-American Presbyterian
150	do	do	Carolina Pythian
151	do	do	Presbyterian Standard
152	do	do	Southern and Western Textile Excelsior
153	do	do	Star of Zion
154	do	do	Southern Publisher
155	do	do	Carolina Medical Journal
156	do	do	Charlotte Medical Journal
157	do	do	People's Paper
158	do	do	News
159	do	do	Times-Democrat
160	do	do	Messenger of Hope

*Continued.*

Name of Editor.	Proprietor.	
J. F. McCulloch	J. F. McCulloch	109
J. M. Reece and H. J. Elam	J. M. Reece and H. J. Elam	110
W. M. Barber	W. M. Barber	111
R. F. Beasley	Greensboro Publishing Co	112
W. F. Young	Afro-Union Club	113
E. E. Hilliard	E. E. Hilliard	114
H. B. Harrell	Harrell's Printing House	115
John W. Sledge	John W. Sledge	116
W. B. Green	T. L. Emery	117
Rev. J. A. Campbell	Rev. J. A. Campbell	118
J. P. Pittman		119
J. D. Boone	J. D. Boone	120
Henry L. Alston	H. L. Alston and J. P. E. Love	121
M. L. Shipman	M. L. Shipman	122
A. B. Wilson	A. B. Wilson	123
Jno. W. Hicks	John W. Hicks	124
R. R. Clark	Caldwell & Clark	125
J. A. Hartness and A. D. Watts		126
Rev. Jas. Willson	Rev. Jas. Willson	127
Harry P. Deaton	Harry P. Deaton	128
R. W. Boyd	Presbyterian Orphanage	129
W. C. Tompkins	W. C. Tompkins	130
S. S. Holt and T. J. Lassiter	Beatty, Holt & Lassiter	131
James D. Parker	James D. Parker	132
W. A. Harper	W. A. Harper	133
W. S. Herbert	W. S. Herbert	134
W. S. Herbert	W. S. Herbert	135
Rev. C. W. Blanchard and Rev. W. C. Newton.	C. W. Blanchard	136
D. H. Petree	D. H. Petree	137
Dr. J. W. P. Smithwick	Southern Medical Journal Publish. Co.	138
R. Z. Johnston	R. Z. Johnston	139
J. C. Tipton		140
W. A. Curtis	W. A. Curtis	141
E. H. House	E. H. House & Sons	142
Students	Davidson College	143
W. W. Bays and Miss Mamie Bays		144
Mrs. Annie W. Blackwell		145
A. J. McKelway	George Summey & Co	146
Joseph P. Caldwell	Caldwell & Tompkins	147
Joseph P. Caldwell	Caldwell & Tompkins	148
D. J. Sanders	D. J. Sanders	149
J. G. Baird	Pythian Publishing Company	150
A. J. McKelway	N. C. Presbyterian Publishing Company	151
Arthur Whittam	Cuthbertson Co.	152
Rev. J. W. Smith	African Methodist Episcopal Church	153
Southern Publishing Co		154
Drs. Gibbon, Jewett and Wakefield.	N. C. Medical Publishing Company	155
Drs. Register and Montgomery		156
J. P. Sossaman	J. P. Sossaman	157
W. C. Dowd	W. C. Dowd	158
W. C. Dowd	W. C. Dowd	159
Rev. W. J. Smith	Thompson Orphanage	160



TABLE NO. I.—

	County.	Town.	Name of Paper.
161	Mecklenburg	Charlotte	Mill News
162	do	do	Elizabeth College Chronicle
163	Montgomery	Troy	Examiner
164	Moore	Aberdeen	Telegram
165	do	Jonesboro	Progress
166	do	Sanford	Express
167	do	Southern Pines	Free Press
168	do	Jonesboro	Trojan's Notion
169	do	Carthage	Blade
170	Nash	Nashville	Graphic
171	do	Rocky Mount	Motor
172	do	do	Argonaut
173	New Hanover	Wilmington	Messenger
174	do	do	Messenger
175	do	do	Morning Star
176	do	do	Weekly Star
177	do	do	Evening Dispatch
178	Northampton	Rich Square	Roanoke-Chowan Times
179	Onslow	Jacksonville	New River Herald
180	Orange	Chapel Hill	News
181	do	do	University Record
182	do	do	Tar Heel
183	do	do	Journal Elisha Mitchell Scientific Soc'y.
184	do	do	Hellenian
185	do	do	North Carolina University Magazine
186	do	Hillsboro	Observer
187	Pasquotank	Elizabeth City	North Carolinian
188	do	do	Economist
189	do	do	Fisherman and Farmer
190	do	do	Elizabeth City News
191	do	do	Mission Herald
192	do	do	Eastern Herald
193	Person	Roxboro	Courier
194	Pitt	Ayden	Free-Will Baptist
195	do	Greenville	King's Weekly
196	do	do	Eastern Reflector
197	do	do	Eastern Reflector
198	Polk	Tryon	Bee
199	do	Columbus	News
200	Randolph	Ashboro	Courier
201	do	do	Randolph Argus
202	Richmond	Rockingham	Anglo-Saxon
203	do	Hamlet	Standard
204	Robeson	Maxton	Scottish Chief
205	do	Lumber Bridge	News
206	do	Lumberton	Robesonian
207	do	Red Springs	Citizen
208	do	do	Carolina Record
209	do	Rowland	News
210	Rockingham	Madison	Observer
211	do	Leaksville	Gazette
212	do	Reidsville	Review
213	do	do	Webster's Weekly



*Continued*

Name of Editor.	Proprietor.	
G. S. Escott and C. M. Ray	Escott & Ray	161
Miss Julia L. Abbott	Elizabeth College	162
D. S. Pool		163
J. W. Fagan		164
P. V. and N. H. Hoyle	P. V. and N. H. Hoyle	165
P. H. and D. L. St. Clair		166
E. D. Oslin	E. D. Oslin	167
Jno. C. Troy	Jno. C. Troy	168
W. H. McNeill	W. H. McNeill	169
M. W. Lincke	M. W. Lincke	170
H. R. Kinlaw	H. R. Kinlaw	171
W. A. Campbell	Argonaut Publishing Co	172
T. B. Kingsbury	Jackson & Bell	173
T. B. Kingsbury	Jackson & Bell	174
Wm. H. Bernard	Wm. H. Bernard	175
Wm. H. Bernard	Wm. H. Bernard	176
Robt. W. Haywood	R. P. McClammy	177
Andrew J. Conner	Andrew J. Conner	178
E. M. Koonce	E. M. Koonce	179
W. H. and W. B. Thompson	W. H. Thompson & Son	180
Committee of Faculty of N. C. University.	University of North Carolina	181
W. F. Bryan and A. J. Barwick	Athletic Association University of N. C.	182
		183
Fraternities		184
W. S. Bernard		185
J. A. Harris	J. A. Harris	186
P. John	P. John	187
R. B. Creecy	Falcon Publishing Company	188
M. C. Crowson	M. C. Crowson	189
Thos. B. Berry	Thos. B. Berry	190
Rev. Louis L. Williams	Convocation of Edenton	191
P. H. Sumner		192
Noell Bros		193
Rev. E. T. Phillips		194
H. T. King		195
D. J. Whichard		196
D. J. Whicnard		197
G. E. Morton		198
W. K. Jones		199
W. C. Hammer	W. C. Hammer & C. C. McAlister	200
Colbert E. Blair	Colbert E. Blair	201
A. J. Maxwell		202
Courtland Gaskill	Courtland Gaskill	203
M. G. McKenzie	M. G. McKenzie	204
Rev. P. R. Law	Rev. P. R. Law	205
J. R. Whichard		206
R. B. Branch		207
Duncan R. McIver	Duncan R. McIver	208
I. F. McLean		209
W. H. Curtis	W. H. Curtis	210
J. T. Darlington		211
Oliver Bros	Oliver Bros	212
J. R. Webster		213

*Continued.*

	County.	Town.	Name of Paper.
214	Rowan	Salisbury	American Sentinel
215	do	do	Truth-Index
216	do	do	Truth-Index
217	Rutherford	Rutherfordton	Western Vindicator
218	do	do	Press
219	do	do	Presbyterian
220	Sampson	Clinton	Democrat
221	Scotland	Laurinburg	Exchange
222	do	do	Times
223	Stanly	Albemarle	Enterprise
224	Stokes	Danbury	Reporter
225	Surry	Pilot Mountain	Journal
226	do	Mount Airy	News
227	do	Elkin	Times
228	Swain	Bryson City	Eagle
229	Transylvania	Brevard	Sylvan Valley News
230	Union	Monroe	Journal
231	do	do	Enquirer
232	do	Marshville	Our Home
233	Vance	Henderson	Gold Leaf
234	do	do	Hustler
235	do	do	North State Endeavor
236	do	do	N. C. Baptist Historical Papers
237	do	do	Herald
238	do	Kittrell	Strawberry Specialist
239	Wake	Raleigh	Biblical Recorder
240	do	do	Progressive Farmer
241	do	do	Christian Advocate
242	do	do	Augustinian
243	do	do	St. Augustine Record
244	do	do	North Carolinian
245	do	do	Farmer and Mechanic
246	do	do	News and Observer
247	do	do	Morning Post
248	do	do	Raleigh Post
249	do	do	Times
250	do	do	Christian Postorium
251	do	do	Baptist Sentinel
252	do	do	Turner's Almanac
253	do	do	Enniss' Weekly
254	do	do	Caucasian
255	do	do	N. C. Baptist Almanac
256	do	do	Truth
257	do	do	Branson's Agricultural Almanac
258	do	do	Our Record
259	do	do	Southern Labor Union
260	do	Apex	News
261	do	Holly Springs	Cape Fear Enterprise
262	do	Cary	Courier
263	do	Wake Forest	Student
264	Warren	Warrenton	Record
265	do	Littleton	News-Reporter
266	Washington	Plymouth	Roanoke Beacon



*Continued.*

Name of Editor.	Proprietor.	
W. H. Stewart	Truth-Index Publishing Co	214
J. N. Stallings, Sr., & J. M. Julian	Truth-Index Publishing Co	215
J. N. Stallings & J. M. Julian	Truth-Index Publishing Co	216
L. P. Erwin	O. C. Erwin	217
A. W. Hunt	A. W. Hunt	218
W. R. Minter		219
L. A. Bethune	L. A. Bethune	220
N. F. McEachin		221
W. P. Evans	W. P. Evans	222
J. D. Bivins	J. D. Bivins	223
N. M. & E. P. Pepper	E. P. Pepper	224
J. G. Pepper		225
T. J. Lowry	T. J. Lowry	226
J. E. Johnson	J. E. Johnson	227
Archie P. Maddox	Archie P. Maddox	228
J. J. Miner	J. J. Miner	229
J. E. Clark	G. M. Beasley & Bro	230
B. Clegg Ashcraft	Ashcraft Bros	231
J. Z. Green	Green & Martin	232
Thad. R. Manning	Thad. R. Manning	233
D. E. Aycock	D. E. Aycock	234
J. S. Williams		235
Rev. J. D. Hufham, T. M. Pittman, T. J. Taylor.		236
Will X. Coley	Will X. Coley	237
O. W. Blacknall	O. W. Blacknall	238
J. W. Bailey	Edwards & Broughton	239
C. H. Poe	Mrs. L. L. Polk	240
Rev. T. N. Ivey	Raleigh Advocate Co	241
D. L. Ferguson	Students' Ass'n, St. Augustine's School	242
Rev. A. B. Hunter	St. Augustine's School	243
Josephus Daniels	News and Observer Publishing Co	244
Josephus Daniels	News and Observer Publishing Co	245
Josephus Daniels	News and Observer Publishing Co	246
R. M. Furman	North Carolina Publishing Co	247
R. M. Furman	North Carolina Publishing Co	248
John Wilbur Jenkins	Times Publishing Co	249
M. W. Butler	M. W. Butler	250
J. A. Whitted	Baptist State Convention	251
P. C. Enniss	Enniss Publishing Co	252
P. C. Enniss	Enniss Publishing Co	253
Marion Butler	Caucasian Publishing Co	254
J. E. White & J. W. Bailey	Baptist State Board of Missions	255
Rev. Thomas Fred Price	Rev. Thomas Fred Price	256
Levi Branson	Levi Branson	257
W. D. Hubbard & N. B. Broughton	Church and Sunday School	258
V. C. Terry	Cent. Labor Un. & Allied Labor Org'n	259
Arch. J. Wood	Arch. J. Wood	260
Rev. S. W. Oldham	G. B. Alford	261
C. Almon Upchurch	A. J. Wood	262
Societies		263
J. R. Rodwell	J. R. Rodwell	264
T. R. Walker	T. R. Walker	265
C. V. W. Ausbon	C. V. W. Ausbon	266



TABLE NO. I.—

	County.	Town.	Name of Paper.
267	Wayne	Mount Olive	Advertiser
268	do	Goldsboro	Headlight
269	do	do	Argus
270	do	do	Argus
271	do	do	Orphan Home
272	Wilkes	Wilkesboro	Chronicle
273	do	do	Hustler
274	do	do	Journal
275	do	Moravian Falls	Yellow Jacket
276	do	do	Yellow Jacket
277	do	Brewer's	Curfew
278	Wilson	Wilson	Daily News
279	do	do	Wilson News
280	do	do	School Girl
281	do	do	Times
282	do	do	Zion Landmark
283	Yadkin	Yadkinville	Ripple
284	Yancey	Burnsville	Black Mountain Eagle

*Continued.*

Name of Editor.	Proprietor.	
Arthur Whiteley .....	Arthur Whiteley .....	267
A. Roscower .....	A. Roscower .....	268
Joseph E. Robinson .....	Joseph E. Robinson .....	269
Joseph E. Robinson .....	Joseph E. Robinson .....	270
D. A. Coble .....	Odd Fellows of North Carolina .....	271
R. A. Deal .....	R. A. Deal .....	272
T. J. Robertson .....	T. J. Robertson .....	273
J. Crouch .....	J. Crouch .....	274
R. D. Laws .....	R. D. Laws .....	275
R. D. Laws .....	R. D. Laws .....	276
W. L. Brewer .....	Curfew Publishing Co. ....	277
E. E. Britton .....	C. R. Emory & E. E. Britton .....	278
E. E. Britton .....	C. R. Emory & E. E. Britton .....	279
Joseph Kinsey .....	Joseph Kinsey .....	280
J. D. & C. W. Gold .....	J. D. & C. W. Gold .....	281
P. D. Gold & P. G. Lester .....	P. D. Gold & P. G. Lester .....	282
H. B. Nelson .....	H. B. Nelson .....	283
O. R. Lewis .....	O. R. Lewis .....	284

TABLE NO. 2.—*Showing Day of Publication,*

	County.	How Published?	Day of Publication?	All Home Print?
1	Alamance	weekly	Thursday	yes
2	do	do	Friday	yes
3	do	do	Thursday	yes
4	do	do	Friday	yes
5	do	do	Wednesday	yes
6	Alleghany	do	Thursday	yes
7	do	do	do	yes
8	Anson	do	do	yes
9	do	do	do	yes
10	Beaufort	daily		yes
11	do	weekly	Thursday	yes
12	do	do	do	yes
13	do	do	Friday	yes
14	Bertie	do	Thursday	yes
15	Brunswick	do	do	yes
16	Buncombe	monthly	1st	yes
17	do	semi-monthly	1st—15th	yes
18	do	daily		yes
19	do	weekly	Thursday	yes
20	do	do	Friday	yes
21	do	daily		yes
22	do	semi-weekly	Tuesday—Friday	yes
23	do	weekly	Wednesday	yes
24	Burke	do	Saturday	yes
25	do	do	Thursday	no
26	do	semi-monthly	1st—15th	yes
27	do	weekly	Friday	yes
28	Cabarrus	do	do	
29	do	monthly	15th	yes
30	do	daily		yes
31	do	weekly	Thursday	yes
32	do	do	do	yes
33	do	daily		yes
34	Caldwell	semi-weekly	Tuesday—Friday	yes
35	do	weekly	Wednesday	yes
36	do	do	Thursday	
37	Carteret	do	do	no
38	Caswell	do	do	no
39	do	do	do	no
40	do	do	do	no
41	Catawba	do	Wednesday	
42	do	do	Thursday	yes
43	do	monthly	15th	yes
44	do	weekly	Wednesday	yes
45	do	do	Friday	yes
46	Chatham	do	Wednesday	no
47	do	do	Thursday	no
48	do	do	Wednesday	no
49	Cherokee	do	Tuesday	no
50	Chowan	do	Thursday	no
51	Clay	do	Friday	yes
52	Cleveland	do	Wednesday	yes
53	do	monthly		yes
54	do	weekly	Wednesday	yes



*Number Employes, Class of Paper, Etc.*

Typesetting Machines?	Number of Employes?	Class of Paper.	When Established?	Subscription Price?	
no	3	Democratic	1875	\$1. 00	1
no	2	Republican	1897	1. 00	2
no	3	Christian	1844	2. 00	3
no	2	Educational	1899	. 50	4
no	4	Democratic	1888	1. 00	5
no	6	do	1889	1. 00	6
no	1	do	1898	. 50	7
no	4	do	1872	1. 00	8
no	3	do	1895	1. 00	9
no	7	do	1894	3. 00	10
no	7	do	1876	1. 00	11
no	3	do	1886	1. 00	12
no	2	Religious	1874	1. 00	13
no	4	Democratic	1884	1. 00	14
no	4	Independent	1897	1. 00	15
no	4	News	1898	. 50	16
no	2	Methodist	1892	. 50	17
yes	22	Republican	1896	4. 00	18
yes		do	1896	1. 00	19
no	3	do	1892	1. 00	20
yes	31	Democratic	1870	4. 00	21
yes		do	1870	1. 00	22
no	3	Baptist	1895	1. 00	23
no		Educational	1895	. 50	24
no	1	Democratic	1885	1. 00	25
no	1	Episcopal	1899	. 50	26
no	3	Democratic	1899	. 75	27
no	4	Independent	1897	1. 00	28
no		Educational	1896	. 15	29
no	10	Democratic	1890	4. 00	30
no		do	1888	1. 00	31
no	5	do	1875	1. 00	32
no	4	do	1900	4. 00	33
no	3	Independent	1898	1. 00	34
no	2	Democratic	1874	1. 00	35
				1. 00	36
no	1	Democratic	1893	1. 00	37
no	1	do	1898	1. 00	38
no	2	do	1884	1. 00	39
no	2	do	1882	1. 00	40
no	2	News	1899	1. 00	41
no	4	Republican	1868	1. 00	42
no		Reformed Church	1892	. 50	43
no	5	Populist	1890	1. 00	44
no	3	Democratic	1879	1. 00	45
no	1	Republican	1895	1. 00	46
no	1	Democratic	1878	1. 50	47
no	2	Independent	1896	. 75	48
no		News	1890	1. 00	49
no		Democratic	1895	1. 00	50
no	1	Independent	1899	1. 00	51
no	4	Democratic	1872	1. 00	52
no	2	Poultry	1895	. 50	53
no	4	Democratic	1891	1. 00	54

TABLE NO 2 —

	County.	How Published ?	Day of Publication ?	All Home Print ?
55	Cleveland	monthly	5th	yes
56	do	weekly	Thursday	yes
57	Columbus	do	do	no
58	do	monthly	15th	no
59	do	do	do	yes
60	do	weekly	Thursday	yes
61	Craven	do	Wednesday	yes
62	do	daily		yes
63	do	semi-weekly	Tuesday—Friday	yes
64	Cumberland	weekly	Wednesday	yes
65	do	daily		yes
66	do	weekly	Thursday	yes
67	do	do		no
68	Davidson	monthly	1st	yes
69	do	weekly	Wednesday	yes
70	do	do	Thursday	no
71	do	do	Wednesday	yes
72	Davie	do	do	no
73	do	do	Thursday	no
74	Duplin	do	Saturday	no
75	Durham	do	Wednesday	yes
76	do	daily		yes
77	do	do		yes
78	do	weekly	Friday	yes
79	do	do	Thursday	yes
80	do	monthly		yes
81	Edgecombe	weekly	Thursday	yes
82	do	daily		no
83	do	weekly	Thursday	yes
84	do	monthly	1st	yes
85	Forsyth	weekly	Thursday	yes
86	do	yearly	October 15th	
87	do	daily		yes
88	do	weekly	Thursday	yes
89	do	monthly	15th	yes
90	do	do	25th	yes
91	do	weekly	Monday	yes
92	do	daily		yes
93	do	weekly		yes
94	Franklin	do	Friday	yes
95	do	do	Wednesday	no
96	do	do	do	yes
97	Gaston	semi-weekly	Tuesday-Friday	yes
98	do	weekly	Thursday	yes
99	Granville	do	Friday	yes
100	do	do	Thursday	yes
101	Greene	do	do	no
102	Guilford	do	Friday	yes
103	do	monthly	1st	yes
104	do	weekly	Tuesday	yes
105	do	monthly	1st	yes
106	do	do		no
107	do	weekly	Wednesday	yes
108	do	semi-monthly	1st—15th	yes



*Continued.*

Typesetting Machines?	Number of Employees?	Class of Paper.	When Established?	Subscription Price?	
no		Presbyterian	1899	\$0 25	53
no	3	Democratic	1892	1. 00	56
no	3	do	1899	. 50	57
no		Independent	1896	. 50	58
no	1	Religious	1881	. 50	59
no	4	Democratic	1890	1. 00	60
no	5	Methodist	1898	1. 00	61
no	11	Independent	1878	4. 00	62
no		do	1878	1. 00	63
no	5	Baptist	1891	1. 00	64
no	12	Democratic	1817		65
no		do	1817		66
no		Independent	1895	. 20	67
no	1	Baptist	1897	. 25	68
no	6	Democratic	1882	1. 00	69
no	3	do	1890	. 75	70
no	5	Baptist	1885	1. 00	71
no	1	Republican	1899	1. 00	72
no	2	Democratic	1881	1. 00	73
no	5	Republican	1892	1. 00	74
no	1	Baptist	1899	. 50	75
no	6	Industrial	1894	2. 60	76
no	6	Democratic	1889	3. 00	77
no		do	1889	1. 00	78
no	5	do	1820	1. 00	79
no	Contract	Methodist		1. 25	80
no	4	Industrial	1888	1. 50	81
no	6	Democratic	1822	4. 00	82
no		do	1822	1. 00	83
no	Contract	Law	1900	3. 50	84
no	7	Republican	1872	1. 50	85
no	2		1827	. 10	86
no	17	Democratic		3. 00	87
no		do		1. 00	88
no	Contract	Moravian	1894	. 50	89
no	Contract	Educational	1877	. 50	90
no	3	Tobacco	1887	2. 00	91
no		Democratic		3. 00	92
no		do		1. 00	93
no	4	do	1870	1. 00	94
no		Independent	1900	1. 00	95
no	2	Religious	1897	. 25	96
no	4		1899	1. 00	97
no	4	Independent	1880	1. 00	98
no	1 and boys	Masonic	1873	1. 00	99
no	4	Democratic	1888	1. 00	100
no	2	do	1896	1. 00	101
no	6	Industrial	1880	1. 00	102
no	Contract	W. C. T. U	1896	. 25	103
no	Contract	Quaker	1897	. 50	104
no	Contract	Educational	1897	1. 00	105
no	Contract	News	1887	. 25	106
no	6	Religious	1855	1. 50	107
no		Devoted to Firemen	1894	. 75	108



TABLE NO. 2.—

	County.	How Published ?	Day of Publication ?	All Home Print ?
109	Guilford	weekly	Thursday	yes
110	do	daily		yes
111	do	weekly	Wednesday	yes
112	do	daily		yes
113	Halifax	weekly	Wednesday	no
114	do	do	Thursday	yes
115	do	do	Saturday	yes
116	do	do	Thursday	yes
117	do	do	do	yes
118	Harnett	monthly	1st	yes
119	do	weekly	Wednesday	
120	Haywood	do	Friday	yes
121	do	semi-monthly		no
122	Henderson	weekly	Thursday	no
123	do	do	do	no
124	Hertford	do	Friday	no
125	Iredell	semi-weekly	Tuesday—Friday	yes
126	do	weekly	Thursday	yes
127	do	do	Wednesday	yes
128	do	do	Friday	no
129	do	semi-monthly		yes
130	Jackson	weekly	Thursday	no
131	Johnston	do	Friday	yes
132	do	do	Thursday	no
133	do	monthly		yes
134	Lenoir	daily		yes
135	do	semi-weekly	Wednesday—Saturday	yes
136	do	monthly		yes
137	do	weekly	Wednesday	yes
138	do	monthly	15th	yes
139	Lincoln	do	1st	yes
140	do	weekly	Friday	yes
141	Macon	do	Wednesday	no
142	McDowell	do	Friday	yes
143	Mecklenburg	monthly	15th	yes
144	do	do	do	yes
145	do	monthly		yes
146	do	quarterly	1st Jan.—April—July—Oct	yes
147	do	daily		yes
148	do	semi-weekly	Tuesday—Friday	yes
149	do	weekly	Thursday	yes
150	do	monthly	15th	yes
151	do	weekly	Wednesday	yes
152	do	do	Saturday	yes
153	do	do	Thursday	yes
154	do	monthly		no
155	do	do		yes
156	do	do	15th	yes
157	do	weekly	Friday	yes
158	do	daily		yes
159	do	semi-weekly	Monday—Thursday	yes
160	do	monthly	15th	yes
161	do	weekly	Friday	no
162	do	quarterly		yes

Continued.

Typesetting Machines?	Number of Employees?	Class of Paper.	When Established?	Subscription Price?	
no	3	Methodist Protestant	1894	\$1. 00	109
no	19	Democratic	1890	4. 00	110
no	6	do	1821	1. 00	111
yes	12	do	1893	4. 00	112
no	2	Independent	1899	1. 00	113
no	3	Democratic	1884	1. 00	114
no	12	News	1897	1. 00	115
no	5		1866	1. 50	116
no	2	Democratic	1900	1. 00	117
no		Educational	1897	. 25	118
no		Democratic		1. 00	119
no	5	do	1885	1. 00	120
no	7	Republican	1899	. 25	121
no	3	Democratic	1891	1. 00	122
no	3	Republican	1885	1. 00	123
no	2	Democratic	1885	1. 00	124
no	5	do	1874	2. 00	125
no	4	do	1893	1. 00	126
no	3	Methodist	1897	1. 00	127
no	3	Democratic	1895	1. 00	128
no	3	Presbyterian	1893	. 50	129
no	1	Independent	1886	1. 00	130
no	3	Democratic	1882	1. 00	131
no	2	Republican	1899	1. 00	132
no	2	Educational	1899	. 25	133
no	9	Democratic	1882	4. 00	134
no		do	1882	1. 25	135
no	Contract	Baptist	1897	. 10	136
no	3	Democratic	1899	1. 00	137
no	Contract	Medical	1899	1. 00	138
no	Contract	Presbyterian	1894	. 25	139
no	4	Independent	1897	. 50	140
no	2	Democratic	1886	1. 20	141
no	2	do	1896	1. 00	142
no	Contract	Presbyterian	1837	1. 50	143
no		Religious	1895	. 50	144
no	Contract	Temperance	1897	. 25	145
no	7	Presbyterian	1886	3. 00	146
yes	44	Democratic		8. 00	147
yes		do		1. 00	148
no	8	Presbyterian	1877	1. 00	149
no		Pythian	1898	. 50	150
no	7	Presbyterian	1858	2. 00	151
no	8	Textile	1893	2. 00	152
no	20	A. M. E. Zion	1876	1. 00	153
no	20	Advertising	1896	. 50	154
no	Contract	Medical	1877	1. 00	155
no	7	do	1892	2. 50	156
no	3	Populist	1894	1. 00	157
yes	30	Democratic	1888	4. 00	158
yes		do	1856	1. 00	159
no	Contract	Protestant Episcopal	1888	. 50	160
no	4	News	1896	1. 00	161
no			1897	. 50	162

TABLE NO 2.—

	County.	How Published?	Day of Publication?	All Home Print?
163	Montgomery	weekly	Saturday	no
164	Moore	do	Friday	no
165	do	do	Thursday	yes
166	do	do	Friday	yes
167	do	do	Saturday	yes
168	do	monthly		
169	do	weekly	Thursday	no
170	Nash	do	do	yes
171	do	do	do	no
172	do	do	do	yes
173	New Hanover	daily		yes
174	do	semi-weekly	Tuesday—Friday	yes
175	do	daily		yes
176	do	weekly	Friday	yes
177	do	daily		yes
178	Northampton	weekly	Thursday	yes
179	Onslow	do	do	no
180	Orange	do	do	no
181	do	quarterly		yes
182	do	weekly		yes
183	do	semi-annual		yes
184	do	yearly	May	yes
185	do			
186	do	weekly	Thursday	no
187	Pasquotank	do	do	no
188	do	do	Friday	yes
189	do	do	Thursday	yes
190	do	do	Friday	no
191	do	monthly		yes
192	do	weekly	Friday	no
193	Person	do	Wednesday	yes
194	Pitt	do	do	yes
195	do	semi-weekly	Tuesday—Friday	yes
196	do	daily		yes
197	do	semi-weekly	Tuesday—Friday	yes
198	Polk	weekly	Wednesday	no
199	do	do	Thursday	no
200	Randolph	do	do	no
201	do	do	Wednesday	no
202	Richmond	do	Thursday	yes
203	do	do	Saturday	
204	Robeson	do	Thursday	yes
205	do	semi-weekly	Tuesday—Friday	yes
206	do	weekly	Wednesday	yes
207	do	do	Friday	no
208	do	do	Wednesday	no
209	do	do	Thursday	no
210	Rockingham	do	do	no
211	do	do	do	no
212	do	semi-weekly	Tuesday—Friday	no
213	do	weekly	Thursday	yes
214	Rowan	semi-monthly	1st—15th	yes
215	do	daily		yes
216	do	semi-weekly	Tuesday—Friday	yes



Continued.

Typesetting Machines?	Number of Employees?	Class of Paper.	When Established?	Subscription Price?	
no	1	Democratic	1899	\$1.00	163
no	3	do	1893	1.00	164
no	2	do	1894	1.00	165
no	3	do	1886	1.00	166
no	4	Independent	1898	1.00	167
	Contract	Religious	1900	.50	168
no	2	Democratic	1886	1.00	169
no	3	do	1884	1.00	170
no	3	do	1897	1.00	171
no	2	do	1888	1.00	172
yes	12	do	1886	7.00	173
yes		do	1886	1.00	174
no	26	do	1867	5.00	175
no		do	1869	1.00	176
no	8	Independent	1895	3.00	177
no	4	do	1892	1.00	178
no	2	Democratic	1899	1.00	179
no	3	do	1893	1.00	180
no	Students	Educational	1896	.50	181
no	Contract	Athletic		1.50	182
no	Contract	Literary	1883	1.00	183
	Contract	do	1889	1.50	184
no	3	Democratic	1844	1.50	185
no	4	Republican	1878	1.00	186
no	5	Democratic	1869	1.00	187
no	4	do	1872	1.00	188
no	1	do	1886	1.00	189
no	Contract	Protestant Episcopal	1887	1.00	190
no	3	Republican	1886	.50	191
no	2	Democratic	1896	1.00	192
no	3	Free-Will Baptist	1881	1.00	193
no	4	Democratic	1879	1.00	194
no	7	do	1894	.25	195
no		do	1894	3.00	196
no		Independent	1882	1.00	197
no	3	do	1896	1.00	198
no	5	Democratic	1895	1.00	199
no	4	Republican	1866	1.00	200
no	4	Democratic	1895	1.00	201
no		News	1883	1.00	202
no	3	Democratic	1900	1.50	203
no		Independent	1887	1.00	204
no	5	Democratic	1896	1.50	205
no	2	do	1870	1.50	206
no	1	do	1895	1.00	207
no	Contract	Independent	1898	1.00	208
no	3	Democratic	1899	1.00	209
no	2	Democratic	1895	1.00	210
no	2	do	1888	1.00	211
no	6	do	1888	1.00	212
no		Jr. O. U. A. M	1874	1.00	213
no	15	Democratic	1897	.50	214
no		do	1899	4.00	215
		do	1887	1.00	216

TABLE NO. 2 —

	County.	How Published?	Day of Publication?	All Home Print?
217	Rutherford	weekly	Thursday	yes
218	do	do	do	no
219	do	monthly	10th	yes
220	Sampson	weekly	Thursday	yes
221	Scotland	do	Wednesday	no
222	do	do	Saturday	no
223	Stanly	do	Thursday	yes
224	Stokes	do	Wednesday	no
225	Surry	do	Thursday	yes
226	do	do	do	yes
227	do	do	do	yes
228	Swain	do	Saturday	yes
229	Transylvania	do	Friday	no
230	Union	do	Tuesday	yes
231	do	do	Thursday	yes
232	do	do	Tuesday	no
233	Vance	do	Thursday	yes
234	do	do	Wednesday	yes
235	do	monthly	do	yes
236	do	quarterly	do	yes
237	do	daily	do	do
238	do	monthly	1st	yes
239	Wake	weekly	Wednesday	yes
240	do	do	Tuesday	yes
241	do	do	Wednesday	yes
242	do	monthly	15th	yes
243	do	weekly	1st	yes
244	do	do	Thursday	yes
245	do	do	Tuesday	yes
246	do	daily	do	yes
247	do	do	do	yes
248	do	weekly	Thursday	yes
249	do	daily	do	yes
250	do	monthly	do	yes
251	do	weekly	Thursday	yes
252	do	yearly	do	do
253	do	weekly	Thursday	yes
254	do	do	do	yes
255	do	yearly	January	yes
256	do	monthly	1st	yes
257	do	yearly	November	yes
258	do	monthly	do	yes
259	do	weekly	Saturday	no
260	do	do	do	no
261	do	do	Thursday	no
262	do	do	do	no
263	do	monthly	1st	do
264	Warren	weekly	Friday	no
265	do	do	do	no
266	Washington	do	do	yes
267	Wayne	do	Saturday	yes
268	do	do	Thursday	yes
269	do	daily	do	yes
270	do	weekly	Thursday	yes

Continued.

Typesetting Machines?	Number of Employees?	Class of Paper.	When Established?	Subscription Price?	
no	3	Democratic	1897	\$1.00	217
no	2	Republican	1897	1.00	218
no	Contract	Presbyterian	1899	.25	219
no		Democratic	1892	1.00	220
no	2	do	1882	1.00	221
no	2	Independent	1899	1.00	222
no	2	Democratic	1880	1.00	223
no	2	Independent	1872	1.00	224
no	3	Democratic	1898	1.00	225
no	4	do	1880	1.00	226
no	4	do	1892	1.00	227
no	1	do	1900	1.00	228
no	2	do	1895	1.00	229
no	4	do	1893	1.00	230
no	4	do	1873	1.00	231
no	3	Independent	1892	1.00	232
no	3	Democratic	1881	1.50	233
no	3	do	1891	.25	234
no		Christian Endeavor	1896	.25	235
no	Contract	Baptist	1896	1.00	236
no		Democratic	1900		237
no	Contract	Fruit	1897	.50	238
yes		Baptist	1835	1.50	239
no	8	Agricultural	1886	1.00	240
no	8	Methodist	1855	1.50	241
no		Educational	1898	.25	242
no		Episcopal	1895	.25	243
yes	2	Democratic	1892	1.00	244
yes	2	Agricultural	1871	1.00	245
yes	40	Democratic	1874	7.00	246
yes	37	do	1897	4.00	247
yes		do	1897	1.00	248
yes	20	do	1879	3.00	249
no	Contract	Christian	1900	.50	250
no	3	Baptist	1898	1.00	251
			1875	.10	252
no	4	Industrial	1900	.50	253
no	5	Populist	1882	1.00	254
no	Contract	Baptist		.10	255
no	10	Catholic	1897	.50	256
no	Contract		1868	.10	257
no	Contract	Baptist	1893	.25	258
no		Labor Union	1900	1.00	259
no	3	Democratic	1898	1.00	260
no	4	News	1899	1.00	261
no	3		1899	1.00	262
	Contract	Literary	1880	1.50	263
no	2	Democratic	1893	1.00	264
no	3	Independent	1896	1.00	265
no	2	Democratic	1889	1.00	266
no	2	do	1898	1.00	267
no	4	do	1887	1.00	268
no	12	do	1885	5.00	269
no		do	1885	1.00	270



TABLE NO. 2.—

	County.	How Published?	Day of Publication?	All Home Print?
271	Wavne .....	semi-monthly .....	1st—15th .....	yes .....
272	Wilkes .....	weekly .....	Wednesday .....	yes .....
273	do .....	do .....	Friday .....	no .....
274	do .....	do .....	Thursday .....	yes .....
275	do .....	do .....	do .....	yes .....
276	do .....	monthly .....	.....	yes .....
277	do .....	semi-monthly .....	1st—15th .....	yes .....
278	Wilson .....	daily .....	.....	yes .....
279	do .....	weekly .....	Friday .....	yes .....
280	do .....	quarterly .....	13th June—Oct—Jan—April .....	yes .....
281	do .....	weekly .....	Friday .....	yes .....
282	do .....	semi-monthly .....	.....	yes .....
283	Yadkin .....	weekly .....	Wednesday .....	no .....
284	Yancey .....	do .....	Thursday .....	yes .....

*Continued.*

Typesetting Machines?	Number of Employees?	Class of Paper.	When Established?	Subscription Price?	
no	4	I. O. O. F	1898	\$0. 50	271
no	2	Democratic	1885	1. 00	272
no	3	do	1896	1. 00	273
no	3	Republican	1899	. 50	274
no	7	do	1899	. 50	275
no	7	do	1895	. 20	276
no	1		1898	. 25	277
no	11	Democratic	1898	4. 00	278
no	3	do	1870	1. 00	279
no		Educational	1887	. 50	280
no	3	Democratic	1896	1. 00	281
no	7	Primitive Baptist	1867	1. 00	282
no	3	Independent	1892	1. 00	283
no	3	Democratic	1896	1. 00	284

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 NEWSPAPER SUMMARY.
 

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Daily .....	28
Weekly .....	181
Semi-Weekly .....	14
Monthly .....	39
Semi-Monthly .....	9
Quarterly .....	5
Semi-Annual .....	1
Yearly .....	5
Not given .....	2
Total .....	284

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 POLITICS, DENOMINATION, ETC.
 

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Democrat .....	135
Republican .....	19
Independent .....	26
Populist .....	3
Baptist .....	11
Methodist .....	5
Christian .....	2
Moravian .....	1
Episcopal .....	4
Reformed Church .....	1
Presbyterian .....	8
Primitive Baptist .....	1
Free-Will Baptist .....	1
A. M. E. Church .....	1
Methodist Protestant .....	1
Catholic .....	1
Religious .....	6
Quaker .....	1
W. C. T. U. ....	1
Labor Union .....	1
Masonic .....	1
Pythian .....	1
I. O. O. F. ....	1
Jr. O. U. A. M. ....	1



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Educational .....	10
Literary .....	3
Medical .....	3
Agricultural .....	3
Tobacco .....	1
Industrial .....	4
Firemen .....	1
Poultry .....	1
Temperance .....	1
Christian Endeavor .....	1
Advertising .....	1
Atheletic .....	1
News .....	7
Law .....	1
Textile .....	1
Not given .....	12
Total .....	<hr/> 284



## CHAPTER V.

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### COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

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This chapter is compiled from letters from farmers, mechanics, and manufacturers on the subject of compulsory education.

Waiving every other consideration, this Department has championed compulsory education from the stand-point that the enactment of a compulsory school law would solve in a great measure the question of child labor, and also ultimately bring about such improvement in the condition of the wage-earner that labor legislation would be all but unnecessary.

It is a matter of surprise to many that the cotton mill men of the State should admit that the employment of children is wrong and to be condemned; that the hours in many instances are too long, and that many reforms are needed along these lines, and yet oppose most strenuously all labor legislation looking to the accomplishment of these reforms. The explanation is very simple. If they could be absolutely certain that with a child labor and an eleven-hour law no further labor legislation would be advocated, they would favor as strongly as they now oppose the enactment of such a law. But it is the fear that this much-needed law would be but the entering wedge for the early adoption of such labor legislation as other States have already placed upon their statute books and enforce, that causes them to continue to advocate these reforms through voluntary agreement rather than by law.

With compulsory education it would be but a question of a few years when such a condition as children six and eight years of age working from eleven to twelve and a quarter hours per day would be impossible. This condition is solely the result of illiteracy and will continue as long as North Carolina maintains her unenviable position as the most illiterate State in the Union.

The great need of the laboring classes is not legislation, but



organization, and while it has been a very serious question whether it were best to organize a largely illiterate class of people who would naturally be governed by their prejudices, and who under the leadership of unscrupulous parties might work injury to themselves and injustice to their employers, yet the question is speedily to solve itself, for this class is being organized; and while the opposition has been bitter in some quarters, resulting in lockouts and strikes, this opposition but feeds the flame of organization, and whether employers desire it or not the wave of organization now sweeping over the State, conducted as it is by the great labor leaders of this country, who for intelligence and ability are the peers of any statesman or diplomat now on the stage of action, will not ebb until every town, hamlet, and village in North Carolina is organized.

Thus we see the importance of a compulsory school law. And added to this, the requirement of the Constitutional Amendment, providing that those who become of age after 1908 must read and write or be deprived of the ballot, the enactment of such a law becomes imperative. The children of North Carolina will never learn to read and write under any school law that fails to make attendance upon school compulsory.

The sentiment favorable to a compulsory school law continues to grow. Fraternal, social and religious organizations are passing resolutions endorsing such a law, and urging upon the Legislature the necessity of providing the means and compelling that class which will not otherwise avail themselves of these means, to attend the public schools to the end that they may become useful citizens of the State.

The following letters, largely from the working classes, show unmistakably the position labor takes upon this important question. A careful perusal of these letters will convince the most skeptical of the necessity of a law compelling attendance upon the public schools of the State.

Bills looking to the enactment of a compulsory school law have been introduced at every session of the Legislature for a number of years past, but have never received favorable consideration from committees. Such measures introduced at the coming session will in all probability meet the same fate. But it is a measure that must in the near future receive the favorable consideration of our law-makers,

or the Constitutional Amendment will disfranchise only white men while the negro will vote. It is an undisputed fact that the illiterate negro sends his children to school, while the illiterate white man sends his to the factory, and can not be persuaded that he is wronging his child in compelling him to labor that he may loaf.

With these conditions confronting us, it behooves every patriotic citizen of the State to lend his best efforts to the awakening of a public sentiment that will demand the enactment of a compulsory school law.

## LETTERS FROM FARMERS.

AIRLIE, October 6, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In regard to a compulsory school law, beg to say I am in favor of same, but don't think the people as a whole are quite ready for it, or would fully appreciate the law, just now; however, I think the agitation of said law would be beneficial in setting the working people to thinking along this line.

Truly yours,

W. H. THORNE.

AIRLIE, October 5, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think the children should be made to go to school. It is not right for them to grow up in ignorance. Some of our people are thriftless and worthless, depending on their children to labor for them, and depriving them of the advantages that are extended to them for an education, and then again some children will not take an education unless forced to see the importance of it. I would rejoice to see a different state of affairs in Halifax County.

Respectfully,

HENRY N. CLARK.

ANGELINE, September 10, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In regard to a compulsory school law, I am strictly in favor of it. The class of children whom the law was intended to educate get very little benefit. In some instances the parents keep their children at work; others, carelessness on the part of the parents, and if the children can find some fault with the teacher, they make excuses to stay at home.

Respectfully,

J. S. RHODES.

ATKINSON, October 6, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I do not favor a compulsory school law, just now, but it does seem that something will have to be done. The poorer class in this section take but little interest in schools; a great many will not send to the public



schools, much less send to a private school. Something will have to be done, but I am not prepared to say what will be best.

Respectfully,

J. A. MURPHY.

AUTRYVILLE, July 27, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—If you are going to make a man pay tax to school his children, then make a law to compel him to send his children to school. The best thing to do is to have no free schools, and let every neighborhood hire its teacher, and have its school when it will suit them. A school law to suit Western North Carolina will not suit Eastern North Carolina, or Middle North Carolina.

Respectfully,

J. L. AUTRY.

ASHEBORO, August 11, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—If a free public school system could furnish school facilities to all the children of the State, I might favor compulsory education. Many of our rural districts are so sparsely populated, it is impracticable to have a school in reach of every poor family. Our fathers saw this social condition and never advocated compulsion. The rich can better afford to go through life without an education than the poor, but the poor can't be compelled to do an impossibility.

Very respectfully,

J. A. BLAIR.

BALD CREEK, August 7, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—As to compulsory school law, I for one am in favor of that. It is a shame to see grown people at this enlightened day, that don't know a letter in the book. There will have to be something done for that class of people, who don't take any interest in giving their children an education. "Oh," some one would say, "we are too poor to send our children to school." It is true that some people are poor, but I don't think there is anybody too poor to send their children to a free school. Those people who have such ideas as that about giving their children education, have an idea for their children to stay at home and work, while their fathers go to the mill or store and get drunk and stay all day. I would to God that there was a school law to this effect, to compel every man to send his children at least three months out of a year, from the age of six to twenty-one years old, and if he was possibly too poor to spare them that long, then let the school have a good pauper school, and put those children in it until they receive a fair business education. I will close, by saying, if I can be of any help to the Bureau, I am at your service.

Respectfully yours,

J. J. FERGUSON.

BALD CREEK, September 15, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The reason why I am in favor of a compulsory school law is this: The tax-payers are taxed to school the poor children of the State, and we are compelled to pay the school tax, so I think that there ought to be a law to make people send their children to the free schools. I do not think fifty per cent of the children attend the free schools in this county, so I think the parents ought to be made to send their children to the free schools.

Respectfully,

WILSON HENSLEY.

BATTLEBORO, October 15, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I do not favor compulsory education, unless there is some distinction in taxation for school funds for the two races. The white people are not willing to bear the burden of taxation to educate the negro race.

Yours respectfully,

W. W. VICK.

BELGRADE, July 31, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think a compulsory school law is the best way, and the only way, to reach a certain class of our people. I would be glad to see it, or something better, come as soon as possible.

Yours as ever,

M. R. SABISTON.

BELLAIR, July 31, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—As to compulsory education, we have many in our county who do not appreciate culture, and they are a serious hindrance to intellectual and moral progress. If such were compelled to send their children to school, I think better progress could be made in the social and intellectual life.

Very respectfully,

DANIEL LANE.

BELWOOD, September 3, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I am opposed to compulsory education, because it interferes with personal liberty. I am in favor of increasing our public-school fund so as to give four to six months school every year, and with that chance and cheap literature, if a boy or girl can not acquire a practical education, compelling him to go to school will do him, or her, no good.

Yours truly,

J. G. HIGGINS.

BERLIN, August 6, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I favor the improvement in all the public schools by longer terms and better instructors, and advance in grades of all instructors in schools, and I would favor a law to compel parents and guardians to send children to school, when well, say from the ages of ten to fourteen years of age. That would give them four years of, say, four months each year, which would be equal to one year and four months, in addition to what they could be taught before the age of ten, and after the age of fourteen. This would at least give them a knowledge of an English education. I hold the idea that if the State can tax her subjects, or people for education, they have the right to compel attendance in the school for a given time. There are no people in the State who need education so much as the people of Ashe County, and I do hope to live to see the children of this county educated better than they are now, or have been, prior to this time. Their minds are bright and are only waiting for better school facilities.

Very respectfully,

J. ELLER.

BETA, July 30, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I know here in my neighborhood a good lot of children subject to public school who loaf around the railroad; do no good for themselves, and try to keep others away from school. Now, we have to pay our school tax, and why not force these who we are forced to pay for, to go to school and get the good of our money? When anybody can do better and won't, I think they ought to be forced to. Send the children to school and see if it will not do them good.

Respectfully,

T. M. FRIZELL.

BEULAVILLE, September 7, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I favor a change in the school law, giving to the white the money paid by them, and then compel them to send to school for a special time each year. Give the negroes the amount paid by them to use at their own discretion.

Respectfully,

J. W. GRISHAM.

BIG LICK, July 30, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I consider the educational advantages of our people are tolerably good, and that we need a law to force the lazy and indolent to avail themselves of the many advantages offered them.

Very truly,

ARTHUR TEETER.



BIG LICK, July 31, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think a compulsory school law is absolutely necessary, from the fact that so many children in the country who have illiterate parents, who care so little about sending their children to the public schools, therefore children who ought to have the benefit from the schools fail to realize but little benefit from them. I also think it absolutely necessary that we should have better equipped teachers to teach our public schools; they are principally taught by young boys and girls. This ought not to be so.

Respectfully,

W. A. JAGLE.

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BOLIVIA, August 13, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I must think that compulsory school law would be beneficial, from the fact that there are quite a number of people who, by law, are compelled to pay taxes to support schools, and yet will deny their children the benefit they might derive from the free school, rendering the most frivolous excuses. I think every effort should be made to make the school term as long as possible, and the very best teachers that can be had should be employed, then, with a compulsory law, I believe there are numbers of children that would get a fair education, that will otherwise grow up illiterate men and women. The working class need to be better educated. A better knowledge of things generally will make them better citizens, better farmers, and better mechanics. I know of nothing more needful, or that would be more beneficial to the working class of people, and the rising generation, than better and surer means of education.

Respectfully,

J. P. Cox.

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BOWER, August 11, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I can't say that I favor a compulsory school law, under prevailing circumstances. In the first place, there are a great many children whose parents are too poor to furnish them rations and clothing sufficiently warm; when we take into consideration that a great many have to walk from two to three miles to school, and our schools are short, and the people want them taught right in the dead of winter, when they can't work their children at home, and as you know, children that are well fed and well dressed can go to school at such a time, while those who are poorly fed and poorly dressed can not go at that time of the year. Now, if our Legislature will appropriate money enough to give us five months' school in each year, instead of two and a half months, as we now have in Davidson County, then I will favor a compulsory school law to compel the parents

to send their children to school at least two and a half months in each year, as our schools will be long enough then, so they can't be caught out in the severest weather we have. We need longer schools and better teachers, and I hope the time will soon come when we shall have them.

Yours respectfully,

A. L. BREWER.

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BRANCHVILLE, September 11, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—As a means of advancing the interest of the working man, I know of nothing better than practical education, and to this end I favor an appropriation from the State sufficient to keep a school in convenient reach of all the people, and that every parent, or guardian, be required by law to send their children, or wards, who are between the ages of six and thirteen years, to school four months in each year.

Respectfully,

GEO. C. FISHER.

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BRIDGEPORT, August 22, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think more schools and the children have to be sent would do more good than anything that I could think of that the Legislature could do.

Yours truly,

W. A. HARWARD.

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BRIGHT, October 1, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—There are a class of people in this locality who take no interest in education. I favor a compulsory school law.

Respectfully,

W. W. GIBBS.

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BRISTOW, September 27, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think compulsory education, especially among the whites, a very important thing.

Very respectfully,

W. D. HARRY.

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BUCK FOREST, August 8, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We need and should have a compulsory school law, because the most of the children, especially of Western North Carolina, will never

have even a common school education without it. Education is necessary for one to be a good citizen, and it is necessary for the sake of morality, and to engage in any kind of business.

Respectfully,

W. C. RAY.

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BURLINGTON, August 3, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—One of the best improvements the State can make will be to have at least six months of compulsory education in a year, compelling the parents to send their children to school from the age of seven years to twelve years of age, and also pass a law not to allow a child to work in any factory or workshop until it attains the age of thirteen years. This would benefit the State financially, morally, and improve the mind to a higher standard; also, to let each race take out of the school fund what they pay in taxes; let each race pay their own school fund, which will improve the white race, as they are the ones who pay the taxes to support education. Let the State adopt a series of school books all over the State to be sold to all counties, so the same system will benefit all over the State the children whose parents move from one section to another, and put them as cheaply to the people as possible; also, to provide graded schools in all towns of size, and to force the people to send their children.

Respectfully,

J. F. HOMEWOOD.

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BUSHNELL, July 30, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—As to the compulsory school law, the people have to pay taxes, and the children just as well get the good out of it as to spend it and get no benefit.

Respectfully,

J. R. L. COLE.

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BUSHNELL, July 27, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Compulsory education is a system that would perhaps meet with the disapproval of nine-tenths of the people of Swain County, and of Western North Carolina, but let us see what there is in it? According to the report of our County Superintendent in 1899, there were three thousand children of school age in Swain County. Of this number one-fourth were not enrolled at all, and safe to say, that not more than one-half of those enrolled received the benefits in full of three months' school. How long will it take to educate the masses at that rate? Now, what is the trouble? It is true that it is partly for the lack of means, but the great trouble is negligence on the part of the parents. How can we remedy this trouble?



A great many parents say they are opposed to education; they say they had no chance and got no education, and that their children could do as they have done. Such parents should be compelled to send their children to school. Then, there are many boys who do not want to go to school. After eight years, all who become of age must be able to read and write, or where are these boys going to be left? Down with the uneducated negro, disfranchised. Not until we have the compulsory school law will our Southern States be able to compete with the North. I understand that over thirty of our States have made provisions for enforcing school attendance, and not until the year 1896 was one of these States in the southern part of the country. Let us leave our own country and see its effects. Great Britain has produced the greatest literary men the world has ever seen, the result of compulsory education. France is noted for its institutions of learning and scientific societies and libraries. The Germans are famed for their intelligence and scientific attainments. We see from these results that compulsory education is attended by good results wherever it is enforced. If then it is good for Europe and parts of America, why would it not be good for North Carolina? My position is, that it is the only cure for our present epidemic—ignorance.

Respectfully,

R. M. THOMASSON.

BUSHY FORK, July 28, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Would be in favor of compulsory education if it wasn't for the negro. Don't like to be taxed to pay for negro education.

Respectfully,

W. H. LONG.

CALDWELL INSTITUTE, October 10, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In regard to a compulsory school law, there are some poor ignorant people who do not patronize the public schools on account of poverty, not being able to dress their children like the other class. Now, if we had a law that could reach that class, or rather schools for the convenience of that class, and then compel them to send their children, it would, I think, be beneficial. I have been thinking of writing to our State Superintendent of Schools when the Legislature meets this winter, making some suggestions on this line.

Yours truly,

JOSEPH W. TERRY.

CALDWELL INSTITUTE, October 6, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I do not favor the compulsory education. The people in this section, or at least three-fourths of them, can't send all the time to a public school term, and I don't think it would do to compel them by law.

Very respectfully,

JOHN A. WILKERSON.

CALDWELL INSTITUTE, July 30, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In regard to compulsory education, I will oppose it under present conditions, although there is no one more in favor of education than I. Take the country people in general, and all that can have schools near by and are able to buy books, clothing, etc., for their children avail themselves of the opportunity of the free schools. Our free-school system is very good at present, in fact, better than for a long time, but what we need is longer terms of school, and have them so arranged that all may have the advantage of them. I am aware that it is unconstitutional, but the Constitution should, in my opinion, be so that each race would be taxed for its own schools. Compulsory education might do, but I can not see it at present.

Very respectfully,

D. S. MILLER.

CAMDEN COURT-HOUSE, July 7, 1900.

DEAR SIR:—I do not favor a compulsory school law yet; I think it would be better to wait for a few years longer.

Respectfully,

M. D. DOZIER.

CAMDEN COURT-HOUSE, July 27, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The compulsory school law would be the best law that could be passed for the working people. It should have been one of the amendments this election.

Respectfully,

H. C. LAMB.

CARR, October 8, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I would suggest that we have a longer school term each year and compel parents to send their children to school. In this school district not more than fifty per cent of the children attend school.

Respectfully,

W. E. MURPHY.

CATAWBA, September 8, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I believe in compulsory education for the whites. There are a lot of white children in the cotton mills, and also some on the farms that will never have any education, unless the law makes it compulsory.

Respectfully yours,

R. C. FRAZIER.

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CATAWBA, September 8, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—As to a compulsory school law, I certainly am in favor of it, say from the time a child is nine years old until it is seventeen years old.

Very respectfully,

P. K. LITTLE.

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CEDAR POINT, July 30, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I favor a compulsory school law, because there are so many careless parents on that one point, especially among the poorer class of white people. I have served on school committees in this township for the past three years; have given each school five months' term each year, three months public and two months' private school, and there are white men so indifferent that while living only from a quarter to two miles distance from the school, five-months' term, well conducted by teacher in every instance holding a first-grade certificate, in a comfortable, well-constructed school-room, still these poor, ignorant boys have never placed head or foot in school-room only perhaps during some entertainment. Shame, I say, shame upon the parents who suffer it to be so, while those same boys are growing up in idleness, each of them sufficiently able to support themselves and pay their tuition, if need be, which is only from one to two dollars per month, according to advancement of pupil.

Yours very respectfully,

K. N. BELL.

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CHEOAH, August 3, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The only thing necessary to help the masses of the people is to have a compulsory education law and teach them to know how to work and economize. Experience has taught me that the farmers who are better educated always have the most money and can do their work better, so to build up the laborer he must be educated. I would suggest that all efforts be put forth to get the Legislature to enact laws to force the people to educate their children.

Respectfully,

D. J. ROGERS.

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CHIP, August 4, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I favor a compulsory school law to make white parents send their children to school. I know of two or three families who have grown up in this neighborhood healthy, intelligent young men and girls, but illiterate. Why? Because their parents would not send them to school; the children were anxious to go to school, but the parents say that we never



had any education and are getting along in the world as well as our neighbors, who have had the advantage of education; this, too, when we have public school houses and from three to four months' public school every year convenient to all. The action of such parents as I have just named is the cause of North Carolina standing at the head of the States in illiteracy, and the only way that I can see to remove the disgrace is compulsion.

Very respectfully,

W. C. BREWER.

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CLAREMONT, September 24, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—My views on compulsory education are, that the white race, matters not how poor, be compelled to go to school six months in a year, at least seven years, and compel teachers to faithfully discharge their duty.

Respectfully,

DANIEL BRINKLEY.

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CLARK, July 28, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—As the white people have to run the schools, and the negro has an equal share, I am opposed to compulsory education. I am thoroughly satisfied that no negro with whom I have ever come in contact has been benefited by education. Education unfits the negro for the place he occupies and will have to occupy in society.

Respectfully,

JOE HUMPHREY.

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CLARKTON, October 3, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In regard to a compulsory school law, I certainly favor it in some shape, or abolish the free school entirely. I have in my present school district about sixty scholars, and the average attendance for the last two years has not been over thirty or forty. At a called meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee of our county yesterday, the matter was discussed, and seemed to take well with the people. Hoping that our next Legislature may take some steps in that direction, I remain,

Yours truly,

M. F. OWEN.

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CLEMMONSVILLE, August\*6, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I favor compulsory education, because to too great an extent the free schools of the State do not benefit the children of those who most

need this help, and who are most indifferent to and ignorant of the advantages to be derived from education. By compelling attendance on the schools, it may be that the children of this generation may become sufficiently intelligent to know their interests and be prepared to protect them.

Respectfully,

A. C. WHARTON.

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CLIO, July 28, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Compulsory education, I think, would be good for whites, as they are an aspiring people that try to be elevated. The blacks are worse when learned; eight-tenths of them working by the day spend their wages in revelry. But we have them, and the best we can do is to try and elevate them, but how?

Respectfully,

P. W. EAGLE.

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COLERAINE, August 23, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We should have a strict compulsory school law for white children, they being the laborers, in most families, neglect their school privileges. There should be no specified date for school to begin, as it would work hardships on different sections, owing to the different crops grown. Time of commencing the terms should be left with the trustees, but all should be required to attend school a certain number of months each year. The class that receive the greatest benefit from our school money are the college-bred young ladies, who do most of the teaching. The young people say I have strange ideas in regard to the training of children in the rural districts. I believe they should be taught in a way to fit them for the life they are expected to live. Girls should be taught in a domestic line, while boys should be taught the agricultural side of life, which will also take in a little of the mechanical art necessary on the farm. So you see my ideas exclude the present class of teachers. I think we need something better. We are taxed to train our children, and should get the full benefit, which is not the case now.

Respectfully,

J. W. LEARY.

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COLLINSVILLE, September 28, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I favor a law that will obligate teachers to give good and impartial services, and also compel parents to send their children to some school not less than two months each year, until the child is able to read and write, if no more; also, provide for parents to send their children to

any school of their own choice, but if it be to the public school, then to the school in their own district. Provisions, too, should be made for children unable to attend by reason of ill or poor health, or mental deficiency, etc.

Respectfully,

A. HORN.

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COLLINSVILLE, September 26, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I favor a law that will compel parents and guardians of children of school age in the State to send them to some school not less than two months in each year, provided they may select the school to which they are to send their children. If they prefer the public school, then to the school in their own district. Of course, the law should provide for the parents and guardians of any child, or children, who are incapable, or unable, to attend school on account of physical or mental disability, also, for cases of abject poverty, etc. It does seem to me to be illogical to burden the people with a tax for the benefit of the children of the State and it be optional with the parents as to whether the children get the benefit of it or not. There are many parents, in my own knowledge, who are uneducated, and consequently do not realize the benefits of an education, nor do they appreciate the advantage and pleasure it would be to their children if they were at least able to read and write when grown up. It seems to me that this class of people will, while they increase in numbers, also increase in improvidence and eventually be a burden to the State and society, while if they were but partially educated would, in the main, be an agreeable and tenable class of citizens. I consider the present system and means sufficient to give every child an ordinary education, so that they would be able to read and write, if no more, if we had some way of securing their attendance at school.

Respectfully,

J. M. PUTNAM.

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CONCORD, July 28, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR.—We need a better school law than we have at present in my district. Last winter we had seventy-four scholars, and the average attendance was only some twenty-four or five. This is a hard thing to settle. Some could send and won't; some let the children do as they please. We want this remedied some way or other. No need to have school and only one-third of them go.

Yours truly,

R. F. CLINE.

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CONETOE, October 6, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I favor compulsory education, because our white laboring class will not send their children as they should. We have as long school



terms in our county as any in the State, I reckon, and we can not often get attendance to justify a school. My school district has money enough for a ten-months' term, and often the teacher has only three or four pupils. The colored is quite different, always a full house, and it looks like the negro is taking the most interest.

Respectfully,

J. T. HEARD.

COOLEEMEE, August 9, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I am opposed to compulsory methods, but it is the only way open for the education of a class of the laboring population. There is a class that will not patronize our schools.

Respectfully,

J. M. C. PENNINGER.

CORA, July 30, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think we should have a compulsory school law, that is, make it a misdemeanor for any parent, or guardian, not to send their children to public schools, and it should be enforced, and not like our public-road law—good, but not enforced.

Yours,

A. G. CORPENING.

COWARTS, August 10, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think the question of negro supremacy is now settled for the next fifty years. Now, we want compulsory education; let the next Legislature pass such a law compelling all children between six and twelve years of age to go from three to four months in each year, schools commencing the first of August. The children can go that long, even if they are thinly clothed and barefooted, which a good many are. Then pass a law for each race to be taxed for the education of their own children. I think that would be just and right.

Respectfully,

R. H. STEPHENS.

CROFT, September 27, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In this county every year more than thirty thousand dollars is paid out for education, and not more than forty per cent of the children in the county attend. Parents allow children to run rabbits and fool away their time in the winter when in sight of school-houses. Negroes take more

advantage of schools than whites; I have reference to the public schools. Many laborers have left farms and are working in factories, public works, and railroad works, some moved to town to loaf. Farm hands are scarce, high, and unreliable.

Respectfully,

P. C. HENDERSON.

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CROLY, September 25, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think the Legislature ought to enact a law for a separate levy of taxes for each race for school purposes, if it does not conflict with the Constitution. We are educating the negro to make him worthless. Eight-tenths of the penitentiary birds can read and write, and it ruins farm labor, consequently impoverishes the country and for no purpose. If that could be done, I would favor compulsory education, if it is Yankee style. I hope our Legislature will look after the interests of our common people and not so much for corporations, as they did last term. We are getting tired of promises; the farmers want to be hired.

Respectfully,

S. N. FONNY.

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DALTON, July 28, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think it unwise to enact a compulsory school law, since so many parents will plead that they are not able to clothe, board, furnish books, and send to school. Some other means of encouraging parents would work better. People do not like to be forced; many would rebel. There is more or less being done these times that does not pay; students are being rushed through school so rapidly that they know very little, and a diploma from many schools means very little. The mind must have time to take in the principles of education. Thorough training, especially in the rudiments, is the need at this time. We must know that if a young lady or gentleman be not prepared for teaching, that to attend an educational institute for a few days will not gratify him or her.

Respectfully,

P. OLIVER.

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DEEP CREEK, September 15, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I am opposed to compulsory education as the laws now are. If the money paid by the white people could be used to educate the white children, I would then be in favor of compulsory laws. Can it be done?

Truly,

M. W. GADDY.

DUBLIN, August 14, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think the people should be better educated than the greater majority are at present, and as the law stands at present, they do not seem to take enough interest in education, and now that we have passed the Constitutional Amendment, I think the children should be educated before 1908.

Respectfully,

D. D. KING.

DURHAM'S CREEK, September 30, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The educational condition is improving slightly, but those who need the free schools most will not send regularly. Compulsory education would be a good thing if books were furnished free to those who think they are not able to buy them. Some say they are not able to clothe their children sufficiently warm to go a mile or two to school, and some don't think that an education will do their children any good, because they get along without any.

Respectfully,

B. B. ROSS.

DURHAM'S CREEK, September 20, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—As North Carolina is pledged to a better system of education, and as the next Legislature is expected to make larger appropriations than ever for free schools, I think the parent should in some way be held accountable to the State for the amount the State appropriates for his child's free education. If the child fails to receive the benefit the State provides for it, a feasible plan might be to require the parent to forfeit and pay to the State the amount of his child's *pro rata* of the free-school funds; if the parent, other than for just cause, should fail to send his child to some school. Surely we must have some plan by which every child of proper age shall attend school some months in each year.

Yours truly,

J. L. BUTT.

EAST LAKE, August 2, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think the best thing that can be done for our State is to increase the school tax and pass a compulsory school law. The very people the free-school law ought to help, do not get it; that is, a great many people who hire for a living do not send the children, and they are the ones that make nearly all the trouble. Education makes good citizens.

Yours,

C. L. MANN.



EAST LAPORTE, August 8, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Whenever our Legislators shall, in their wisdom, enact a school law creating a common school fund, to be apportioned by the State Treasurer per capita among all the children of school age, thereby educating the poor at the expense of the rich, in North Carolina, giving us at least six months' public school in every school district in the State, I would favor a compulsory attendance; but so long as our school system remains as at present, the people of the west can not maintain schools for a longer period than two and a half to three months, and it would be a hardship to enforce attendance for so short a period, especially as our schools are run during a very busy season for farmers (gathering-in time), and every available means of help must be utilized. Until our school system is entirely remodelled, and we have money sufficient to maintain our schools for at least six to eight months in year, I oppose compulsory attendance. With the present incentive for study incident to the recent adoption of our Constitutional Amendment, I think it unwise to undertake to enforce compulsory attendance until such time as the length of our school terms would justify the employment of drastic methods to enforce a regular attendance at school.

Yours,

J. T. WIKE.

ELIZABETH CITY, July 27, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I would advise to appropriate for schools such a per cent as is received from the colored race to them, and what is received from the whites to the white school fund, then I would favor a compulsory school law.

Respectfully,

W. H. BUFFKIN.

ELM CITY, July 30, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—A compulsory school law would work a hardship to a great many, but I know men who have no education themselves and live within half-mile of a three-months' school and never send a day.

Respectfully,

V. B. CARTER.

ELMORE, October 6, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I am in favor of compulsory education. Our public-school system is much better for the last two years than they have been heretofore, yet they are not perfect yet. There are a great many parents who do not send their children to school here in our county, therefore I am in favor of legislation that will compel them to send their children to school.

Yours respectfully,

L. P. GIBSON.

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ENNICE, July 31, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We favor compulsory school law for the reason that a great many of our people are negligent about educating their children, thereby giving them no opportunity to become anything more than a drudge through life. We also think that it would benefit the moral and social condition of the laboring class of people.

Respectfully,

T. C. HIGGINS.

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ESTATOE, September 27, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think that compulsory education would be of great benefit to the people as a whole if once they get into its merits. There has always been at least sixty per cent of the children of school age in this district that do not attend the free schools, or any other school, only a few days in each school term. Since the election, in August, 1900, and at the present the school attendance has been increased about forty per cent over former years, that is, up to the present time. A large per cent of the heads of families have but little book knowledge and therefore do not see the great need of their children being educated, but if it was pushed on them and let the children get a start in that direction, they doubtless would keep it up and the future generations would be greatly benefited.

Respectfully,

J. E. JIMESON.

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ESTES' MILLS, August 17, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think it would be a good plan to prohibit the employment of children in the factories during the term of free school, unless they are otherwise educated. Almost all the parents up here send their children to school all they can.

Respectfully,

N. H. PARISH.

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EVERETTS, September 8, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—While I believe it would be best for every man that will not be compelled to send his children to school, I don't think it prudent just now. It would give great dissatisfaction to the working people. I think the people should have the matter thoroughly explained, so they might not think that legislation was taking advantage of them, because we had the power on account of the Amendment. Go slow, it will come after awhile.

Yours truly,

J. A. WHITLEY.

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EVERGREEN, September 26, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Our people will not send their children to school. I know of children in my neighborhood ten, fifteen, and eighteen years old that hunt birds and loaf about all the winter and have a four-months' school in one mile of them and don't go to school a day. Those are white children. We need a law that will make parents send those boys and girls to school. We have seventy children of school age in this school district, the average attendance is about thirty—not half. It is wasting money for our State and counties to try and educate the children under the present school law, the parents are careless about sending their children to school while they are young, they soon grow up to be big boys and girls, and then are ashamed to go to school and go in the class with little children, and will not go unless they are forced to go by their parents. They have their own way, and they grow up in ignorance. These are facts under my own observation.

Respectfully,

A. M. BENTON.

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FAYETTEVILLE, September 13, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Since tax-payers are compelled to pay taxes for public school purposes, I think parents ought to be compelled to send their children to school so many months in the year. Ignorant people know very little of the value of an education, so it is a matter left to the children whether they will go to school or not. I don't think we will ever accomplish much under our present management of education. Think it ought to be taken out of politics as much as possible, for too often we have incompetent people to fill responsible positions.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN ELLIOT.

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FIG, July 31, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think compulsory school law would be the very thing we need, and I think the majority of people in this county would like it. I hope in the near future to have it.

Your friend,

T. S. MAXWELL.

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FLETCHER, September 10, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—A compulsory school law, I think, is the thing we need very bad. The children go to school for a few weeks and then stop. Parents



do not take the interest in sending their children that they should; they keep them out of school for little or nothing. We pay tax for school purposes and the children are kept away from school. The law ought to compel the children to go to school, or not require the tax-payers to pay money for no good, is the way I look at it.

Yours truly,

W. J. BALDWIN.

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FOREST CITY, July 26, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—As to compulsory education, I have long believed that it is right for the more fortunate ones to help to educate the less prosperous of our country. If we are going to make all the citizens pay taxes to run the schools and then hire the teachers with this tax to teach the schools, and then after this is done build the houses for them to teach in, we could not ask the citizens of the State to do less than to patronize the schools. We will never reach the end hoped for and aimed for until some law is passed forcing all parents to send their children to school at least three months in the year. The poor boys and the poor girls of our country need the education, and as they are not all attending school under our present laws, I see no other remedy at all. We must either quit paying the taxes, or we must be compelled to send to the schools.

Yours very truly,

L. W. LYNCH.

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GIBSON, October 17, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I am in favor of compulsory education. The poor laboring class need it badly. A majority of the poorer laboring families are compelled to work themselves and children closely to make a living, that is, to feed and clothe them, and then not as comfortably as they should be. I am in favor of having different schools for them. The poorer class don't send their children with a better class, or well-to-do children; they feel cramped. If they had good teachers and class them off they would do better and feel better satisfied. I am not in favor of making distinctions, and only suggest this, as I feel satisfied it will work to a good advantage. Our free-school terms mostly come at a period when this class of labor are most needed on the farms, and conflicts with their most useful season of the year. Women and children can make most with their labor from March to June, and September to November. The most idle time with children is December to March, and June to September. Have your schools to operate at the leisure periods. This class needs help, and needs it badly. Intelligence will elevate society, State and Church, and some good legislation should be enacted. I hope the day is not distant when the poorer class will receive better attention from the State.

Yours respectfully,

D. D. GIBSON.

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GLOBE, August 20, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The free school is the only school that can reach the masses, and yet in many sections in our State not fifty per cent of the children attend. We need a compulsory school law, compelling all children to go at least two-thirds of the school term. Our State should first pass a compulsory school law, and then appropriate enough money to run a six-months' school in every district.

Yours truly,

F. P. MOORE.

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GLOBE, August 1, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—For some time I have been of the opinion that compulsory education would be best for the people of North Carolina. We are so far behind in education, and so little interest is manifested in matters pertaining to education in many sections, that compulsion seems to be the only hope. A great many people in our county will not even send their children to the free schools. I am strongly in favor of the amendment, in part, because of the educational feature. It is really a mild form of compulsory education. I should like also to see the time when dogs in North Carolina will be taxed, and the proceeds go to the support of the public schools.

Very truly,

PATTERSON MOORE.

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GOLDSBORO, July 29, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I favor compulsory education, because we pay our taxes and the masses of the people are too negligent of the duties they owe their children to even try to send them to school.

Respectfully,

H. T. JONES.

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GOODWILL, August 3, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Unless our schools were run upon an entirely different plan, and not in the interest of politics; if they are to continue to be a football for the party that is in power, and the places of trust are to be meted out as rewards, instead of given to those who have the cause of education at heart, regardless of politics, better wipe them out, for they are in many instances only a stumbling block in the way to prevent good schools. Whenever they can be run above parties; when they get upon a higher plane, then, and not until then, let us have compulsory education.

Yours truly,

J. G. FULTON.

GOVERN, October 13, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—As to compulsory education, I would suggest that we have a law compelling every child from six years to twenty-one to go to school every day at least four months in the year, and that our Legislature so arrange that we have the money to pay good teachers, and none but good ones.

I remain yours,

J. H. RITCHIE.

GRAHAM, October 8, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think we need a better school law in some way, but whether a compulsory law would suit all, I do not hardly know how to answer. In some cases, I think it would be a good thing, and others, I fear it would operate somewhat against.

Respectfully,

LEWIS H. HOLT.

GRANITE FALLS, August 21, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I have long regarded it a duty of our law-making power to provide better facilities for the education of the working people, but a lack of interest on the part of the people who should be most benefited by it has kept me in doubt as to the advisability of a compulsory school law. The discussion and adoption of the Amendment to the Constitution has removed all doubt from my mind on that question, since, in the near future, a citizen must be educated to some extent to enjoy the full rights of a free man. I regard it as a much more imperative duty of the State to provide the means by which every child may obtain an education than before the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment. Hence, I can think of nothing that the Bureau could do to advance the interest of the working people more than to urge upon the present Legislature the passage of a compulsory educational law, and with it, a law that will raise enough money to carry out at least the minimum length of term provided for in the Constitution. Higher taxes for schools; better teachers, and longer terms, with a just compulsory law, I think, will give the Old North State a more intelligent and better citizenship, and will forever prevent the race trouble that seems to be brewing all over the Southland.

Yours,

J. L. HAYES.

GRASSY CREEK, July 30, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I am compelled to pay taxes to maintain public schools; have no children of school age myself; am in favor of having better schools, and



compelling parents to have their children attend. Let us have better teachers, longer terms, and a compulsory school law, or quit forcing money out of the tax-payers to run schools that are almost worse than none. If we will do this and hang or muzzle the politicians, I believe the State would go forward.

Very truly,

S. G. PARSONS.

GRASSY CREEK, July 30, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I deplore the apathy and almost criminal negligence many parents show in regard to sending their children to the few short months that they could have the benefit of in our free schools. This is specially so with many of the poorer people, who could, by a little more energy and economy (chewing less tobacco, and keeping fewer dogs), give their children the advantage of school. There are some who, perhaps, would never seize the opportunity, unless they are constrained to do so by a compulsory law, which I regard, in justice to such children, a righteous law.

Respectfully,

W. C. GREER.

HALL'S FERRY, September 10, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—As to compulsory education, in my opinion, we need it, and need it badly. Give us educated labor and labor of character, and good public roads, and the Old North State will come to the front.

Very truly yours,

C. A. HALL.

HALLSVILLE, September 7, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I am in favor of compulsory schooling, so far as getting a common education. First, compel every father to send his children to school at least three months each year; second, white people who are not able, and who have not the means to clothe their children for school, their children should be compelled to attend school during the months of August, September, and October, and the county furnish one suit of cotton clothes for them for the three months.

Respectfully,

S. O. MIDDLETON.

HARTLAND, September 10, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—As to education, I am in favor of it, and would suggest that we have a four-months' school every year, and that a child be compelled to go from the time it is eight years old until it is fifteen years old, and if

it will learn anything in that time it can do common business, and if it wishes to go longer, all O. K.

Yours respectfully,

J. T. MCGHINNIS.

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HASTY, October 1, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I certainly favor compulsory education. Furnish schools and then compel them to go.

Yours,

J. M. GRAHAM.

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HAYESVILLE, August 30, 1900.

DEAR SIR:—I think that if we had a compulsory school law that it would enable our people here to better themselves and get an education. They will not go to our public schools when they are being taught, and I believe they ought to be made to attend them.

Yours truly,

W. T. BUMGARNER.

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HENDERSON, October 6, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think all children between the ages of six and twenty-one should be compelled to attend school at least five months out of twelve—eight months would be better. I think the school tax should be increased so as to have public schools at least five months.

Respectfully,

R. A. PASCHALL.

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HENDERSONVILLE, July 28, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I am chairman of the Board of School Directors in this county, and also of the Hendersonville graded schools, and can speak from personal knowledge as to the necessity of compulsory sending to schools. The law should be carefully framed so as to meet the present circumstances of our people. I am familiar with the provisions of such laws in several States, and I am preparing a bill on the subject with a view to bringing the same before our next Assembly. If your Department contemplates taking up the subject, I should be pleased to confer with you in the work. North Carolina is certainly advancing along all lines, and especially in the matter of education, and we must now go forward. Wishing for great success in your Department, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

T. J. RICKMAN.

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HENDERSONVILLE, September 11, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—You ask me to give my opinion on compulsory education. I would favor it if for no other reason, State pride. It is mortifying to see the comparison between this great Commonwealth and Massachusetts. The time has come for North Carolina to wake up to her condition on education, as we have so many bright boys and girls that would be an ornament to the State and nation if they were educated. The State said on August 2d that we must have an educational qualification on suffrage, and I for one am in favor of the State making a sufficient appropriation to carry it through by educating all boys and girls, then the wage-earner's condition will be bettered. The State owes it to the people to furnish educational facilities, and then compel the parent to send at least four months to school. If we, as a State, expect to advance, or even maintain our present status, we must go forward and not retrograde. North Carolina has natural resources greater than any other State, and with the native intelligence she has, and it developed, there is no reason why she should not, in the next decade, be the first State in the Union. This may be unpopular in some sections of our State, but as Crockett said, "Be sure you are right, then go ahead." Success to you in your great work, and may we all go forward and do what we can for the betterment of our grand old State.

Respectfully,

A. CANNON.

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HERTFORD, August 1, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—People have to be educated on the line of the necessity and importance of education, and made to feel the importance of sending their children to school. Compulsory education can no more be enforced than compulsory religion in a free country. People have some inalienable rights; one of these is to elevate themselves by educating the mind; another is to remain ignorant, where ignorance is bliss. I do not believe in compelling men to do anything, except to obey the laws of their country in force where they reside. The only factor that can ever bring about universal education is moral influence.

Respectfully,

J. H. PARKER.

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HESTER, September 6, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think we need compulsory education.

Respectfully,

W. H. LYON.



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HESTER'S STORE, July 29, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—But for the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, I would favor compulsory education. The Amendment is a compulsory law within itself.

Respectfully,

J. L. BROOKS.

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HUNTERSVILLE, September 26, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In regard to a compulsory school law, if we have to have the compulsory law we must first have the negro sent to where he will have to make his own living without the white man standing for him, for I would not have a negro family to farm for me if I had to send his children to school six or eight months in a year. He may grow a crop and that law would prevent him gathering it, so I would have to pay his debts and lose the cotton. So if we have the compulsory law, we do not want any negro farmers, or poor white people, for it would be better not to have our land worked than to have it done in that way. The compulsory law would compel poor white people, or the better class ones, to leave North Carolina, because if I furnished a family all the year and all of them, from eight to twenty years old, had to go to school six or eight months a year, it would soon send me out of the country, or, if we did not give them employment, they would have to leave the country. The poor class can not make a living and pay their bills and send their children to school more than four montas in a year, and they have the chance of sending them that already. Remember the conflict of 1775, that our forefathers had to gain a little liberty. If we give back little by little we may soon have to go into another war to regain a little liberty. The time is now here when the white man well knows that he has to educate his children, and we can not make anything out of the negro but negro. It matters not what we do for him, he will be black now and then.

Respectfully,

J. W. BROWN.

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JACOCKS, September 7, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—While we have plenty of labor to cultivate and house our crops, we depend largely on the women and children to pick the cotton, and if we had a compulsory school law I fear it would interfere with the labor, and besides, the most ignorant negroes are the best laborers, and the educated ones are worthless and will steal before they will work.

Very respectfully,

L. C. RUFÉ.

JASON, September 13, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I am in favor of the taxes of the white people being used to educate the white race, and the taxes paid by the negro used to educate the colored race.

Respectfully,

W. D. MEWBORN.

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JESUP, August 1, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—North Carolina is slowly waking up on the subject of education, but ought not to be satisfied until there is at least eight or nine months' public school within reach of every child in the State. Compulsory education will probably have to come, but should not be thought of with the present inefficient schools. If six months of free public schools and a better grade of teaching than is commonly found now in our schools does not bring practically universal attendance, then compulsory education must follow. The negroes should not be entirely deprived of education, nor should their schools be diminished to the proportion of taxes they pay, but as they pay so little tax, and as they are admitted to be inferior, and since negro education is really a doubtful experiment, there is no justice or charity in giving them an equal share of the public school money. Our State University and technical schools should be encouraged and made more efficient, and the connection between the public schools and these higher institutions should be so complete that students could go from one to the other, and every district in the State should be represented constantly in these higher schools.

Respectfully,

W. J. WADSWORTH.

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JESUP, August 14, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I would suggest the following method as suitable for farmers in bringing about compulsory education: The State should provide not less than four months' school; require the parent, or guardian, to send every one of school age, under his jurisdiction, not less than thirty days of the eighty-days' term. For failure to send, charge the parent, or guardian, ten cents a day per head for each child detained; increase the number of days to be required each year; make provision for providential hindrance.

Yours truly,

J. A. UNDERWOOD.

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JEWEL, August 10, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think a compulsory school law would be good for a class of the people, if not oppressive. I think the people could afford to send their children to school five months in the year.

Yours truly,

W. A. NELSON.

KNOTT'S ISLAND, July 30, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think there should be a law so fixed that it would compel the people to send the children to school, and if they can't do it, they should be sent for them.

Respectfully,

J. W. BOWDEN.

LAUREL, October 10, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We have schools on average of four months in each year, and all colored children always take advantage of it; but a great many whites do not. I am not prepared to say what effect compulsory education would have, but rather think, at this time, it would not suit so well. 'The illiterate whites would say, "Yes, going to make us, are you?"

Respectfully,

E. C. JONES.

LAUREL BRANCH, August 31, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—As the children of the present are to be the men and women of the future, and as their prosperity, success in life, and the future destiny of our country rests on them, it is plainly our duty to prepare them for life's duties as best we can, and surely we can no better prepare them than to give thorough education. As many of the parents are poor, we need free schools in order to educate the poor children. Many parents are so careless they will not, under present circumstances, send their children to the schools as they are. We should first compel attendance, so the children would receive the benefit of the schools, then improve the free schools, lengthen the term, and give to every child of North Carolina a fair education.

Respectfully,

J. R. SMITH.

LAUREL SPRINGS, August 28, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I am in favor of longer and better public schools, which must be brought, if at all, by taxation, and if one man is taxed to educate another's children, then the child for whose benefit the tax is levied should be required to attend school, and if the parents are too indifferent to send their children to school, then the law ought to compel them, especially now, since the educational qualification in the suffrage amendment was ratified.

Respectfully,

J. H. DOUGHTON.



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LEATHERMAN, July 30, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Every employer ought to keep a good library, and some of our best newspapers and magazines at the convenience of his employes, encourage them to use the brain as well as the muscle. An eight-months' school and a compulsory school law, the State to furnish the text-books of its own publication. It is our only hope to have a better and intelligent citizenship.

Very respectfully,

J. E. RICKMAN.

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LEDFORD, July 30, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think a compulsory school law would be best for this reason: There are so many parents uneducated that they are not concerned about an education, and do not care whether their children attend school or not, so that the masses of our mountain people will never be educated without a compulsory school law. Although we have as good schools in Clay County as there are in the State, the people will not send to school.

Respectfully,

W. T. ROBINSON.

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LENOIR, August 13, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I don't think it just to make one part of the people pay taxes to educate the other part, and then make a failure because their parents won't send the children to school after the money has been paid and the teacher hired and paid. If you compel one to pay the money, which is the hardest part to get, it won't do to make a failure, but the other party must be compelled to send the children, which is the easy part. If you are going to compel to get the poor children educated, you must compel their parents to send them, or you will make a failure after you have compelled one part of the people to pay and spend the money.

Respectfully,

G. M. GOFORTH.

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LINDEN, August 15, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The blank accompanying this was filled out on 30th of July; since that time an election has been held and the Constitutional Amendment has been adopted. I regard this as the very best thing that could be done to advance the interest of the laboring man and to stimulate him to send his children to school. I believe in compulsory education.

Respectfully,

J. M. DAVIS.

LITTLETON, August 6, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—While there are objections to compulsory education as it appears to me, yet in some families, parents, and children are so begotten in ignorance that they do not appreciate the value of education enough to take the necessary trouble to obtain it. Educate one generation of such as these, thus breaking the chain of ignorance, extending from generation to generation, by force, if necessary, and the chances will be much better for the future.

Respectfully,

R. A. PATTERSON.

LONG SHOAL, September 10, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think the compulsory school law would be of more benefit to North Carolina than any other law at the present time, for to-day we have thousands of girls and boys growing up in our cotton mills that can neither read nor write.

Respectfully,

NOAH CARPENTER.

LOWESVILLE, July 28, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I am honest in my opinion as to compulsory education. The fact that the laboring class are paying but little attention to the education of their children here in this immediate neighborhood, and I guess it is the same all over the State, and if the amendment carries and does not stimulate the masses or laboring class of North Carolina to a higher educational standard than has been in former years, then I say pass laws that will compel all parents to educate their children, for it is a shame to North Carolina to see the ignorance that is among the bulk of the laboring classes. As for the benefit of labor, I say education, first, last, and all the time, from the fact that people who are educated will not be cheated out of their hard earnings; they will have sense enough to make their own calculations, or, in other words, they will take care of self. I know what I am talking about, for I have been, and am still, a laboring man, and had I not had a partial. or a little, education, I could never have gotten to the place where I am independent to other people, though I am by no means a rich man, or ever expect to be, except in God's grace, and that is free to all, if we accept it and live.

Yours respectfully,

H. A. GILLELAND.

MAPLETON, October 6, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—It is my opinion that the only way to improve the moral, religious, and financial condition of our people is by a compulsory school law.

Respectfully,

GEORGE E. CARMAN.

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MAR'S HILL, July 27, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I favor a compulsory system of education on a sliding scale, beginning with reasonable requirements and arriving at the absolute compulsory point after a lapse of reasonable time, the State providing for those who are not able to buy books, stationery, etc.

Respectfully,

J. K. SAMS.

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MATTHEWS, September 25, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The public schools are not doing what they should, not from lack of money, or efficiency, but because a certain class of our people do not appreciate the importance of schooling their children. If the children want to go, they do, if not, they stay at home. If this government is bound to provide money to school our children, then why not force the parents to send them, and thereby fit them for lives of usefulness.

Very kindly,

J. W. HOOD.

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MAUD, July 29, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In regard to compulsory education, I am a strong advocate of such a law, and always have been. We need such a law in North Carolina, and that is the only hope I can see of ever educating our boys and girls—I mean all of them.

Yours,

W. N. ELDER.

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MAXTON, July 28, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I favor a compulsory system of education and larger appropriations. I think if our people could be gotten up to the point of local taxation for educational purposes it would solve the educational problem.

Respectfully,

W. J. CURRIE.

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MAXTON, July 28, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Compulsory education laws properly framed might do good, at least, it is worth a trial, and I think the State ought to undertake it, and if it proved to be a failure, the law could easily be repealed. False education (?) is a dangerous thing, and there is no branch of our governmental system that requires more brains and good horse-sense than the education of the young people. This is a practical age, and the day of literary cranks has passed.

Yours truly,

E. F. McRAE.



MAYESVILLE, October 13, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—As to compulsory education, without an education no one can rightfully tell how to appreciate the government under which he lives; also, he is not able to boss his own affairs, and trusting some one else to do it, he is often deceived, or lead wrong; also, an education would teach him better how to take care of his earnings and make him a better citizen and more useful to the country.

Respectfully,

E. W. KINSEY.

MENOLA, August 1, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—As to the educational condition, it is not much improved, and never will be under present management; the one that teaches the school is the most benefited, I mean under the present common public-school system. If the masses are to be educated you must have a compulsory law, for there are numbers and numbers of white men in this county that are raising up large families and will not send their children to school, even if it is free. I would say just here, anyone that expects to teach school and get the public money should be required to train themselves thoroughly for the work, for there are many schools taught in our land, and when they end the students know but very little more than when they started—time spent and money gone.

Respectfully,

E. T. SNIPES.

MICA, September 17, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I believe that the compulsory educational law will be the best law that can be enacted. A great many of the parents of this county don't patronize our common free schools as they should, and could with no inconvenience whatever. Most of our school districts are too large, and some have no house to teach in, and the school committee seem indifferent to this horrible state of affairs.

Respectfully,

M. D. WISEMAN.

MICAVILLE, September 20, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The only thing that can be done is to pass a law to compel the whole people of Yancey County to send their children at least six months in the year to school, and have a school fund large enough to pay teachers to run schools for six months. Have the school-tax collected separate from the State and county tax, and by that means we can get the money earlier than we can get it from the county and State collections. It would cost no

more to collect separate than together; we generally have to wait in this county until the State tax is collected. Sheriff and tax-collectors in this county appear to think that school-tax should be collected the last thing, and by that means we suffer for school funds and suffer too much by insolvents and exemptions. The school fund this year lost \$300 on insolvents and exemptions. If collected by a collector for school purposes alone we would not have half the insolvents that we do have. It would be easier paid and not be so much to pay at one time. Let each township have a tax-collector for school purposes; by that means we would have our money fast. Let the chairman of Township Trustees be a bonded officer and receive from the collector the money and pay the teachers in his separate township.

Respectfully yours,

B. S. YOUNG.

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MIDDLETOWN, August 1, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I do not think that we will be up to the educational standard until we have a compulsory education law compelling them to attend school at least four months per year.

Yours,

J. M. HALL.

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MIDDLETOWN, August 9, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The lower class of people are careless and indifferent about education, but are afraid of the law, hence compulsory education would have a tendency to strengthen their interest in a plan that the law directs to be binding.

Respectfully,

J. S. NORTHAN.

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MILESVILLE, August 2, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I do not think it commendable at this present period to compel pupils to go to school. While it is a good thing, we are not ready for it at present.

Yours to serve,

W. W. MILES.

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MILL SPRING, October 1, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I am a school committeeman, and I find that only one-half to two-thirds of the children go often. The best teachers are employed in our county. If we can't have compulsory education, let every man educate his own children.

Truly,

J. D. CARPENTER.

MILL SPRING, October 6, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I am against compulsory school law for this reason: The poor class of children are so poor that they have not comfortable clothes to wear to school in winter, and in summer they are compelled to work to make something to get through the winter on. I can't see how the very poor children could get books to study if they were forced to provide taem themselves. If there was a sum sufficient to provide books for them and have the school term from the 1st of July to the 1st of November, and only force children between the age of six and twelve to attend half of the school, it may be that it would be a good thing for them, and would be a good thing to begin that way and see how it would work.

Respectfully,

W. C. NEWMAN.

MILL SPRING, September 30, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We favor compulsory education from the fact that so many children are growing up in ignorance when there is no good reason why they should not attend school.

Respectfully,

H. P. ARLEDGE.

MILL RIVER, September 7, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I favor compulsory education, because a great many won't take advantage of the free schools and send to them. They allow their children to grow up in ignorance, at least that is the way here in this mountain country.

Respectfully,

T. E. OSBORNE.

MONCURE, July 26, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—There is nothing to compel the white countryman to educate his children. The negro grades his standing and importance by the amount of education he can get, while the white man holds his position by his color and prosperity, therefore, something in the law, or general demands, for social standing, compelling the fathers to educate their children, would be the greatest blessing that could befall the coming white child. The negro needs none; his desire for education is sufficient to enable him to get it. Such a law would be condemned at first, but the originator of the law would be called blessed by the coming white children. We need compulsory education, especially for the white race, then the increased benefits of labor would naturally follow.

Very respectfully yours,

J. E. BRYAN.



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MOORESBORO, July 27, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I am of the opinion that compulsory education would be beneficial in this country from the simple fact that about half of the poor people in this county take no interest in education, and do not send their children to school, even when there is no cause whatever for their staying away. I am of the opinion that such people ought to be compelled to send their children at least four months in each year.

Very respectfully,

C. C. McBRAYER.

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MORGANTON, August 9, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—My humble opinion is that compulsory education is the only solution of the public-school question. The objects, aims, and ends of the public schools will never be realized until the children are put in the school-houses.

Very respectfully yours,

S. C. KERLEY.

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MORGANTON, August 12, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—My views on compulsory education are, that we will have to have money sufficient to properly clothe and furnish all those who are too poor to do so, before we can compel them to attend school, and as our school would have to be in the winter months, or the leisure season, it would take quite a large sum for that purpose; then I would want the vagrant act fully enforced so as to make every man do all that he could possibly do to keep the fund from being imposed upon. But this is too big a question for me to try to discuss on this small sheet, so I leave it with you.

Very respectfully,

J. A. DACEY.

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MORRISVILLE, August 9, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—A little education forced on a man will more often make him think he knows it all. Should he be allowed to seek it himself of his own free will, it is more likely to be put to better use when procured.

Respectfully,

E. W. BRAWLEY.

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MOSS, October 5, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In order to educate our white people, that is, the masses of them in the country districts, it is essential to have a compulsory school

law. Illiterate whites will not send their children to school. Negroes will send theirs if they haven't but a crust of bread to eat. In a few years, if things continue as they are, the negroes will be better educated than the common whites.

Very truly yours,

D. T. MOSS.

MT. AIRY, July 27, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:— I favor compulsory education in order to drive the illiterate to send their children to the free schools of the county. There is not exceeding twenty-five per cent of the school children between six and twenty-one that are attending school.

Respectfully,

J. L. WORTH.

MT. AIRY, October 20, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—As to compulsory education, I think if North Carolina is ever to reduce, to any material extent, her shamefully high percentage of illiteracy, it will have to be done by compulsory education. Our school terms are by far too short, and what we have is not taken advantage of by those who most need the aid offered by them. My remedy is to give us the means to have at least five or six months' school every year, and then compel the parents to send their children to school.

Very respectfully yours,

J. D. SAUNDERS.

MOUNTAIN ISLAND, September 10, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—As to compulsory education, will say it would be a good thing, but it would ruin the poor people now, as with all their help they can hardly make ends meet.

As ever, yours very truly,

R. L. ABERNETHY.

MT. GILEAD, August 1, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think a compulsory school law would be a good thing to advance educational interests over the State. I do not think more than twenty-five per cent of the scholars enrolled in my county attend the public schools. The average attendance is very good for the first two or three weeks of school; after that they commence to drop out, and leave the teacher with from five to ten scholars the balance of the term. That must be remedied

in some way. Now, I know whereof I speak, for I have been on school committees for the last thirty or thirty-five years, and I know from the reports handed in, hence I can see the need of a change in some way.

Respectfully,

J. C. MCAULAY.

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MT. GILEAD, July 28, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Have compulsory education and teach the young that the school taxes are for them, and they must use it, so they will become useful men and women, and to stick to business when young is the way to do it.

Respectfully,

L. P. BYRD.

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MT. OLIVE, August 6, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I would say that our farmers are prospering at this time, and wage-earners who do good work are doing well. There are good hands who get good wages; sorry ones get low wages. Any of them could attend school if they would. We have some farmers in our community who are able to educate their children, but they are so neglectful as not to send them to school at all. I think compulsory education would be a good thing for those who are so careless. I think that our children should each and every one have a fair education, as they would make better citizens, better farmers, better laborers, and better people morally, socially, and financially. Let's have our children educated, without it they can never reach the heights of prosperity.

Respectfully,

C. C. JERNIGAN.

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NEWDALE, September 26, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think there should be a law compelling the parents, or guardians, of minor children, especially between the ages of six and twelve years, to send their children to school each year during the duration of the term of public school in their respective districts, or if they prefer, to some other school for a term at least equal to that of the public school.

Respectfully,

W. M. SIMMONS.

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NEW LONDON, July 26, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I long to see the day when our children shall receive a fair school education. I hope to see the time when our people will be compelled to send their children to school at least sixteen months, between six and twelve years old.

Respectfully,

R. J. ROSS.



NIMROD, September 25, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—As to compulsory education, I don't think anything else will cause the ignorant white man to send his children to school. The negro sends his children to the public school, but he will not pay anything to the school. Of course there are objections to compulsory education, but by beginning with about two months of compulsory attendance at school per year and gradually increasing, I think the law could be made a success.

Yours truly,

JOHN McDOWELL.

OCONA LUFTY, June 30, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The reason why I favor compulsory education is this: we are taxed to run free schools, which I believe to be right, and there is a large per cent of the children that could be benefited if in attendance that receive little or no benefit of the public schools that would receive benefits under a compulsory law.

Yours,

W. H. QUEEN.

OGRETTA, July 28, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Our common people are so careless in regard to educating their children, that I think a compulsory system, with the necessary provisions, would do a great deal in regard to eliminating the illiteracy of the people. As we educate, people become better morally and financially. The present improvement, morally and financially, I think, is due to the improvement along this line, therefore, I think if people were compelled to send their children to school a reasonable length of time each year, that they would become more interested and a great good accomplished.

Respectfully,

J. T. L. HARTNESS.

PANTHER CREEK, August 2, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In regard to education, it seems almost impossible to get the renters interested in sending their children to school. A compulsory law would remedy it.

Respectfully,

J. S. JONES.

PARRISH, August 10, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In my opinion, a compulsory school law would be a good thing for the education of children, notwithstanding that there are lots of people

opposed to this question. Lots of people are opposed to compulsory school law, but I believe it will be about the only way to advance education in North Carolina. There is something wanting in the way of education, if there is no way to compel some people to send their children to school. There will always be more or less illiteracy in the State. After all the appropriations of school funds that have been made in this State, there are lots of people that will not send their children to school. My opinion is, it would be better for the children if such people were compelled to send them to school, notwithstanding there are some in very destitute circumstances. Say a law compelling parents to send children from six to fourteen years of age. There ought not to be a law compelling children to go to school from six to twenty-one, but from six to fourteen. Something of that sort would do.

Respectfully,

J. A. PARRISH.

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PELHAM, July 9, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—My reason against compulsory education, as education is understood, are manifold, and so many I can scarcely tell which to state in a short note like this. In my opinion, if compulsory education is like other things forced on one, so far from doing good, would make tramps and vagabonds. The lowest persons I ever saw said they were college graduates; but if education is to mean gaining some useful knowledge, profession, or trade, then parents should be required, by law, to accomplish it. The law of itself can't raise children. God does not intrust them to the State, but to mothers and fathers, and the schools now-a-days seem to unfit boys and girls for fathers and mothers, and small the wonder, when trusts dominate the denominational colleges. State schools don't try to "out-Herod Herod" in Christianity. The lower the ebb of Christianity, the worse the so-called education is for the people, and some of it is worse than a nuisance. Farmers need, above all things else, good roads, and that can only come by proper road laws, which must be by taxation. Build up the country by honesty and integrity, and when honest toil and labor becomes commendable instead of degrading, as present so-called education makes it, then true education will take care of itself and need no force to brace it up. Compulsory schooling takes away the honest incentive of both child and parent.

Respectfully,

W. C. SWANN.

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PERFECTION, July 30, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I have always opposed compulsory education until now. I have altered my opinion. I think it would be better for the rising generation to make parents send them. I have seen such little things deprive the children of the opportunities offered—prejudice against the teacher; need



him to help on the farm; school quarrels, etc. Our labor is most all colored. The negroes are anxious to send their children to school, and the children are anxious to go, especially since the Amendment is discussed. White children, as a general rule, do not like to go to school.

Respectfully,

W. B. LANE.

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PERU, August 26, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think that we need a compulsory school law worse than almost anything else in this section, as there are a great many families that don't send to school, even in reach of public school. Their children are kept at home in idleness and grow up in ignorance and dissipation. It is the one thing needed here.

Yours,

J. M. L. McCracken.

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PINNACLE, August 7, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I favor compulsory school law, and would like to see a special tax levied for schools in my county, for the people are sorely in need of education.

Yours truly,

T. M. LAWSON.

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PIREWAY, September 28, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I, as an individual, favor compulsory education, but it would meet with strong opposition from the most of our people now.

Respectfully,

J. F. BUTLER.

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POPLAR GROVE, October 1, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The poor class of people that need the free-school money, as a rule, drink whiskey and chew tobacco, and use up their money until they are not able to buy their children books to go to school with. If they were compelled to send them, maybe they would save a little of their money for books and clothes.

Yours truly,

J. C. POWELL.

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PRINCETON, August 13, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—As to my reasons for favoring compulsory education, I believe since we have adopted the Constitutional Amendment, of which I am so



rejoiced, that some white men would sit on street corners and gossip, while their wives and children are in the field at work to feed themselves and the lazy fathers and husbands, and thus keep many little white children from school, as is now the case. The negro children will go to school if they have just a bit of bread to take with them. Thus we must see plainly the great need of compulsory education now to keep the negroes from getting ahead of the white race in education. And more, I favor, and hope our next Legislature will bring about, if possible, to so change our State Constitution that each race will receive money for school purposes, according to the taxes paid by each race, and thereby make it sure that the white children of our State will have still more advantages for education over the negro, for it is plain to all who have noticed, that since the war the more we have tried to educate the negroes, the worse they become, and soon commit some crime and land in the courts, and then into the penitentiary. So, I favor tightening up in every way we can, so far as educating the negro is concerned, and do the more for the white race, and fit them to come to rule in our State and county governments. As the negro has shown so little appreciation for what has been done for him, I believe the white race should now look specially to their own and let the negro do the same, being governed by the same laws as the white people, but those laws being made and executed by the white people every time.

Yours very respectfully,

W. T. RAIFORD.

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QUITSNA, July 30, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—As to going in a man's house and saying whether he shall, or shall not, send his children to school, I think the government has nothing to do.

Respectfully,

P. ROSWAY.

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RINGWOOD, October 8, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Wage-earners need more to appreciate the condition of the land-owners, need to be elevated morally, and have better educational advantages. The enactment of a compulsory educational law, carrying with it better school laws, making it absolutely necessary to employ only instructors, or teachers, who teach from a duty they owe to the rising generation, rather than kill time and get the fees, free from ring committees, as everything now seems to be manipulated by a small-fry court-house ring, from the one-horse school committeeman, to the highest, most honorable, and elevated United States Senator. Yes, compulsory education would be a great help to our people, provided it was education, and not a force of incompetents, who are after the spoils under the name of teachers, put in for some political

assistance, to help the committee, or other help given in a partisan way. Many of the public schools heretofore have been a travesty upon education and deserve repudiation of the name. I am plain, and not careful of my language, but I state facts, and unless favoritism and partiality is abolished, I am in favor of closing public schools, which are but farces of the most approved order.

Respectfully,

G. E. MATTHEWS.

ROBERDEL, August 15, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think the best thing for the working people is to encourage them in education, thereby teaching them to respect themselves and to economize, and live within their means. I am heartily in favor of a compulsory school law.

Respectfully,

W. W. GIBSON.

ROBERDEL, August 13, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think a compulsory system of schooling the children at this time would be untimely and out of place, from this one consideration: That so many people are too poor to prepare their children to attend school, while in other cases the maintenance of a large family is altogether dependent upon the children, especially of a widow.

Yours fraternally,

W. F. BYRD.

ROBERDEL, August 22, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—My reason for opposing compulsory school law is, the poor class of people can't spare their children from work. Give us a good free-school system. I think it would be better than compulsory education.

Respectfully,

H. W. COOPER.

ROBERTS, August 14, 1900.

DEAR SIR:—I do think it expedient to make all the advancement possible in education, and I think it would be much better to be forced by law to educate our children than to see them drag through life without it. To make our free-school system a success, in our mountain counties, we should have very large districts, and four or five months' school in warm season for all children from six to fourteen years of age (cripple, or infirm, included), from four to five months in cool season for children from fourteen to twenty-one years of age, by which means all children of school age could



receive equal benefit from the public funds, and let the people of every district select, by their vote, their trustees, or committee. As the appointing of committees has produced a great deal of confusion, and keeps many from patronizing the schools, I am fully in favor of compulsory education, as above stated, if you give the people the right to choose, by vote, their school officers; otherwise, I am not.

Respectfully,

W. J. ROBERTS.

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ROCKFORD, July 26, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Having been a County Commissioner for this county for fourteen years, I was also on the Board of Education for six years. I notice there are only about one-fourth, or one-fifth, of the children of school age who attend. I know this is a fact, from the report of teachers' returns at close of schools. I therefore am in favor of compelling parents and guardians to send their children to school. We have to pay our taxes for schools, and the children get no benefit from it. Only a few who are able to send their children to school avail themselves of the free-school money, and those who the law contemplates helping do not send a single child. Then, again, if we had compulsory education, the children of poor people would be better clothed, shod, and fed, and would especially bring the children out of ignorance and superstition, and our State would not be classed among the lowest States in illiteracy. The above is part of my reasons for compulsory education, and I could assign many others.

Yours,

J. G. BURRUS.

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ROCKY MOUNT, July 30, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think compulsory education would greatly improve the condition of the white people, but our experience with the young colored people now is, they work after getting a little education and not one in a hundred work on the farm after learning to read and write fairly well, thereby making it a very difficult problem to solve at present. I am at a loss to know what to advise.

Respectfully yours,

R. H. RICKS.

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ROSEBORO, July 30, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—As to compulsory education, I suggest that we have a law passed that the tax the whites pay for educational purposes be spent for the whites, and that every white child who is a citizen of the State be compelled to go to school.

Respectfully,

M. N. HALL.



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RUTHERFORDTON, August 9, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I favor compulsory education, because, first, it is wrong to tax A to educate B's child, and allow B's child to be putting in his time in mischief, while A's money is being spent in his interest; second, it is right, if improvident parents have no higher ideals for their children than to make slaves of them, they need themselves to be taught a lesson by a wholesome compulsory law; third, the State must educate her children if she would prosper. An educated citizen is a help to society; an uneducated one is an injury to it. Of what use is a wild colt to its master until it is broken to work, or an indifferent, uneducated man to a State? We want creators, not destroyers of wealth. Fourth, education decreases crime; fifth, it is worth many times its cost to the individual and the State.

Respectfully,

A. L. RUCKER.

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SANDS, August 9, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I do not think a compulsory system would be practicable in this mountain country, while we are under the township system of districts, as it leaves many corners about in the county where they are unable to get to public schools without boarding from home, and that drives them to other schools. It might do in a level country. And another objection is, the number of children required in a school. The thickly-settled parts of the county get too many, and the very thinly-settled parts can not get enough to make a school. I have talked to the County Superintendent of our county on the subject, and he does not favor it.

Respectfully,

J. M. BROWN.

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SCOTT'S HILL, September 24, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—If the school fund was divided so that the tax paid by the whites could be used exclusively for white children, I would favor compulsory education, but as the law now stands, I am opposed to it. If the free schools have made any better citizens of the negroes I have not been able to see it. I believe I know as much about the North Carolina negro as any man. I have watched and studied him for years. I believe I live in the best country neighborhood in the State. The white people residing here are cultivated, pious, and law-abiding. If their influence had been felt by the negroes the moral status of the latter would have been improved. The negro imitates the white man in forms and ceremonies, but when he reaches a point where his sensual appetites must be checked to permit him to follow, he stops. The morality among the negroes here is bad. They are lazy, thriftless, and very licentious. There are five hundred negroes living

in a radius of two miles of this place, and there are a great many children among this number. Considerably over half of these are illegitimate. The fathers and mothers of these have had the privilege of the public schools. Nearly all of them are members of the church, some of them high in its councils. If the negroes here would expel every licentious member from their church they would have no church. The best educated negro woman living here (young, and unmarried), whose examination before the County Examiner secured her a first-grade teacher's certificate, was displaced while in charge of a public school, because she was found to be pregnant. For whites, compulsory education would be a good thing. Many children would be enabled to obtain an education, who are now denied it. Some low whites have an idea if their children are educated they will think themselves above them. The only way to manage such narrow minds is by force. Compulsory education alone would reach them. The proper way, I think, to manage this question is to get the Legislature to divide the school fund, giving that part which is derived from white tax-payers to white children, and that from negro tax-payers to negro children. Then pass a compulsory educational law.

Very respectfully,

R. K. BRYAN.

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SCUPPERNONG, September 12, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Compulsory education should be from the fact that uneducated fathers and mothers know nothing of the value of public schools, hence they take no interest, and their children grow up in ignorance.

Respectfully,

T. J. BASNIGHT.

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SCUPPERNONG, September 15, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—On compulsory education I might write a week, but will state briefly some very serious objections. If school-houses were regulated, then it might do, but in Eastern North Carolina the roads are very crooked, very swampy, and many good people live more than a mile from the road, and sometimes two or three miles from the school-house, and this, in common with the crooked roads, wet swamps, muddy paths in winter, and yellow flies, ticks, mosquitoes, and hot sun in the summer, would be only murder for children to force them to school all the spare time, and we can not hire all our labor and board our children, when they only get perhaps two or three lessons per day, with four words for their share in the class. This is my experience less than two years past. The system might do in the higher parts of the State, where the people are more thickly settled, but with us, in the low east, it would not do.

Respectfully,

J. H. SNELL.



SEABOARD, October 4, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I favor compulsory education, because my own race seems not to value it as they should—I mean those in limited circumstances. Some parents live within calling distance of a free school and keep their children at home, seemingly indifferent to their needs. This being the case, I think the law of the State ought to step in between parent and child and compel him to send them as much as four months in a year. At the same time, if there are any too poor to attend a free school, there should be provision made by which the children of the State could, and should, attend school at least four months every year, until sixteen or eighteen years old. If I was a member of the Legislature and a bill was introduced looking to this end it would get my hearty support.

Yours very truly,

W. E. HARRIS.

SEEDWELL, August 13, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—As to compulsory education, I don't think we are ready for it, as our school term is too short to justify it. If we had longer schools, and more school-houses within the reach of all the children, then I am inclined to think the compulsory system would work to an advantage to the masses. I am only speaking of this mountain section.

Very truly yours,

Z. V. WATSON.

SHILOH, July 30, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I trust we are about to take the negro out of politics; that will help him as a wage-earner. Compel the white people to send their children to school for a short while, and every year times will change for good.

Respectfully,

J. H. MORRISETTE.

SITTON, September 5, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I have been serving as school committeeman for twenty years. The people who, as a rule, pay to send their children to school, are not the ones who are least able; they simply find fault with the teachers, and put their children to work, and they grow up in ignorance. For the sake of such children, let us have a compulsory school law. Educate the wage-earner and enable him to improve his condition.

Respectfully,

S. C. SITTON



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SPARTA, July 27, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I have always been in favor of compulsory education. The people in these mountains are often negligent about sending their children to school. First, our terms of school are too short; second, it is generally taught in the dead of winter, when it is too cold for many to go, especially when they live some distance from the school-house. There are those who object to the school commencing early in the fall, as they need their children at home to work. I am sorry to say that there are many families in this county, and not one of the family able to read. It seems that our people have lost interest in education, especially the poor class. I am not able to say what would be best to arouse the people to a sense of their duty.

Respectfully,

D. M. BECK.

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SPARTA, August 9, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I oppose compulsory school law in this section, for the reason, there are men living in the gorges of the mountains from four to five miles from any school-house, and too poor to pay board for their children and can not educate them. While their will is good and their lives are being spent for their families, they can never educate their children. I am sorry to state this, but such is the case in this and adjoining counties.

Respectfully,

L. J. JAINES.

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SPRUCE PINE, September 13, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We think the compulsory school law would be a good thing for about three to four months in the year, and we hope the next Legislature will enact this law.

Respectfully,

CALVIN WOOD.

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STATESVILLE, August 9, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I believe that it would be the best to have a compulsory law, not too rigid. We are spending money for education in our free schools that benefit mostly the teachers, and a few of the school children only.

Yours,

W. M. DULIN.

STONY RIDGE, August 1, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—As to compulsory school law, I think all children should be taught at least the elements of an English education, but to compel children to attend the common schools as many of them are conducted in this section would be an injustice and an evil, and therefore I would oppose it.

Respectfully,

N. A. WOLFF.

STONY POINT, October 18, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I am certainly in favor of a law to compel parents to send their children to school for at least four months in the year.

Respectfully,

JACOB LENTZ.

SUNBEAM, September 25, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I believe too many advantages encourage laziness, and the government should not be taxed more than to give men opportunity, and those who would be benefited by compulsory school law are a very indolent class, and do not use the present opportunities offered by schools.

Yours,

S. I. HARRELL.

TWINE, August 25, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Let the Legislature of North Carolina, when it meets in January, pass a compulsory school law for the State, and give the people more money and more school months, and cut down appropriations to all of the State schools, and let the money go to the rural districts; cut down a number of officers that seem to me could be dispensed with.

Respectfully,

L. H. McCCLURE.

TWITTY, August 1, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I believe the greatest help we can have in the interest of the working man is to educate him in the science of agriculture, and place in every laboring man's home good, moral, and religious literature. Get him to read, and then he will begin to think. I have, for many years, been in favor of compulsory education, and until we can have it, it is almost useless to pay taxes to educate the poor children of the State. Less than one-fourth

of the children of school age avail themselves of the opportunity to go, and if we had compulsory education it would not be long before every boy and girl could read and write.

Respectfully,

J. E. SHEHAN.

UNIVERSITY STATION, October 5, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I don't think compulsory education is the thing for our people yet, for this reason: There are numbers of parents in our county who are not able to buy books and furnish the necessary food and clothing for their children. I say this with due respect to our people, believing it to be true.

Respectfully,

T. M. ROBERSON.

VASHTI, October 8, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In regard to compulsory education, I think if the State is able to clothe and furnish books for those who can not buy them, it would be a good thing, as there are a great many who do not attend school for this or other reasons.

Respectfully,

J. A. McLAIN.

VIOLA, October 8, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I want compulsory school law, and let the white and black bear their own expenses.

Yours truly,

A. R. HILBURN.

WADESBORO, October 8, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I favor compulsory education, provided each race pays its own expenses as to schools, buildings, etc. Am opposed to taxing the white race to educate the negroes; they are now the greatest curse we have—I mean the young, partially-educated negro.

Yours truly,

W. J. McLENDON.

WANCHESE, August 23, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think that compulsory school law, in some measure, would be good, but the best thing, in my opinion, is to levy more tax for the benefit of the public-school fund and pass a law to compel the parents of the children to send their children to the public schools up to a certain age.

Yours as ever,

B. T. DANIEL.



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WASHINGTON, July 29, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I favor improvement of the public schools, and of providing the best means and facilities we can for educating all the children of the State, but doubt the wisdom of attempting to enforce education by law, which, of course, would have penalties attached for failure to obey.

Very respectfully,

R. W. WHARTON.

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WAXHAW, August 2, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—If we had compulsory school law, I think it would be good, as there are some who do not send their children to school at all.

Respectfully,

S. J. RICHARDSON.

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WEAVERVILLE, July 27, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I answer "Yes" to the question, "Do you favor a compulsory school law?" But I hardly know the best method of securing that desirable end without inflicting upon our poor white people either gross injustice, or some hardship. Many of them with large families are so poor that they are almost compelled to have their children help to keep the wolf from the door, and actually unable, without aid, to provide clothes and books for them. I regard it as one of the hardest problems that our State has to deal with, and one that will require, for its right solution, the cool and unselfish thought of our best minds. I will not undertake to even suggest.

Respectfully,

T. H. WEAVER.

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WILLOW, September 22, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—As to compulsory education, would say that I believe there are but few, if any, parents but will send their children to school when they can, and when they can spare them. I do not think they ought to be compelled to send them.

Very respectfully,

J. F. BOND.

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WILLOWGREEN, September 23, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I would like to see a compulsory school law. I work nearly all white labor on my farm, and some of them will not send their children to school. They say they can't spare them, and often the child don't want to go, and they won't make him go. We need some law to compel them to go to school.

Yours truly,

R. R. CAW.

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WILMINGTON, July 27, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I favor compulsory education among the whites on account of so many that will not send their children to school.

Respectfully,

D. G. WESTBROOK.

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WILMINGTON, August 3, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I do not favor compulsory education, because good people send their children to school as much as they are able.

Respectfully,

J. B. DEMPSEY.

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WILMINGTON, August 1, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think if our people were better educated it would be much better. Germany, at one time, was very ignorant, but since her compulsory school laws she is going ahead of most other governments.

Respectfully,

E. G. BONITZ.

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WILMINGTON, August 3, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think a compulsory educational law, tempered to meet actual necessities of the different classes, would soon result in much benefit to the poorer class. Three to six months a year all could attend school, that is, while some children could not at first be spared more than three months from light work, others would be four or six months. We notice many do not attend school, not a day. Even three months would soon change this habit.

Respectfully,

J. D. WOODY.

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WINDSOR, July 27, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I don't think I can say that I favor compulsory education; I believe that the passage of the proposed Constitutional Amendment will act as a stimulus along this line and will relieve, to a great extent, the question of compulsory education. I believe that the white people will be so aroused that they will need no special legislation along this line, hence I answer no. I have made it my special duty for the past six weeks to find a white boy or girl over ten years old who could not read and write, and I have failed to do so.

Respectfully,

J. B. STOKES.

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WOODVILLE, September 6, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—A compulsory education law will improve white children, make better men and mothers—by all means, it would improve our race. The negroes don't care, and we don't, for we have tried for thirty years or more to improve the colored race and we have failed.

Respectfully,

B. F. RAY.

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WORTHVILLE, August 25, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I am in favor of compulsory education, but I don't see but one way we can have it in cotton-mill towns, where the children have to work to support the family—that is, to have evening schools. Now, we will take Randleman, where they draw a lot of free money, enough to have school all the time, but it don't do the poor children any good that have to work in the factory all the time. My plan is to take a part of this money and run an evening, or night, school for those children. They are smart; they learn fast in the factory, and if they could go to school two hours in the day they would soon learn to read and write. Those children should not work in the factory over ten hours a day until they are fifteen years old, and during school term not over eight or nine. I speak of the children that have to work all the time to support their families, mother, brothers, and sisters, and sometimes fathers. I know men who are working their children in the factory to make a living and not sending them to school at all, and they, the fathers, sitting around doing nothing but the trading at the stores. Children ought not to work in the factory at night. Think of little children, six, eight, and ten years old, working in the factory all night, driven off from home crying, by their father, a big stout man, doing nothing all the time. This happened in one of our factory towns last spring. Now, we should have a law to stop children working at night. I think it would be a good plan to try this evening school for the children that have to work in the factory, or at anything, all the time. Something must be done for the boys, or a lot of them will not be able to read and write in eight years. Some strong petitions should go to the legislators for the boys from the factory towns. Let's have compulsory education, and at the same time fix the schools so every child can attend some of the time.

Yours truly,

S. H. TROGDON.

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YADKINVILLE, August 4, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We ought to have a summer free school for the poorer class of children. Their parents are not able to clothe their children sufficiently



well to send them in cold weather. Our free schools commence about the first of November, then it is too cold for them to go bare-footed. I think a summer school would be a great benefit to that class. We need better teachers. One-half the teachers that get first-grade certificates don't care a cent whether the children learn or not, so they get the money. Now, we should have six months' school a year; three months in warm weather, and three months in the winter. Then, I think, they would go without being compelled to. In my district, the children number about eighty, and the average is a fraction over forty.

Respectfully,

W. L. MACY.

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YELLOW CREEK, August 3, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I do not believe that compulsory education would be popular, and besides it might work a hardship on the poor people who need the services of their children.

Yours,

O. P. WILLIAMS.

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YORK INSTITUTE, October 12, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I am not prepared to say anything in regard to compulsory education. I favor it on conditions. If you will give us just a little at the time, I am for it, but we can't stand an eight-months' school law just now. Some of my neighbors favor compulsory education and will do all they can to bring it before the public.

Respectfully,

F. R. SHARPE.

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YOUNGVILLE, October 5, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—You take a widow whose husband was a farmer, who has one boy large enough to plow, and two others to chop with the hoe, now, if you compel these children to go to school, of course, they may get a little education, but they won't have anything to eat, so you would cause them to starve themselves and their mother.

Respectfully,

F. P. PIERCE.

## MECHANICS.

ALBEMARLE, July 28, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I favor compulsory education for white children, and not allow any child under fourteen to work in a factory, and have all wages paid in cash to them. I am in favor of paying the working man higher wages and giving him regular employment, then give us compulsory education, and we will get better times in our country.

Respectfully,

C. M. MISENHEIMER.

ALBEMARLE, August 10, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Use your full power in getting compulsory education law.

Yours,

FILLMORE WHITLEY.

ARCHDALE, July 27, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I have agitated compulsory education and find almost every man in favor of it.

Respectfully,

W. C. HAMMOND.

ASHPOLE, August 10, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I am very much in favor of a compulsory education law, and have it enforced by imposing a fine for neglecting to send children to school. I have lived in Europe, where we had compulsory education, and it was a hard matter to find anyone who could not read and write, and I am of the opinion that it would soon be the same here, under the same law. By all means, give us a compulsory education law. It seems to me that it would be the best to first make the public schools four or five months each year, so as to give the very poorest a chance to attend school.

Yours truly,

JOHN BRAY.

ASHEVILLE, August 18, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I favor a compulsory school law; believe that every parent ought to have to send their children to school a certain number of months in each year.

Respectfully yours,

O. R. JARRETT.

ASHEVILLE, August 27, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The greatest need of mechanics, and, in my opinion, the greatest good to be imposed on them, is, a strict compulsory educational law.

Respectfully,

E. T. BELOTE.

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ASHEVILLE, August 27, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—As to compulsory education, I am in favor of it, and I think every other man should be. We pay our taxes to educate the poor children of this county, and their parents ought to be compelled to send them to school.

Respectfully,

W. M. BILS.

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ASHEVILLE, August 10, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I certainly do favor the compulsory school law; make the child go to school while it is young and let it be taught the importance of an education, as well as get the education at the same time, and ere long the school pupils will teach the compulsory school law universally.

Respectfully,

J. E. HENDERSON.

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ASHEVILLE, July 27, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Although our schools are not complete by any means, and will not be until the people are imbued with a more liberal spirit and are willing to be taxed a decent amount so that their offspring, no matter what their condition may be, shall be able to get a complete education, still, we have an excellent system of public schools, considering the amount given to run them on—thanks to competent management—and it is a shame to see, during school hours, little boys and girls, sons and daughters of working men, running about the streets, or playing in back-yards, or alleys, when they should be in school; the boys learning to smoke cigarettes, chew tobacco, curse, and after awhile become habitats of the saloon, and the girls coming to—God alone knows what end. These are the future wage-earners of our State, and should constitute its backbone; so, for God's sake, start a compulsory school law movement in our State. Let's teach them to be something more than mere brainless plodders, and although they are to be "hewers of wood and drawers of water," let them, for God's sake, learn to do this intelligently.

Respectfully,

W. O. WOLFE, JR.



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ASHEVILLE, August 27, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—My views on compulsory education are, that children be compelled to attend public schools from seven years of age to fourteen years of age. By so doing they will have a good education, and their parents will be compelled to work and support them, instead of a great number at this time working in factories supporting their parents. If children were made to attend school, I believe wages would increase, because men would have to be employed in their places, and would demand more wages. Compulsory education would lessen crime. I believe that seventy-five per cent of the crimes committed are by the ignorant and uneducated class.

Respectfully,

R. S. STEWART.

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BEAUFORT, July 25, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In regard to compulsory education, I must say that according to the way free schools are run in this section, compulsory education would be unjust and oppressive, as it is a common complaint that it costs the poor man nearly as much to purchase books for the children at a free school as the tuition fee. The complaint is, that they change teachers so often, and each new teacher, or at the change of a term, a new set of books is required, and a man with five or six children can not buy the books. I have visited lots of families who have told me that they would send their children to school, but could not raise the money to get the books needed for their children, and if the children were sent to school without the books, of what use would it be? I think that if the State would furnish the children with the books, and teachers would take an interest in the children, then compulsory education would do good and leave no excuse.

Very respectfully,

T. E. PARKIN.

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BREVARD, July 28, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I would suggest that, in my opinion, a good system of compulsory education is the future salvation of the State. We can never reach an elevated plane of superior work and be a State of supreme intelligence until we have a compulsory school law. A close study of States and their inhabitants, who have said system, compared with those States that have the free-school system, as North Carolina, will convince any man who believes in thorough education, that a compulsory educational system is by far superior to our present system. Morals would become better, crimes would be fewer times committed, Christianity would spread more rapidly, and the rising generation would be prepared to go out into the world and

compete with any nation. If China was only educated to a reasonable degree, the war which is now on hand would not have been, and likewise with the Philippines. It is shameful for us, as a people, to have to say that we are the poorest educated State in the whole nation. May the time soon come when we will be among the leaders in that line, and I fully believe that the compulsory system is the quickest and best plan to reach and dwell in that happy state.

Yours truly,

B. H. HAMLIN.

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BRYSON CITY, July 28, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I believe in a compulsory school law; it will build up society, improve education, and it will govern the people, and will enhance morality. We need a nine-months' school every year, and then we need a law to compel the children to be sent to this school.

Respectfully,

C. H. MEADOWS.

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BURLINGTON, September 27, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I am heartily in favor of compulsory education. It is alarming to see so many boys and girls around our mill towns and villages growing up in ignorance, oftentimes from pure neglect and indifference on the part of the parents.

Respectfully,

C. W. HOLT.

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BURLINGTON, August 20, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—According to my best judgment, I think a compulsory school law in North Carolina would be of much help to tradesmen and wage-earners. We have in our city an eight-months' free school out of twelve months, and a portion of our people don't send their children at all, and they never will until they are compelled, by law, to send them.

Yours very truly,

C. D. STORY.

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BURLINGTON, August 17, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Compulsory education, in my opinion, is very needful around the cotton mills. I have held my position for thirteen years, and I see men not over forty years go to a mill and put their little ones to work and sit down and claim that they can't spare them from work, and they grow up in ignorance.

Respectfully,

J. C. BURKE.

BURLINGTON, August 15, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—My views on compulsory education may be narrow. I view the matter from this stand-point: This is a cotton-mill town, and I know a great many children are working in the mills at the age they should be in school, who have able-bodied fathers doing comparatively nothing.

Respectfully,

J. C. DURHAM.

CARTHAGE, July 25, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In my opinion a compulsory education law would do more for the best interests of the wage-earner than anything I know of.

Respectfully,

J. F. MONTAGUE.

CATAWBA, November 20, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The greatest need of the working class is higher wages, which might be secured by education and organization. I favor a compulsory education law, but this is met by the argument that the Legislature has no right to enact a law compelling parents to educate their children, and that the people would not submit to such a law. These advocates of illiteracy appear to forget, if they have ever read it—Section 15, Art. IX of the Constitution of North Carolina. Now, if this is the sentiment of a majority of the good people of this State, I admit such a law would be a dead-letter and therefore demoralizing, for law habitually violated tends to lawlessness. But if the State has a right to provide for any internal improvement, it has a right to provide for that education which is the condition of all progress. If the State may enforce regulations for the health of the body, it may do the same for the mind. If the State has a right to imprison and execute a criminal, it has a better right to prevent his crime by proper culture. The right to imprison and to execute implies the right to use the means to prevent the need of either. I can not believe that a majority of the people of this State are in favor of illiteracy. I have noticed that wherever good schools have been maintained, that the people, with very few exceptions, regard them as essential to their individual thrift and happiness, and to public security, morality, and prosperity, and would favor stringent compulsory law upon this subject. Common schools should be guarded from all partisan influences, for here we stand on common ground. The strife and platforms, the dogmas and creeds, which divide men outside, should never enter the common school—common, because open to all, free to all, where no class distinctions are recognized, no factions known, and no favoritism shown; where no special privileges can be claimed by the children of



the rich, and none of these common privileges be denied to the children of the poor, and where the foreigner is at much at home as the native.

Respectfully,

J. A. SLEUMAN.

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CATHERINE LAKE, August 16, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Better schools and longer school terms, with a law to compel parents to send their children to school would help conditions considerably.

Yours truly,

J. E. FLOYD.

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CATHERINE LAKE, August 28, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I am very much inclined to favor a compulsory school law, but do not know how much of the time we should be compelled to send our children during the year, as the conditions and circumstances and pursuits of the people through the rural districts are so varied and different. Of course, it would be impossible to suit the convenience of all at the same time; however, I certainly favor it, to some extent, at least.

Yours truly,

JAMES B. HALL.

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CHARLOTTE, August 21, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Strict laws should be made in regard to compulsory education and child labor; no child should be allowed to work steadily younger than sixteen years, and should be compelled to attend school for six or eight months per year for at least six years.

Yours truly,

G. L. CLIFTON.

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CHARLOTTE, August 10, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—It is my opinion that compulsory education is one of North Carolina's greatest needs to-day.

Respectfully,

J. R. ANDERSON.

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CHARLOTTE, August 13, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Compulsory education is the thing most needed in North Carolina to-day. A boy in the printing business that can not read and write is of very little practical value. If an age limit was fixed by law when a boy should be apprenticed, say at sixteen years, with compulsory education up to that time, he would be far enough advanced to make a good workman. With four years' experience in a printing office, which is a schooling within itself, a boy, if he is any good at all, will come to the conclusion that he don't know it all, and will seek knowledge in books, or some other source. Short working hours are a good incentive to study; boys neglect themselves for want of time.

Respectfully,

GEORGE L. DOOLEY.

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CHINA GROVE, August 9, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—As to compulsory education, I think it is just what we need throughout this State and nation.

Yours,

H. S. BOSTIAN.

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CHINA GROVE, August 13, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I favor a compulsory school law, but do not think a man should be compelled to send his children to a public school if he would rather send to some college, or high school.

Respectfully,

W. H. ROGERS.

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CHINA GROVE, August 6, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—It is with pleasure that I can give you my views on compulsory education. I think that is just what we need, knowing the facts as I do, that there are so many children being raised at the cotton mills that after they are once put to work there, they never get to school any more, or at least the majority of them do not. If we had compulsory education they would not be deprived of this one great blessing. I see the need of education myself, and therefore I am in favor of compulsory education.

Yours truly,

W. H. CROWELL.

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CHINA GROVE, August 9, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I favor compulsory school law, and let it be a good one; have good schools, first-class teachers, and have the teachers not to use partiality and treat the rich better than the poor; to get mad at one scholar and beat another one just to satisfy their anger. I think too many little children are put in the cotton mills and their fathers walking about at ease. There ought to be a law that those children should be sent to school, instead of coming up in ignorance.

Respectfully,

STOKES WILHELM.

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CHINA GROVE, August 15, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In regard to hours for cotton mill hands, they should not work but ten hours. So many children go in the cotton mill ten years old and work until twenty-one years old, and never get to school at all; and if we had a ten-hour system and compulsory education, I think it would be much better for the laboring class. Gentlemen, think of the little children working from 6 o'clock in the morning to 6:40, or 6:55 in the evening, and only forty minutes at 12 o'clock.

Respectfully,

THOMAS C. TAYLOR.

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COINJOCK, July 24, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—As for the school system, there is room for improvement in that line. I don't think there ought to be less than eight months' school and State or county furnish books, etc., for pupils. We are looking for a little improvement in our section in the school work, as we have a man who looks after it well at the head of it. As to compulsory education, I favor it in all cases where children can be spared from home, but in some cases, such as poor widows' children, where the boys have to provide for the family, there ought to be some allowance made, or where the boys have a crippled or sick father, but without a good reasonable cause children should be compelled to go to school.

Yours respectfully,

HENRY WELSTED.

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CONCORD, November 10, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In regard to compulsory school law, I am in favor of it, for I think it would be one of the best laws that North Carolina could have, and I



think nine out of every ten will be in favor of it. I have had one or two people to say to me that it would not do; they say that where there is a widow left with several children to raise and nothing to go upon except their day's work—"Oh," they say, "they would perish to death, she and children, too, if she was made to send her children to school!" I think it would be best for her to go to the county home and send her children to an orphans' school, if the State has one, and if not, I think it is time it is getting one. My mother was left a widow with four children to raise; the oldest one was about seven years old, and the youngest was about two months old, and I think it would have been much better if she had gone to the county home and sent us to an orphan school, than to have been like it is. Now, this is what I have to say about compulsory school law.

Yours respectfully,

T. P. ALMOND.

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CONCORD, July 27, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We have children all the way from ten to fifteen years of age in the cotton mill, who work both day and night for about twenty-five or thirty cents per day; about eighty per cent of these children can't read a word. It is a shame to see such things going on, but we can't help it until we get the compulsory school system in this good old State. I believe every boy and girl should be compelled to go to school until they are fifteen years old. I am now twenty-three years old, and I am sorry to say, I only went to school one session in my life. It is hard for a man of my standing to get along with as little schooling as I have. I believe education is the grandest thing on earth for a laboring man or woman; without it, we can only be slaves for some one.

Yours respectfully,

JOE MORGAN.

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CORNELIUS, August 24, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think a compulsory education law is what the mill people need. This would employ the children while they are yet too young to work in the mills, and make better citizens out of them, too, both spiritually and morally.

Truly,

J. B. READLING.

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CUMNOCK, August 20, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In answer to yours, I think it would be well with us to have five months school to the year, and compel the people to get the benefit; and

the whites to have the benefit of their own money. We are getting very tired of being taxed to death for mean negroes, as it is of no benefit to them, for the more we school them the meaner they are. Our State penitentiary pays us nothing, as I see, so why should we school negroes to steal and go there. I am in favor of his running his own school.

Respectfully,

C. H. PARISHER.

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EAST BEND, September 15, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—As to compulsory education, I do think our State should do all in its power to lift the standard of education, and I think we should have some kind of compulsory law to compel our people to send their children to school. Many a poor child is growing up in ignorance on account of this. Parents not having any interest in their education they stay in the same old rut, and exclaim, "I have got no learning, and have made a living, and my boys and girls can do the same," and the poor little fellow is let go at large, loafing on the street corner, where he learns many a bad habit, while if we had compulsory schools, they would, in all probability, make their mark. And now, Mr. Commissioner, I think if our Legislature does not pass but one law when they meet in session, that law should be a compulsory educational law; but I trust that noble body, when they meet, will pass many good acts that will be beneficial to our beloved old State and her true sons and daughters. Wishing you much success in your work, I remain

Yours very truly,

J. N. MILLER.

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EDENTON, August 1, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think compulsory education would, in ten years, erase the stigma that now hangs over our dear old State, that we are at the bottom of the list in educational statistics.

Respectfully,

THEO. RALPH.

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ELIZABETH CITY, July 30, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Give us compulsory education, compel every child between six and twelve to go to school four months each year; give us eight months school, with competent teachers, so that all the children may not have to go at the same time, and that will not make any grievance to those that can not spare all their children at once.

Yours respectfully,

T. A. POWERS.

## COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

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ELK CREEK, N. C., July 28, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We do not know how it is in other portions of the State, but in some portions of western North Carolina compulsory education would be a hardship on poor people. There are people, parents, that are hard laborers, with large families who can not dress their children for school just any time, and it is usually very late when the children of such families are ready for school, and the school house in many instances is remote to them. So, as we see it, compulsory education would work a hardship on the poor class of people. We favor letting parents be free in this respect, and let them send to school all they can, and when they can. The legislation, in our opinion, should be directed to building more and better school houses, and having better qualified teachers for little children. Get the little ones interested, and as they grow older and larger they will strive themselves to gain an education.

Respectfully,

L. N. YORK.

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ELM CITY, N. C., August 10, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Am opposed to compulsory school law, as it now stands. I think the white people's tax should school the white children of our State, and the colored people's tax school their children, then give us compulsory education.

Respectfully,

H. C. WILLIAMS.

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ELON COLLEGE, August 4, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In regard to education, my opinion is that if a man will not send his children to school when there is one at hand, but will make them work in the mills, and he do nothing, he ought to be compelled to send them to school, and he ought to be put to work at once; some men will do that way.

Respectfully,

S. A. MASSEY.

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ELON COLLEGE, August 1, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think compulsory education would be one of the best things for the poor, laboring class of people that could be done.

Fraternally yours,

C. L. WILLIAMS.



FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., July 26, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Our laboring people should be compelled to read and write before they enter any trade. An ignorant person can not make a good mechanic; it should be fixed by law that no journeyman should be allowed to enter any trade without a fair English education. There are so many people who can't do work, and are not fit to impose upon those that have fitted themselves for a trade, a man can't live at such prices as they work for. Now this does not only include the colored people, but also white. If it was required by law that no man could put up shops unless he was educated to some extent, then he would be out of the way of those who could do some business. If a man does not stand examination he can't be elected school superintendent, neither can a doctor get his diploma unless he first makes himself ready. For this cause we need to educate the masses of the laboring people.

Respectfully,

C. B. NEWBERRY.

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FRANKLIN, July 27, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We have about fifteen hundred children in my county, and about one-fourth go to free schools, and if we do not have some law that will force these children to school, they will never enter a school building. As for the colored race, education makes them more worthless. I am an uneducated man myself, but if this meets your approval, I am at your service to give you any information.

Yours,

B. H. DOWDLE.

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GASTONIA, N. C., July 30, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think that compulsory education would be one of the best things for this country, for there are so many people moving to cotton mills and putting their children in the mills to work, while the men loaf around the town and make their children make their living for them when they ought to be in school.

Respectfully,

J. E. MCALLISTER.

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GOLD HILL, August 7, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I most decidedly favor a stringent compulsory education law, say from eight to sixteen years, and a law prohibiting children under six-

teen years being employed in factories, except between sessions of school when they might be worked to get a sort of general idea of what they may be expected to do later on.

Yours truly,

J. M. EDWARDS.

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GREENSBORO, N. C., August 13, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think it a great necessity that compulsory school law be enforced, especially among cotton mill help. One of the greatest eye-sores is parents placing their children in mills and loafing about themselves, depending upon these children for living, and not trying to seek any employment for themselves, when their children ought to be in school. I am for making the fathers seek some employment, instead of their living off the hard earnings of their children.

Respectfully,

ED. S. BURGESS.

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GREENSBORO, N. C., July 25, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—There should be a law passed to take the children out of the cotton mills and put them in school. There are from five to seven hundred children working in these cotton mills here in Greensboro that are growing up in ignorance, when if they had their rights, they would be in school. They are not only deprived of their schooling, they are also deprived of the pure, fresh air and sunshine, that would make them healthy boys and girls. The white men of Guilford County pay their school tax and the colored children are getting the benefit of the money, simply because the white children are shut up in the cotton mills. By taking the children under fourteen out of the cotton mills and compelling them to go to school, it would give those left behind a better chance to get better wages for his or her work. If there is not something done for the laboring class of people, what will become of them? It looks as if everything is against them now. All you true-hearted men who have it in your power do something for them; they are going to do something for you in November.

Respectfully,

S. D. E. STEWART.

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GREENSBORO, N. C., July 28, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I don't think any child should work at public work under fifteen or eighteen years, they should be compelled to go to public schools until

that age. I know of one case right here in Hucomuga Cotton Mill, where I work—she is a bright, intelligent little girl, that has been at work in the mill for over three years, and she can't tell the time of day by looking at the clock; she makes from two and a half to three dollars a week.

Respectfully yours,

W. S. JOB.

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GREENSBORO, N. C., August 13, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The working people, mill people in particular, need more education. With more learning they would have more work done, and with greater satisfaction than has ever been before. We need intelligent labor, and the only way we can get it is to have compulsory school laws. A very large per cent of the mill people won't send their children to any school. All that the parents think of is, when will this child be large enough to start to work? And how much will be the income? It should be, when will this child be large enough to start to school? and when shall it stop? This should be decided by compulsory school laws. They should be compelled to attend school for a limited number of years before engaging in mill business. This school system is greatly needed. I think it surpasses all other needs in connection with mill business. Let us all insist upon having this great school system, and then we will have a class of intelligent laboring people.

Respectfully,

H. PENNINGTON.

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GREENSBORO, August 18, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I believe that a law should be passed making it compulsory for every white child to be educated, for the negro child is being educated while the poor white child is at work in the cotton mills. Men and women work at a child's pay, and this would increase demand for labor and educate the children.

Yours truly,

L. C. BAKER.

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GUM NECK, August 30, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I am in favor of compulsory education. Some children will not go to school if they have the chance, and their parents are not willing for them to do so but feel too much for the child to make it go. I know by experience with one of my own boys and a young man 19 years old, he lives within three hundred yards of me, and he will not go to school, his mother is a widow, and tries hard to get him to go, and asked me to try to get him to do so, but it all amounts to nothing. If there was a law to force him to go it would be a benefit to him, as it would be to many others hereafter.

Very truly,

A. A. COMBS.



HARLOWE, August 18, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think a compulsory school law would be one of the best things that could be done for this State, there are so many people who will not send their children to school at all; we have some right here with us who have a good chance to send, and not a day will they send, not even to public school.

Respectfully,

W. F. BECTON.

HAYESVILLE, July 29, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Education of the children is one of the crying needs of the day in my immediate section. As to compulsory education, I think parents and guardians should be compelled to educate their children so far as to read and write at least, if able to do so, if not, there should be some plan provided for them to be so educated. Our free school system is not what it should be. We need more money to run our school longer, and a stricter law in regard to the employment of teachers; in my section there have been too many incompetent boys and girls employed to teach. I think the salaries of all public officers from the highest to the lowest should be cut down at least one-fourth, and that money go to the school fund.

Respectfully,

E. S. CURTIS.

HENDERSON, August 17, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The trouble with the majority of wage-earners is, that they look upon their employers as oppressors (and in many cases this is true), still if the employe will do his level best to make his services valuable instead of shirking or slighting his work, he will in the end be benefited by it in nine cases out of ten. Such has been my experience that I believe but few employers exist who will not recognize in some way the services of a really good man.

Respectfully,

G. C. WORTH.

HENDERSON, July 25, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I would suggest that there be in each township in the State a committee whose duty it should be to get the names of every white child in the township between the ages of four and twelve and see that each shall have at least three years schooling at the public or other school. There are some people in some sections who are ignorant themselves and think no

more of sending their children to school than they do to church, and where such is the case they should be sent any way, and the parents should be made to pay for it where they are able, to such as these I refer; others who are more ambitious, will look out for themselves, to the extent of their ability at least.

Yours very truly,

L. T. HOWARD.

HICKORY, August 15, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Education is just what laboring men need, for it is getting so when a boy is ten years old his father puts him in a mill or manufactory, or something else, and half the time he don't know how to read and write, or that is the way around in Catawba County, so he is illiterate and no good. I think the only way to build up the element of the great white race in North Carolina is to have compulsory education for white children, and force them to go four or five months out of the year, everybody can not send the farmers or mechanics very long. Then we would be on a higher element, as it would enlighten the laboring man and farmers, and give them a higher knowledge of life, as we need that very much in these modern times to overcome seduction and corruption in this great and warning time of peace and war.

Respectfully,

W. R. MILLER.

HICKORY, September 13, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I am and have been for years an advocate of compulsory education, and honestly believe it to be the only solution of our present condition.

Yours truly,

J. D. ELLIOTT.

HIGH POINT, August 29, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—It would be the greatest boon if we could have compulsory education, then the working man could see his way clearer, and would not be so apt to underbid other men. God speed the day when everybody shall have to send their children to school six months a year until sixteen years old!

Respectfully,

J. F. HEDRICK.

HIGH POINT, July 31, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think compulsory education would be a benefit to our community, and especially to our town, as we have a good school here, and I notice a lot of boys loafing when they should be in school.

Respectfully,

W. J. CHURCH.

HIGH POINT, July 26, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I am in favor of higher wages, and a compulsory school law.

Respectfully,

W. P. GRADY.

HIGH POINT, August 31, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think it would be a good thing for our country to have a compulsory school law to compel children to go to school until they are sixteen years of age before they can work at any public work of any kind.

Respectfully,

LEWIS DEAN.

JACKSON, July 30, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I am in favor of compulsory education if it means for white people; opposed, if it means for both races. I am opposed to taxing white people to educate negroes.

Respectfully,

JOHN E. MOORE.

KNOTTS ISLAND, August 10, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think there should be a law fixed by the State compelling our people to send their children to school eight months out of a year, from the ages of six years to fifteen at least; and if they are not able to do it it ought to be done for them, as this is one thing we need in our community. Another thing—I think wages should be increased.

Respectfully,

W. E. MORRIS.

KNOTTS ISLAND, August 14, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We want education. We want a law to compel people to educate their children. We think this done will make a great improvement. We think this will make a better laboring class of people. We think education covers the whole ground for better times, and all manner of labor.

Respectfully,

CARY L. PERKINS.

KNOTTS ISLAND, August 15, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We need more and better schools, with longer terms, and compel parents and guardians to keep their children in regular daily attendance. Compulsory school law is what we need in this State.

Respectfully,

L. J. HENLEY.



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LENOIR, July 30, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—You ask my opinion on compulsory education, it will do all right in some places, and not so well in others. Where there is a poor widow with a large family to raise and no way to do it only by hard work, it is not right to say to her "you must send your children to school," even if it should cause her to suffer for something to live on, as I know of several that can't hardly live at all, and all of the children out at work. There should be some provisions made for such people in case of a compulsory school law, so as not to cause them to suffer while the children were in school, and then I would favor a law of that kind.

Yours,

P. F. MCDADE.

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LENOIR, August 11, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I am sorry for the laboring man. I know how he feels, and would to God I could give some idea in your Bureau of Labor report that would raise him up to a higher stand, but don't see anything better than for him to do the best he can for himself, and for him to help and assist his neighbors to send their children to school, and if they won't do that, help us to get the Legislature to enact a law to compel them to send their children to school. It is very sad to see so many children at home and school going on within their reach. I think there are a great many parents who should be held responsible for the ignorance of their bad boys. Give us compulsory school law for children from six to sixteen years, and away with trusts.

Yours,

W. S. COOK.

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LUMBERTON, July 27, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I am in favor of compulsory school law, and like my brother laborers at New Bern, N. C., I favor some law to compel young men to learn some trade, and make their lives useful.

Yours very respectfully,

H. G. WEBSTER.

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MAXTON, August 2, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I am in full favor of compulsory education, as education is very much neglected when not placed under compulsory law. Our young people need and must have education to battle with the problems of life in this progressive age.

Yours truly,

A. H. O'BRIEN.

MAYODAN, August 9, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I favor compulsory school law from eight to twelve, say four or six months to the year. I remain

Yours sincerely,

WILL BENTON.

MAYODAN, August 9, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—As for compulsory education I think five months a year from eight to fourteen years of age. At the age of fourteen I think a boy can have a very decent common education if he is compelled to give five months a year for six years, and at that age if his parents are poor, and need his work, he will be able to fill the educational qualifications of the amendment and transact any business common to a working man.

Respectfully,

FRANK ESSIX.

MAYODAN, August 9, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Should the school law be compulsory? I think it should by all means, especially from eight years old to twelve. I also think the schools should be open to all children from six to twenty-two—my reasons in the first place, are, that children from six to eight are too small to be forced to school in bad weather, but could have advantages voluntarily that would give them a start. So during the four years at some fixed time, say four or six months to the year they would be able to accomplish a very fair mathematical education, and by giving them one year after they became free to attend school, would give a certain lot of boys a chance to equip themselves that have never made use of the opportunities that they have had. I think it would be well to make this provision for a period of eight years, for that will give all children that have passed the age of fifteen this advantage. I also favor the separation of the school fund, let the whites have the fund paid in by them, the colored have what they pay in.

Yours truly,

H. W. BAUGHN.

MAYODAN, August 10, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I am of the opinion that a child should begin school at six years of age, and be compelled to go five months in each year until he or she is fifteen years of age, then they should be sufficiently interested to continue their studies and do all they can to complete their education.

Yours very respectfully,

C. H. BARNES.

MAYODAN, August 7, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think compulsory education would be a good thing for the old State of North Carolina. I am in favor of it. I will vote for it any time. I think all States ought to have laws fixed to give each State a system, and I think the ten-hour system for North Carolina would be right for all.

Yours very truly,

W. H. PRICE.

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MAYODAN, August 6, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think a compulsory school law for the working people would be a good thing. We will take the cotton mill operatives—this town is composed of able-bodied men who are too lazy to work, and put their children in the mill before they are eight years old, and they never go to school. More schools and better schools is the most important thing I know of; there is a large per cent of this class of people growing up in ignorance.

Respectfully,

C. L. BECK.

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MOREHEAD CITY, July 28, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I favor a compulsory school law, compelling every child to go to school at least fifteen months. I think by so doing it would improve the State morally and financially.

Very respectfully,

J. H. MANN.

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MOREHEAD CITY, August 16, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Compulsory education is the very best and surest means of enlightening and making intelligent citizens. Provide for the widows who are mothers of children of school age, and then a force law for schools will work systematically, and prove a universal blessing.

Respectfully,

J. W. CHADWICK.

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MORGANTON, August 16, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In my opinion the most important thing that would permanently benefit the mechanic is a compulsory school law, and an inden-



tured apprenticeship system. I think a boy should be required by law to stand a common school examination before entering any trade. If this were made a law it would be a few years at least before it would benefit the mechanic much.

Respectfully,

C. F. BROWN.

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MORGANTON, August 14, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In regard to compulsory education, that is the thing I believe in, I think every child ought to go to school. So many parents neglect sending their children to school, especially around the cotton mills. A family will go to a mill to work, and the father will put his little children in the mill, let them grow up in ignorance, and he will sit back and do nothing. I think they ought to be made to send them at least four years, if not more.

Respectfully,

C. L. SMITH.

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MOUNT AIRY, October 8, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We need compulsory education to improve the condition of the working people. It should be made a law. There is many a good mechanic who is handicapped for the want of a little education, which would benefit him in more ways than one. If he had some little education there are some studies that he might take up on his line of work which might fit him for a more lucrative position. By making him understand his work thoroughly, saying he is a good mechanic, a little education would make him a better one if he liked to apply himself. Then again, if he liked to do a little business himself, he would, in all probability, find it a great help to him. We most assuredly need compulsory education in North Carolina; it is the hope of the State. A law making it compulsory for parents to send their children to school and keeping them there until, say thirteen, at which age they may be allowed to work *half time* while they may go to school the other half until they are sixteen years of age, would be a good thing. There are too many children at work in factories who ought to be in school.

Respectfully,

W. G. MCINTOSH.

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MT. AIRY, August 25, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think that every man ought to be compelled to send his children to school, by law if he won't without.

Respectfully,

W. G. HALL.

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MT. AIRY, September 27, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The best thing for wage-earners is for them to have nine hours per day set for them by law, and compulsory school laws in good form. I think there should be a uniform system fixed by law for school children under sixteen years of age.

Respectfully,

R. S. DAY.

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MT. AIRY, September 15, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I am in favor of a school law that will compel children between the ages of six and twelve to go to school, also a law to stop children from working in cotton and woolen mills and other works, under twelve years of age. Put them in school for six years, eight months in a year. There are a great many children without parents, and a great many with hard, low, degraded parents, who don't care for themselves or their children. I see no better way than to force them in school. I think it would be a good thing for the good citizens of North Carolina to see after such children, and take them in hand. I think it our duty to see after such children if we ever expect them to improve.

Respectfully,

E. C. CONNER.

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MT. AIRY, August 13, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In regard to schools, there should be a law forcing parents and guardians to send their children to school. The rule here is, that the very poor do not go to school at all, and the excuse is that they can not dress their children in the fashion, and they would be laughed at if they were to go, and another class keep their children in the factories stemming tobacco at from six to eight cents per day, neglecting their education. So if a law was enacted forcing all these children to go to school a few months in each year all would soon learn to read and write.

Respectfully,

W. B. SHELTON.

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MT. AIRY, August 10, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I am in favor of compulsory education because we need education so much, and it seems the only way to have careless, indifferent and illiterate parents send their children to school, is to make them do so.

Yours respectfully,

P. S. ROTHROCK.

Mt. AIRY, August 30, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I am heartily in favor of compulsory education. I see the need of it in this town.

Respectfully,

W. R. BOWMAN.

Mt. HOLLY, August 4, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—As to compulsory school law, I am somewhat undecided. Perhaps it might be a good law, but I do not like compulsion. It certainly would be hard on some people, such as poor widows and poor men with large families.

Respectfully,

J. H. DAVENPORT.

NEW BERN, July 27, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—*Compulsory education.*—The word compulsory does not sound very nice in this the twentieth century, but when applied to education I think it all right. Nobody should object to being compelled to obtaining something that they will ever after have a need for, and something they would not part with were it possible to do so. In view of the constitutional amendment that is to be passed next Thursday, compulsory education is another grand presentment to this enlightened age. The boy that would be disfranchised unless he can read and write will be given a chance to acquire that qualification under that law. There is a time coming when the white man will educate the white children and the negroes their children, and you will place the beacon of civilization at every man's door—the school house.

Yours very truly,

JAMES B. DAWSON.

NEWTON, August 28, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The great question is, what will our children do if we don't educate them. It takes an education to make a useful man or woman in any business, so let us try the compulsory law for ten years. There are too many men putting their children in cotton mills and loafing and cheating them out of their education. Give your children an education, then they can demand higher wages. I don't believe in labor unions. Why? Because it is ignorance. I would have been worth five times as much as I am if I had had the education, self-experience. The time has come when we can not afford to be behind every State in the Union, so let us put our shoulder to the wheel and move it on. First, an education. Second, master your trade Third, don't belong to any union or lodge to injure anyone.



Fourth, I believe in ten-hour system for mechanics, other business is different. I don't think the law ought to fix the hours except in factories where school children work. That should be fixed so as to send to school. Fifth, I am in favor of mechanics showing something like a school teacher's certificate, then he can demand wages accordingly. Sixth, I believe in being a free man in a free country; yet we must have a system. Seventh, what are we looking for ten years from to-day? Eighth, we have the manufacturers and the labor. Ninth, we want more skilled labor. Tenth, more education, if it takes law to get it.

Respectfully,

A. M. HARRILL.

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NORTH WILKESBORO, August 12, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We need better schools that can reach the masses. The children of intelligent parents usually are sent to school by their parents, there should be some way provided to get all children of school age in school. The State now demands an intelligent citizenship, and to be true to itself it must put good school advantages in the reach of every child, and when those advantages are provided, it must, in self-defense, see that every child is improving his opportunities. Compel the child to come, and the State do the balance, providing neat, comfortable and healthy school buildings, books, stationery, etc., that are needed to teach that child to read and write. It may be unpopular, but we can never reach certain classes until we do something to make them care for themselves.

Yours truly,

K. M. ALLEN.

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OXFORD, September 15, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In my opinion there will not be much improvement in the condition of labor until the masses of people are better educated. A small per cent of the children attend school. I think of no remedy save the compulsory school law, and would suggest that it be adopted. Make them send the children to school, for they make us pay the taxes. With education comes morality, a better class of citizenship, prosperity along all lines, and good government.

Respectfully,

HUGHIE A. POOLE.

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LINCOLNTON, July 26, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think a compulsory school law would be good, as there are so many small children put to trades and in factories. I think they should

not be employed until they are fourteen years old, and the law should so fix it. Hoping you will do all in your power to have a law passed that will help the mechanics, and assist the poor children to get an education, I am

Yours truly,

LEVI GHEEN.

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NEW BERN, August 5, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think we should have at least six months free school each year. I think that children should be made to go four months out of the six, and I think there should be a law that each race should be taxed to educate their own color. I think that teachers should impress upon the scholars that it is as necessary to learn to work as it is to read and write, both go hand in hand. So many think if they are educated that they must not soil their hands with labor.

Respectfully,

G. D. GARDNER.

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REIDSVILLE, August 11, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I am especially in favor of compulsory education.

Yours truly,

JOHN R. NEWELL.

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REIDSVILLE, July 28, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think that children should be compelled to go to school a few months at least.

Very respectfully,

G. E. BARBER.

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REIDSVILLE, July 28, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The condition of North Carolina to-day demands nothing short of a compulsory school law.

Respectfully,

R. R. WATKINS.

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REIDSVILLE, August 27, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—North Carolina having settled the race question, the way is now open for the discussion of economic questions upon their merits. The amendment makes it necessary for our State to devote more attention to education than it has ever done—the State must provide schools, and must see to it that the children attend them. It is for the Legislature to provide

the necessary legislation. With an educated citizenship and a legalized system of primaries in which every citizen can express his wishes as to men and measures, the problem of labor and capital, taxation, currency, etc., will be adjusted on the basis of justice to all concerned.

Respectfully,

S. W. CAYTON.

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RICHLANDS, July 29, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I do not know anything better than a good moral training and a fair education for wage-earners. I would highly favor the compulsory school law because there are numbers of children worked the year round, and not permitted by their parents to go and get that which is offered free, upon the plea of poverty and can't spare them out of my cotton patch, etc. Whereas, if we had the law, they would be fitted up better for farmers, workmen, citizens, etc. Let me say I truly favor the white money to educate the white children, the black money for the negro. The school tax that the whites pay should go for white school tax, what the negro pays for the negro, then we would be better prepared to educate and provide for those who have scanty means at home. There is no need for a compulsory law for the negro, he is by school like he is by voting, he is there. Divide this money, and double my taxes for the benefit of myself and neighbors.

Respectfully,

J. H. AMAN.

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ROBERDEL, August 11, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I will give you my opinion on the needs of wage-earners. We have a good free school here eight to eleven months in each year, the majority of the people entitled to attend are in the mill and can not get out to go. This is a sad mistake. I favor a compulsory school law, which will not allow them to work in the mill until they are sixteen years old, this would place them in an elevating element, and they would naturally learn good thoughts and form noble habits that would go with them through life. Putting them in the mill at twelve years old deprives them of all higher thoughts they might attain in school for the least money, and they drag along and become despondent. The road they are on leads to anarchy.

Yours truly,

J. A. BAKER.

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ROBERDEL, July 9, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In regard to the school system, it is very poor. It has improved some in the past twenty years, but I think it would be better to



appropriate money enough to run a good school, and then compel parents to send, if possible. I believe in Bryan's policy, give every man a loaf not favor a few. Give every man an equal showing.

Respectfully,

A. L. LOFLIN.

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ROBERDEL, August 11, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I favor a compulsory school law under some proper restrictions, though I do not think we are in proper shape for such just now. We ought to work our schools up to the proper efficiency by proper legislation first. I believe just now a compulsory law would be damaging.

Yours very truly,

J. W. O'BRIEN.

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ROBERDEL, August 8, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Children should not be employed in factories under twelve years of age, hence we are in favor of a compulsory education. There are at least twenty-five per cent of the people here who can not read and write, and as a general thing it is that way at all cotton mills. We have schools and churches, but the people generally do not take the interest in them that they should.

Yours respectfully,

SHAW DAWKINS.

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ROBERDEL, August 6, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I do not favor compulsory education, because there are a good many widows with several little children throughout the country who are not able to make their support with all the help they can get from their children by working them in mills where they can make much more than they can on a farm. Another reason is, there are lots of men who would manage to go in debt for their living and save their wages to live on when school starts, then just stop their whole family to go to school regardless of the wishes of their employers, and the damage they may do to many poor widow's children by causing their work to stop, I do not think compulsory education advisable now. In my opinion, the best thing for wage-earners in this section is good moral conduct, obedience to their employers, do all they can to please them first, then if they find this is no benefit to them, seek another without murmuring.

Respectfully,

D. M. NORDAN.

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ROBERDEL, August 10, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Compulsory education should be forced from six to twelve, as children can't enter public work before twelve years of age. The number of hours should be fixed by the United States Congress, and for all States at once.

Respectfully,

P. H. CROUCH.

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ROCKINGHAM, July 25, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I am in favor of a compulsory school law, for I know of a good many children that could be in school if there was a law to force them.

Respectfully,

DANIEL GAY.

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ROPER, August 24, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Compulsory education is one of the most essential means of decreasing the per cent of illiterate people in North Carolina that can be started. I think there should be taxes appropriated for nine months school, and the law compel parents or guardians to send all children from eight to sixteen years.

Yours truly,

R. L. WILLIAMS.

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ROPER, August 25, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I am highly in favor of compulsory school law, as I find the farmers and others too willing to keep their children home at work, and not even give them advantage of our present school advantages, which you know are very poor. I do hope that our public schools can be improved in some way, soon.

Yours truly,

L. G. ROPER.

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ROPER, August 20, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The time has come in this country when everyone ought to have an education, more or less. It makes a person better both mentally and morally; makes him or her a better mechanic, a better servant, and better every way. If parents won't educate their children, they ought to be made to do it.

Respectfully,

J. W. MITCHELL.

ROPER, September 4, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I hope to see the day when there shall be a law compelling every man to send his child to school as much as six months in the year, if no more. I think that would be a great benefit to the coming generation.

Very respectfully,

L. P. ELLIOTT.

ROXBORO, July 28, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think education should be made compulsory to every child in the State of North Carolina; parents should be made to send their children to school; the Legislature should establish at least four or five months public schools all over the State, and compel the children to attend. This is the only method to raise North Carolina out of the illiteracy column, and in my opinion, this could be done without an additional taxation to the public. The best thing to do, I think, is to place in charge of these schools competent instructors.

Respectfully,

D. B. SCOGGIN.

SALISBURY, August 7, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—What we need now is more schools, better schools, and a compulsory school law. This, in my opinion, is the great need of the working people, and that the Bible should be read in our public schools, as it teaches the purest code of morals the world ever knew, and that no one be allowed to teach unless he or she complies with it. We want education, we want intelligent labor; this done, everything would improve. I think education covers the whole ground. I stand ready to assist in anything which tends to improve the common community. Education we need and must have. So give us a good public school law.

Respectfully,

J. N. MAXWELL.

SALISBURY, August 29, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—As to compulsory education, I will give one point that has come under my observation of the very many that, in my opinion, exist, to-wit: In our town we have a hosiery mill and rope mill, and round these mills (or little grocery stores), may be seen at most any time of day, robust, healthy men, loitering and talking politics, while their small children, who should be in school, are in the various mills working for the sustenance of the father and family, and growing up in ignorance.

Respectfully,

W. D. WATSON.



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SALISBURY, August 12, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I do not favor compulsory school law, for several reasons. There are a good many people in this country that could not send their children to school and feed them while they are going. There are plenty of poor men, with large families of children working for seventy-five cents per day, that money won't clothe and feed and pay house rent for a family of eight or ten. If they all work they can live, but if he was compelled to send those children to school, how would he live on his scant earnings? I believe in schools, but I believe in its being left to a man's own choice. If a person has the desire for education he will get it, and if he has it and don't put it to good use he would be better off without it.

Yours respectfully,

ISAAC LYERLY.

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SALISBURY, August 15, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think compulsory education would be one of the best things that could happen to working people in this or any other State. Have longer public schools, and require parents to send their children.

Respectfully,

L. E. MAXWELL.

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SALISBURY, August 10, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—As to compulsory education, I favor it, for there are so many children growing up in ignorance at this time, that something must be done to save the rising generation.

Respectfully,

C. A. NASH.

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SHALLOTTE, August 27, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Now that the constitutional amendment is carried, it seems that a compulsory education will be a necessity in order to have a government "by the people, of the people, and for the people."

Yours very truly,

J. A. STANLEY.

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SHALLOTTE, August 16, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—My views on compulsory education I can hardly give, for the reason that we are paying taxes to educate another race of people. If that was not so, I would favor a compulsory education to some extent. If the

law was changed so that the white men could have all their school money that they pay and the negro race have what they pay, then I would be more favorable to a law to compel white people to take all the advantage of the schools in educating their children, but so long as the law remains like it is, when a man has to pay a dollar to educate a white child he must pay one to educate a negro child, and our experience is, every negro you educate makes one more grand rascal in this country.

Yours truly,

E. L. STANLEY.

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SHALLOTTE, N. C., August 17, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—As to the compulsory school law, I am sure it would be the best law we could have, and think it essential to our country.

Respectfully,

J. S. CLARK.

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SHELBY, September 12, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The time for compulsory education in North Carolina has not arrived. Our schools are too few, too poorly built and equipped, and sadly in need of teachers of ability. When the proper arrangements are made, and teachers of experience and other requirements are to be had, then I believe compulsory education ought to be enforced. Ignorance is one of the greatest curses of this country, and I long for the time to come when our good old State will be pointed to as the most intelligent, not the most ignorant, refined and religious people on the globe.

Yours truly,

R. L. SIMMONS.

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SHELBY, N. C., July 26, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think every child should be compelled to go to school from four to six months. We need compulsory education to make them attend our free schools.

Respectfully,

J. D. LINEBERGER.

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SHOALS, N. C., July 28, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I am very much in favor of a compulsory school law. I would like to see six months' schools at all our public schools, and the parents compelled to send their children, by law, from the age of seven to twelve, the entire six months, and from twelve to eighteen as much as four months. There are a number of children in my district who get no advan-

tage of the free school; their parents think or care so little about the education of their children they do not send them, and the children are growing up in ignorance. I have talked with one or two men in my district about sending their children to school, and they said they were not able to clothe them well enough to go to school, and at the same time I knew the men were spending enough for liquor to dress their children well enough. I think this is treating children very wrong, and I think such men should be forced to school their children.

Respectfully yours,

O. J. MARTIN.

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SOUTH MILL, August 23, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Education is the principal need of the working classes, and I am ardently in favor of compulsory education.

Respectfully,

CHARLIE NORRIS.

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SOUTHPORT, N. C., July 30, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I believe in compulsory school laws, higher education; more confidence man to man.

Yours respectfully,

G. F. DREW.

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SOUTHPORT, N. C., August 1, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I am not in favor of compulsory education because it would soon lead to something else, it might be that the boys would be required to serve some time in the army, and we are overrun with people now from other countries, who leave to get out of the compulsory school and army. What we should do now, is to unite the churches on the question of education. Even in our small town, with only 1,300 people, each church wants a school, consequently we are having poor schools.

Very truly yours,

PRICE TURPLESS.

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SOUTHPORT, N. C., July 30, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Compulsory education is the only means to educate our people as a whole. Many fathers and mothers think they are too poor to educate their children and to-day we find the most of our public positions filled by a foreign element, owing to a great extent to education. We want to see the day when all government positions will be filled by American-born citizens.

Yours with respect,

J. T. LOWRIMORE.



SOUTH RIVER, August 10, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I am greatly in favor of a compulsory school law, and others in my community favor it also, and have done so for years. The people are about ready for it. The majority for the amendment would have been greater, but for ignorance.

Yours truly,

F. G. BENSON.

SPARTA, August 12, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—A compulsory school law would be beneficial, as so many people will not send their children to free schools. There should be a better school system. I don't know how it would be brought about.

Respectfully,

R. R. EDWARDS.

SPARTA, N. C., August 14, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—A compulsory education law to the age of sixteen, not less than four months each year, would be beneficial to the coming generation.

Respectfully,

A. F. REEVES.

SPENCER, N. C., August 16, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Would first suggest that we make it compulsory for the county school board to prepare some way for our children to get an education. We have some two hundred and fifty children in Spencer, and not even a building to have school in.

Respectfully,

A. B. WELLS.

STATESVILLE, September 14, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I have always favored compulsory education, a great many of our people would be benefited by it. I know of families who make their children work in mills, etc., and loaf their time away, when the children should be in school, and the parents supporting them. Of course, my business is partly employer as well as employe, and I can not give you the answers to your questions on blanks, but am heartily in favor of bettering the conditions of the laboring people, and can see no better way than compulsory education.

Respectfully,

J. A. CONNER.

SYLVA, N. C., August 20, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think every person is more or less gifted with a talent for some special work, and at an early age in life every parent should find out what that talent is, and educate their children especially in the line that they seemed to be gifted. If it be for a trade, they will then always demand the best wages, because they are perfected in their line of business. And furthermore, I think this much of an education should be *compulsory*.

Yours truly,

C. M. WELLS.

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TARBORO, N. C., July 27, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The wage-earners need more education, yet I am opposed to compulsory education.

Yours very truly,

A. A. HAYNES.

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TARBORO, July 25, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The thing I see most needful to the working class of people is education and enlightenment, and to do this, we must have compulsory education, as there are so many fathers around the public works who **are able to work and do not do it**, simply because they have children from fourteen years to twenty-one, who can earn from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per week for them to draw on Saturday night, and to go to the bar-rooms to spend at least half for drink, to be used on Sunday, instead of going to church and teaching the children the Word of God. By all means, give us compulsory education for children from twelve years to twenty.

Respectfully,

M. W. HAYNES.

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TAR LANDING, August 1, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I favor the compulsory school law, simply because of the advantage children have over what they used to have; it is so much greater now than in back years, they ought to be compelled to have to go. The greatest trouble is the indifference of the parents; the majority of them get miffed about little differences of the teacher, or some patrons, or some other child's faults, and stop their children after starting them. I blame parents more than I do the children. They don't seem to realize that they are robbing their children of advantages the State gives them. I favor it more than anything else, because the children don't see the need of it. If it was necessary, I think this county would vote a compulsory school law.

Respectfully,

D. N. PAGE.

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THOMASVILLE, July 23, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In regard to a compulsory school law, I don't see how it could be of general benefit to all, as I know there are some families that could not consistently comply with this law, for there are widows and heads of families that are necessarily compelled to have the wages of their children for a support of life. While there are some few that ought to have compulsory school law, I don't think we are ready for compulsory school law unless the poor were looked after better by legal authority, like the good mother of England, Queen Victoria. Somebody, or some power, must look after the poor class and see that they are fixed to go to school, and that those behind will not suffer for want of their labor. Then, I am in favor of compulsory school law, and not until then. When people can do what they ought to, and simply from carelessness won't do it, then I believe in making them do it by law, but don't force a poor people to do a thing that they are actually not able to do. There might be some night-school system arranged for the poor children to attend. I will favor something of that kind, but don't force the children to attend school until they can, in some way, be spared.

Respectfully yours,

E. E. MENDENHALL.

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VERONA, July 28, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I would say, in regard to compulsory education, that some parents in our county are too close and trifling to educate their children without being driven to it, and this being a law, it would not interfere with those that are willing to educate them.

Respectfully,

WILEY N. SAMONS.

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VIRGIL, September 15, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I am heartily in favor of compulsory education, commencing with not less than one hundred days' school in each district; not a long school in some districts and a short one in others, as it is now—give each child the same chance at the free school. The parents, or guardians, of all children should be required to send them, commencing by sending fifty per cent of the time to the first school, and at least fifty per cent of the time to all schools thereafter; that would give the children eighty days in school and forty out, during the five school months. The parents then would have a chance to keep a child at home a day, or week, in the busiest time. Further, I think, there should be a fund set apart in each county to purchase books for those too poor to buy them, the committee recommending it to be done in the district in which they live. Some allowance



would have to be made on account of the sickness of the children; also, on account of the coldest weather in some parts, for the smaller children could hardly get to school in the thinly-populated parts of the county. This should be done by an act of the Legislature for the whole State at the same time, and not as the local option, or stock-law is, by townships, or counties. In this latter way it would hardly, if ever, come when it is most needed. These are some of my opinions of the school question.

Respectfully yours,

C. A. GRUBB.

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WAYNESVILLE, July 28, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—As to compulsory education, I believe in it from the age of six to fourteen. When a boy gets to be fourteen he can easily finish his education if he has ambition enough.

Respectfully yours,

W. P. FARMER.

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WILMINGTON, July 28, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I find that the laborers, who are mostly from the country, are very illiterate, very few who come under my observation being able to read and write. In the annual report of your Bureau sent me, I notice that States having a compulsory school law have the least illiteracy, which is reasonable enough. I think that all States should adopt it; still I can't understand the need of a law to compel a father to educate his children.

Respectfully,

B. F. MURPHY.

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WINNABOW, August 18, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—As to my views about the schools of our State, I think, in many places, we do need a compulsory school law. I do not think that the term should be longer than five months, as poor farmers need their children to help them, and an eight or nine-months' school would be hard on them. Success to you in your labors for the people.

Yours,

F. M. PRIDGEN.

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WINSTON-SALEM, August 11, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In regard to compulsory education I am anxious to see all educated, but our State has wonderfully improved our public school laws, and with the moral influence brought about by churches and Sunday-school

teachers, and the ministers, shortly modern intelligence will show the people the use of educating children, without a compulsory law. The horse can be led to water, but it is hard to make him drink.

Most respectfully,

J. A. VANCE.

WINSTON-SALEM, September 3, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In regard to compulsory education, would say that we ought to have a law to compel manufacturers not to work children under fourteen years of age, and the children should be compelled to go to school at least eight months in the year, up to fourteen years old.

Respectfully,

W. T. JURNEY.

WINSTON-SALEM, September 14, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Compulsory education is something needed very badly to educate and elevate the coming generations.

Yours truly,

J. A. WEISNER.

WINSTON-SALEM, August 1, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—As to compulsory school law, I think we should have compulsory education laws by all means, as it is a duty we owe the coming generations, especially since the passage of the suffrage amendment; another thing, it would improve wages in all trades, as an educated man is a great deal more valuable to his employer than an ignorant one, and especially should a limit be fixed, by law, to regulate hours per day in the cotton factories. In this town they work twelve hours in the summer, and twelve and three-quarters in the winter, and the majority of their employes are women and children, as young, some of them, as eight years of age, and a few of them can not read and write.

Yours truly,

G. O. HEGE.

WINSTON-SALEM, August 25, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In regard to the compulsory school law, if it does not include the negro, I am highly in favor of it, and if it does, I am not.

Respectfully,

W. P. HAMMOND.

WINSTON-SALEM, September 10, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Two of the most important things, in my mind, for the betterment of the laboring class is, first, a compulsory educational law of the strictest kind, not only on the part of the student, but also on the part of the teacher. He, or she, as the case may be, should be thoroughly competent in morals, as well as education. Good teachers, compulsory attendance, and at least four months' school, then, I think, we will be better fitted to be mechanics, or any other profession we may choose to follow. The apprentice system, this alone, has filled the country with an inferior class of workmen, which has as much to do with low wages as anything else. First, compel them to learn their trade, and then give them protection.

Respectfully,

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A. L. NICHOLSON.

YADKINVILLE, July 30, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—When we see how many parents fail to give their children any education, and the importance and advantage to them of having at least a common school education, we must say that we are in favor of more taxes for our schools, and a compulsory educational law. We also favor better teachers for most of our free schools.

Respectfully,

J. C. MONEY.



## MISCELLANEOUS FACTORIES.

ABERDEEN, September 15, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—First clause, less corn whiskey; second clause, educate, compulsory or otherwise, but educate. The want of it is the bane of the State, and will so continue until all time, unless adequate measures are taken. Every year that this is neglected adds to the stigma under which we are laboring.

Respectfully,

F. W. WILKINS.

ABERDEEN, August 29, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The class of labor we have to contend with in this section is decidedly poor on account of their utter lack of responsibility. They can not be depended on; lack thoroughness, and do not take interest enough in their work to become proficient. Their sole ambition seems to centre in getting enough for present needs, without a moment's thought for the future, and this engenders an independence which makes it impossible to control the labor, and makes any effort to better their condition futile. The younger generation seems to be stepping backward, instead of improving morally, and their only salvation is to have honesty and industry instilled into them. If left to themselves, this will never be accomplished, so the only alternative seems to be compulsory education, which, if carried to the right point, should work wonders, but if imperfectly carried out, will do more harm than good.

Yours respectfully,

J. ROWLANDS.

ABERDEEN, September 8, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—This circular, we believe a good thing, and deserves recognition. Regarding compulsory education, we heartily favor it, and the glaring evidence presented to our notice, showing the appalling lack of interest by so many in the education of their children in this State, has more than surprised. During an experience of about seven years, it has not been an unusual sight to see the fathers sitting around stores (spouting about politics, of which they know even less than of education), while we have seen the girls and boys hoeing the fields, instead of being at school. We have known places in the State, right at the railroad stations, and within seven miles of county seat, where school was open one month, and no excuse, we positively know, from a thorough investigation, except utter indif-

ference on the part of the parents. In this town, at this date, there is no school of any kind open, and I am informed, owing to dissensions and differences of opinion, there is likely to be none this winter. Is this not terrible to think of? You need not only compulsory education, but what is worse, you need to compel men to provide educational facilities, and any community, north, south, east, or west, ought to be ashamed that this could be said of them. I am interested, because I have lately moved my family here from Philadelphia. If this State had less politics and more educational facilities, it would be much better. From my personal experience, coming in contact with all classes, the more ignorant the man, the more he seems to be impressed with the idea that it should be his chief aim in life to save this country from political destruction. I have written at length, because I am a citizen, live here with my family, have my money invested, and so have a right to hope for ordinary educational facilities. Have the means to, but don't consider that I should be compelled to send my children away from the refining and correcting influence of their mother that they may get an ordinary education. I have no sympathy with influences that make such a condition a possibility, let alone a fact.

Yours very respectfully,

J. S. KNIGHT.

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ARNOLD, August 22, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Education is the greatest need. Were the laboring class educated, they would command higher wages. We are in favor of compulsory education. So many parents do not take enough interest in their children to send them to school. A compulsory law would be the means of eventually lifting the laboring class to a higher plane.

Yours very truly,

R. EVERHART & Co.

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BELWOOD, September 3, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think our law-makers ought to pass a compulsory school law. I know it would be better for our State; so many of our children in the State never see inside of a school-house. I think in some business the ten-hour system would work; in others, not so well.

Respectfully,

M. P. GANTT.

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BOONVILLE, September 11, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—As to your question, relative to needs of wage-earners and what would benefit them, there is, in my opinion, no answer, except a more widely extended system of education. We are heartily in favor of a compulsory school law of some kind—the best.

Yours very truly,

T. B. WOODHOUSE.



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BURLINGTON, August 29, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—To practice economy and content would answer your first question. When mill hands lack energy, which most of them do, compulsory education, in my opinion, is the only way to approach them, if they are even bettered at all on that line. I have never had enough education to hurt me, when it comes to labor, but I have seen of late several boys made entirely worthless, when it comes to labor, by college cooking, and honestly had forgotten how to grease a gimlet. Practical, and not theoretical, education for the masses of the people is what's going to be most needed and looked for in the future, as to labor requirements. A dude, occasionally for style, will not be out of place, but for anything else, utterly worthless. I have often thought if without the bad could we fully appreciate the good. Common sense, or "horse-sense," as my father called it, is to be desired, but I am sorry to say is not very common. Education must not lag, and I don't believe the time will come when it will not be handy to have.

Truly,

LAFAYETTE HOLT.

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CAMERON, August 28, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—It is hard to make an unqualified answer to some of your questions; for instance, should children under fourteen years work in factories? I would say, ordinarily, "No;" but there are instances where it seems absolutely necessary for children under fourteen to work, and if they can do better in the factory than elsewhere, I would say, "Yes." I believe that every rational, intelligent being should have some education, and I believe the only way to bring it about is by a system of compulsory education, but don't think it should extend beyond the age of fourteen years, or a primary course.

Yours,

M. M. L. McKEITHEN.

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CHARLOTTE, November 30, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Compel all children between six and fourteen to attend public or other schools at least nine months per year; compel their parents to support them. Place on the chain-gang all parents that live off their children. The above to apply to white and black children and parents.

Yours truly,

FRED OLIVER.

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CHARLOTTE, September 13, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Think the school fund, to be raised by taxation, should be sufficiently large to furnish three months' free school each year to every



white child between the ages of eight and sixteen, and they should be compelled to attend, except from providential hindrances. Would except any children whose parents prefer to educate them at their own expense. Do not think the whites should be taxed to furnish the blacks the same amount of free school, but am willing that the taxes derived from taxing the colored population and their property, on same basis as the white people are taxed, be applied to education of the negro. Must admit that I can not exactly see how my ideas could be carried out under existing circumstances, but nevertheless this is my way of looking at the question.

Respectfully,

R. L. HARDAGE.

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CHERRYFIELD, September 17, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I favor compulsory education. I am not in favor of children under fourteen working in factory. All men that have an education make better hands in all kinds of work. Laborers should be paid weekly.

Respectfully,

A. F. PAXTON.

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CISCO, September 13, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In regard to compulsory education, I think it very necessary, as there are so many people who make no effort at all to put their children in school, even where the schools are supplied by public money. They are compelled to pay tax, and I think they should be compelled to put their children in school.

Respectfully,

L. W. EVANS.

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DURHAM, September 21, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Employ no children in factories under fourteen years of age, and employ no one unless able to read and write. We favor a law regulating child-labor, and the number of hours that children under eighteen should be worked per day; also, if a mill employs children over fourteen years of age, and should any be unable to read and write, a certain number of hours of each day be set apart, or so many days each week, and the children be compelled to attend school. The crying need of this State is a law to regulate the employment of child-labor in factories.

Respectfully,

T. M. GORMAN.

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EDENTON, September 3, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We employ eighty per cent negroes around saw-mills, and I am yet to find a man who knows how to manage them for their financial

good, and as for educating them, the more they know, the less are they fit for work. I don't believe education works any good to the negro race. As for white children, I believe in compulsory education. My reasons are, the poor, ignorant white man will make his children stay at home and work for him when he has work to do, while the negroes, nine-tenths of them, have no work of their own, and will go about and work to let their children run around and do nothing, and if they go to school much they never will do anything.

Yours truly,

D. W. ROPER.

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ELIZABETH CITY, August 31, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—After careful thought, for the last five years or so, we have come to the conclusion that compulsory education would prove beneficial to the laboring classes. We would like to see it tested on the experiment of it, but of course that can't be very well. It seems to us that there would naturally be a longing for an education, and there would be no need of force to make anyone grasp the opportunity. Where there is good common sense with it, it surely can't hurt the worker for wages, and might be a wonderful help.

Respectfully,

W. E. DUNSTAN.

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ELIZABETH CITY, September 13, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I am a great friend to the public school, but opposed to compulsory attendance, except to require regular attendance, if one elects to attend school at all.

Respectfully,

J. P. BLADES.

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ELIZABETH CITY, August 29, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We think compulsory education is the best thing to ever bring our boys and girls to the front. If parents do not want to send their children to school, they should be made to do so. Hoping the information we have given will be of some good, we beg to remain,

Very truly yours,

T. D. FORBES.

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ELKIN, October 22, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In this section of country we find a number of people who might command good wages if they had only had an English education.

We find some also who seem to have grown indifferent, so far as education is concerned, and pay but little, or no attention, to the free school that is in easy reach of them, and the consequence is, their sons and daughters are growing up in ignorance, not fitting themselves for any department in life whatever. We think in cases of this kind there ought to be some kind of a law to force them to send their children to school a certain number of months in each year, say, until they are fourteen or fifteen years old. When you question such people they reply, that their children are no better than they (their parents) are, and they have made a living. We would suggest that all such people be forced to send to school, unless they show conclusively that they are dependent on their children's labor for support, or that they are utterly unable to clothe them, and in either case, the county should be allowed to furnish such needy ones.

Yours vrey truly,

W. J. BOYLES.

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ELKIN, September 9, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I am a great advocate of compulsory education.

B. M. WALKER, JR.

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ELKIN, September 7, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I hope to see the day when North Carolina will furnish at least eight months' school for the children, then compel them to attend.

Respectfully yours,

J. J. GILBERT.

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ELKIN, September 6, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We think it would be one of the grandest things that ever happened for North Carolina to make appropriations sufficient to run a school at least five months in the year in every district in the State, and then compel parents to send their children to school anyhow four months out of the five.

Respectfully,

N. E. PARLIER.

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ETHER, September 12, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—As to my views on compulsory education, it is something very essential to the welfare of the rising generation. Our people are too careless in regard to the education of their children. I think all parents should be compelled to send their children to school at least four months in the year.

Respectfully,

HIRAM FREEMAN.



FARMINGTON, September 1, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think we ought to have four months' school in every white district, taught by competent teachers; one teacher for a school of forty pupils, and two teachers for a school of more than forty, and not make education compulsory.

Respectfully,

A. W. ELLIS.

FARMINGTON, September 5, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think if North Carolina needs anything on earth, it is education. I think all parties in power should look after the education of the rising generation.

Respectfully,

W. F. JAMES.

FAYETTEVILLE, September 3, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Exclusion of child-labor, compulsory education to age of fifteen, less tobacco and whiskey, free public schools, and better teachers (more competent), reform schools for incorrigibles.

Yours very truly,

A. E. DIXON.

GRANITE FALLS, August 30, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In regard to compulsory education, I am in favor of it for several reasons: First, every child should have the privilege of at least going to school long enough to learn to read and write, and I think there are very few in this county so poor but could send their children to the free school long enough to learn that much. We have around our cotton mills able-bodied men, who do not work twenty days in a year, but have their children in the mill working twelve hours per day for three hundred to three hundred and ten days every year, while they (their fathers) are loafing around the street corners living off the wages of their children that should be in the school.

Yours respectfully,

D. H. WARLICK.

GREENSBORO, August 29, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We are in favor of compulsory education; also, trust labor and capital may meet mutually. Will be advantageous to all parties concerned.

Respectfully,

J. M. PEGRAM.

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GREENSBORO, September 12, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—When the people are educated it tends to improve their moral, financial, and social conditions. A large per cent of the parents do not appreciate an education, and are not interested in sending their children. The compulsory school law would remedy this; we approve of it.

Respectfully,

CHARLES W. PETTY.

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GREENSBORO, September 7, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Seemingly, intemperance is the greatest drawback with wage-earners, therefore, anything that decreases drinking will help them. Steady employment would also, of course, materially help them, since idleness tends to demoralization, especially among the colored laborers.

Respectfully,

R. G. LEA.

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HASLIN, September 10, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—As regards compulsory education, the writer can only answer for himself. He thinks undertaking to force attendance at school would frequently meet with much opposition, and children with parents opposed to sending them would not likely learn much, at any rate. He thinks good, intelligent, moral, and industrious teachers, who would take an interest in teaching, much more important than compulsory attendance. The poor children, both white and colored, have very indifferent teachers here; of course, the whites very much better than the colored.

Very respectfully,

D. C. WAY.

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HICKORY, September 6, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I favor compulsory education; it is the only way to educate all the people. Many children in our town never enter a school-house, and yet the State is paying money to educate those children who can not educate themselves.

Respectfully,

J. A. WHITEM.

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HIGH POINT, August 30, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I favor compulsory education and believe it is the only proposition that offers permanent and substantial benefit to labor. Schemers

and dreamers offer, through organization, many things, but never deliver anything but promises, and these fail to furnish bread in the hour of need. Education of head and heart is the only salvation for humanity; it saves in this world, and also in the next.

Respectfully,

W. G. BRADSHAW.

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HIGH POINT, September 5, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In regard to compulsory education, I believe to get the children of North Carolina educated, it will be necessary to impose a compulsory law on the parents, as the human race is inclined to neglect its duties and needs something to encourage, or drive, them to do their duty. I believe it would be better to get the compulsory education by districts, or territories, first, and let others see the advantages and come in—like getting stock-law. To further aid the education of the white children of North Carolina, I think the taxes paid by the white people into the school fund should be used for whites only, and use what is paid by the colored race for the education of that race. By this arrangement we can advance the white race and hold the colored race back from the polls some.

Yours truly,

W. D. BURGESS.

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HIGH POINT, September 6, 1900.

DEAR SIR:—We are, and always will be, in favor of any law that will lead to, or make, education compulsory.

Respectfully,

J. H. MILLIS.

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HIGH POINT, August 29, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We have a fine graded-school system here, and think all children under the age of fourteen should be compelled to attend.

Respectfully,

J. H. TATE.

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HIGH POINT, September 6, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I believe more can be accomplished in the future by compulsory education than anything else. Of course, the conditions favorable to carrying out compulsory education in the full sense of the term will be necessary to success. Whether the State is ready for the move, I am not



ready to say, but one thing is certain, we must raise the standard of education before we can hope to see our State as prosperous as our opportunities present.

Yours truly,

D. A. STANTON.

JAMESTOWN, September 20, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—White children should be compelled to go to school. As to the negro, it does not matter, for the more education, the meaner the negro, is my experience.

Yours truly,

S. H. WARD & SONS.

JAMESTOWN, September 11, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I am in favor of a compulsory school law in the State of North Carolina, and would be glad to see the day come for it to go into effect.

Respectfully,

G. W. JOHNSON.

KELFORD, September 15, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—While nearly all white children of school age can read and write, there are some parents who do not pay the proper attention toward giving their children a common school education, hence, I favor a mild form of compulsory education.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE T. PARKER.

KINSTON, September 4, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We believe that every State should have a compulsory school law, which would, of course, mean that the State should furnish all school supplies. We believe it would be just to throw this burden of taxation upon those who have property, and that it would be a good investment for them, because the education of our people is so conducive (or would be) to the general good. We believe that great injustice is done to the people by the present school-book system. The frequent changing of books is a great burden upon the masses of the people who try to give their children such education as they can afford—many of them at great sacrifice. We believe that past and present legislation is in favor of the great book publishers in this matter, which ought not to be. We pray that the day may come when our legislators will legislate for the people, rather than for the rich corporations.

Very respectfully,

C. E. LINCOLN.

KINSTON, September 5, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—About compulsory education, I am unable to say what would be the best for wage-earners. We have a good graded school in our town; think it has done some good. They had between four and five hundred pupils last year, it being the first year, and it promises to be better this year. For myself, I don't favor the compulsory school law; it might be best, but I don't see it that way.

Yours very truly,

N. B. MOORE.

MADISON, August 22, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We are most heartily in favor of compulsory education.

Respectfully,

PEGRAM & PENN.

MEBANE, September 10, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We are heartily in favor of compulsory education, and trust such a law will be enacted at as early a date as possible. We are further in favor of longer terms of the public schools. The percentage of illiteracy in our State is alarming and disgraceful.

Yours truly,

J. S. WHITE.

MOCKSVILLE, September 5, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We deem compulsory education the most important factor in eliminating the high percentage of ignorance in our State. There are many families in our county, well situated to send their children to school, but do not do so because they have no education themselves and see no need of it. In order to remedy this evil a law compelling such persons to give their children the advantages offered them in free schools is quite necessary. Nothing would improve our State faster, both morally and mentally. We deem the parent the proper person to decide as to age the child should work.

Respectfully,

HORN BROS. & JOHNSTONE.

MT. AIRY, September 7, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We think that compulsory education is the thing we most need, and we believe we virtually have it in the amendment.

Yours truly,

J. A. DEATHERAGE.

MT. AIRY, September 7, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We are very much in favor of compulsory education. We do not think day work in a furniture factory injures the health of children in the least, and so no objection to their being employed during school vacation.

Very respectfully,

E. H. KOCHTITZKY.

NEWPORT, September 4, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I would urge compulsory education. Many of our children are made to work on farms in winter, when they should be in school, especially is this true in the poor white families. The help we employ is largely colored.

Respectfully,

GEO. N. IVES & SONS.

NORTH WILKESBORO, September 6, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The poor people here, at least one-half of our hands, do not send to school at all. We believe that all children should be placed in school by restraint, who do not attend. It is bad policy for the State to provide school funds, employ teachers, and allow them to sit in empty school buildings, as is often the case, till the funds are exhausted.

Respectfully,

W. M. ABSHER.

OLA, September 11, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I do not favor compulsory education. I think to place school books within reach of the poor classes, at about one-third of what they cost now would be of more benefit than compelling them to go to school.

Respectfully,

T. F. ELLIOTT.

POINDEXTER, August 25, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—As to compulsory school law, I am in favor as to the white race, but when it comes to putting white and black children in the same school, I am not.

Respectfully,

G. L. MATTHEWS.



RALEIGH, September 11, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I am entirely and heartily favorable to education, but as I have not outgrown the old principle of free trade and sailors' rights, I am not ready to endorse compulsory education.

Yours truly,

G. M. ALLEN.

REEPSVILLE, September 10, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—As to compulsory education, I think we should have a law more effective than the present one. If we would have absolute compulsory education, we would have to furnish books, and, perhaps, clothes and board, which would be the best thing the State could do, if it was able.

Respectfully,

E. I. MOSTELLER.

RIPPE TOE, September 8, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—All the force of my cannery are farmers' children, who work to make a little surplus change. All have a good living and attend school several months in the year. We ought, by all means, to have compulsory education, as some parents are so mean and contrary that they won't send their children to school, and let them grow up in ignorance. There is no one, in my knowledge, too poor to send to the public schools.

Respectfully,

A. G. CORPENING.

RURAL HALL, September 24, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We have a lot of children in this mountain country who have good parents, but are negligent of their children in the way of education, therefore we ought to have compulsory education, and I hope the day will soon come when we will have it, and hope you will do all you can for the cause.

Yours respectfully,

A. H. BODENHAMER.

SALISBURY, August 29, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The greatest help, in my opinion, for the laboring class, would be compulsory education, and the forbidding of children under sixteen years working in factories.

Respectfully,

J. F. GAITHER.

SANFORD, August 29, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We believe in compulsory education, and think every child should go to school at least five months in each year.

Yours respectfully,

J. B. MAKEPEACE.

SELMA, September 3, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I regard an education as necessary, not for dollars and cents so much, but for the future destiny.

Respectfully,

N. E. EDGERTON.

SILAM, September 6, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think wage-earners, in the first place, need better education, then their wages should be raised, and the only way I see for them to get a better education is by compulsory school law. The public schools, as they are now, in my opinion, are doing very little good, and never will until we get better teachers; pay the teachers a better price, and compel the parents to send their children to school.

Very truly,

N. D. REECE.

SOUTHERN PINES, August 30, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I have not any suggestion to make, except my views on compulsory education; it would be the best law this country could have.

Respectfully yours,

W. F. JUNGE.

SOUTHERN PINES, September 3, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I came from Michigan, where they have compulsory school law, and it is a rare thing to find a native-born American who can not read and write. I certainly think it would be a benefit to all concerned to have compulsory school law.

Yours,

I. L. HAMLIN.

STAR, September 11, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We consider educated labor very much superior to illiterate, provided he has the true and proper education, and we believe that the

laboring class will never be generally educated under the present system, therefore, a compulsory law would be especially advantageous to the laboring people. A laboring man seldom rises above his class if he be unlettered, but an educated laborer is respected, and may rise and fill any position in the gift of the people.

Respectfully,

GEORGE H. WRIGHT.

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STATESVILLE, September 5, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think school law should be compulsory.

Yours,

C. S. TURNER.

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STONEVILLE, August 23, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I would prefer compulsory education, because a great many parents do not take the interest in educating their children that they should. I have a white man in my employ who has several children. I have urged upon him the importance of educating his children, and his excuse was, that he was not able to buy books. I proposed to buy the books and give them, then his excuse was, that they did not have as good clothes as other children, and for these reasons I am a strong advocate of compulsory education, believing there are a great many more just such characters as I have described.

Yours very truly,

R. T. STONE.

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THOMASVILLE, August 29, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think when we have better arranged schools for the common class of children there will be but little use for a law compelling them to attend, as the parents will now take a great deal more interest in the matter, owing to the recent Constitutional Amendment that will soon be in effect.

Yours truly,

GEORGE A. THOMPSON.

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VASHTI, September 8, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think our public-school system ought to be improved, as the term of school in this county is so short that children can hardly get started in before the school closes, and the consequence is that they don't learn much. I think we ought to have a six-months' school, and I am in favor of a compulsory system, if there can be the proper arrangement made to clothe the children, as there are some people so poor they can't clothe



their children so they could go to school; so you see a compulsory system would be very hard on this class of people, but I heartily endorse the compulsory system if the State can meet this expense. I think we ought to try to better the grade of teachers, as some employed actually can't teach school, and just so they draw their pay it seems to satisfy them, whether the children learn or not.

Yours truly,

J. D. CAMPBELL.

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VASHTI, August 31, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think that a compulsory school law is the only thing that will ever get North Carolina out of the rut of ignorance. I also think it would help employes more than anything the State could do for them.

Yours truly,

D. T. CAMPBELL.

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WARSAW, September 5, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In regard to compulsory education, in some cases it might work hard, where parents are sick, or unable to do without services of their children.

Yours,

THOMAS B. PIERCE.

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WEAVERVILLE, September 8, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I am strongly in favor of a compulsory school law in North Carolina.

Respectfully,

W. W. LOTSPUCH.

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WILKESBORO, September 20, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We think a compulsory school law would certainly be of good, not only now, but would prove to advance the knowledge of girls and boys to a higher plane of knowledge and society. We think what we need is knowledge, for without it we are in a lost condition, both spiritually and morally. We would write more, but fear it would conflict with some one's views, however, we beg to remain,

Yours,

TURNER BROS.

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WILKESBORO, September 10, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We are highly in favor of compulsory school law, as our public-school system is an absolute failure.

Respectfully,

WINKLER & SMITH.

WILKESBORO, September 7, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We believe that all wage-earners should have an education, and for the masses in general we think that a compulsory education would be of great benefit to the people of the State.

Respectfully,

CALL & COMBS.

WILMINGTON, September 3, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Our experience with labor warrants us in saying that the children in our State should be compelled to learn to read and write.

Respectfully,

BONEY & HARPER MILLING Co.

WILMINGTON, September 5, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I agree with the sentiment expressed in the letter of our Superintendent, Mr. Kane, hereto attached. Mr. Kane, who is a very worthy and intelligent man, belongs to the class that our legislators seem more particularly to wish to benefit, but he, in common with many others of the same class, whom I personally know, does not approve of the system of so-called higher education by the State, which is generally considered to be so popular. The closest observers and deepest thinkers have come to the conclusion that the so-much-bepraised New England system of public school education (which, it seems, is sought to be adopted in our State), is a failure, and as one who can, I think, claim to have had opportunities for observing the results of such system, both up North and down South, I am forced to agree with them. The opportunities offered many boys and girls, who really aspire to the higher education, are so many and practically so free, that they can secure it without looking to the State. That which costs no effort to secure, or implies no sacrifice to obtain, is seldom truly valued. I think if the school funds of the State (both cities and counties) could be consolidated and so apportioned that a six or eight-months' school term could be provided for the whole State, so that a sound grounding in the rudiments could be given to all, the benefit resulting would be much greater than under the present system, and the rural population rendered better, happier, and more contented.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM LATIMER.

"I advocate compulsory education, but limited to the 'grammar school.' Those desiring to give their children high-school, or technical education, are generally able to pay for it, and the extra taxation required for the purpose ought not to be borne by the tax-payers.

"Respectfully,

THOMAS KANE."



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WINDSOR, September 5, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I believe compulsory education would not be at all popular, but beneficial on an average.

Respectfully,

E. S. DAIL.

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WINSTON-SALEM, August 29, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I never worked for wages in my life; have been running the buggy business since I was twenty-one years old and have been compelled to hire men and boys all the time, and think I know what I am saying. The better educated a man or boy is, the more I can depend on him, and the better service he will render me. In view of that fact, I would have to say I am in favor of compulsory education. I think you are doing a good work.

Very respectfully,

J. O. WHITE.

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WINSTON-SALEM, September 10, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think compulsory education very important, from the fact that there are a great many men who would be able to send children to school who do not, and if we had compulsory education it would only be a few years until our entire population could read and write, which would certainly help our country in many ways. Our men laborers, if better educated, would be more valuable. The labor in the South is, to a great extent, ignorant; most of them have a little education, but as some one has well said, "a little learning is a dangerous thing." Another trouble with the laborers, they are not capable of producing what they should, and often the cheapest hands apparently are the dearest in the end, and I believe it is a lack of education more than anything else. If a man has a good common-sense education he prizes it highly, and he reads and keeps himself informed.

Respectfully,

W. A. SHORE.

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WINSTON-SALEM, September 6, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Regarding compulsory education, the first duty of children is to their parents. If for any good reason the parent is unable to support himself, or herself, and the children, then the children's duty is plain; they had better forego educational advantages, and go to work and support themselves and parents. "The brother's keeper" duty is one that is next in importance to our duty to our Maker, and when we undertake to force our fellow-men in the religious notions, we fail; and when we try to force



our charity on people to whom it may be distasteful, we will find opposition. Now, in our State, we have two races; one of them will not be coerced, the other has been, and can be again. You can compel the negro, but you will have trouble in compelling the white man. It would be much better, in my opinion, to give the people schools and let them send their children, if they will, and then if they will not, it will be time to agitate compulsory education. Get the schools first.

Yours,

J. P. TAYLOR.

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WINSTON-SALEM, September 6, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I hardly think a compulsory school law would be best for all families, but a mighty good thing for some.

Yours truly,

S. A. OGBURN.

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WINSTON-SALEM, September 6, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think education should not be made compulsory, but it should be encouraged in every way possible.

Respectfully,

CHAS. L. GRONER.

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WINSTON-SALEM, August 29, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Compulsory education would be the very best thing, only in a few cases, where they have no way of making a living, except by their work.

Respectfully,

GEO. E. NISSEN & Co.

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WINSTON-SALEM, August 23, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In our business prices have not changed in years and the only complaint is the want of steady employment; all are satisfied as long as they have steady work. We certainly favor compulsory education, as a great many poor white people through this section of the State can not read and write (as well as the negro). A great number of children work in the factories here and do not get the schooling, because they can earn a few dollars a week, while the parent is probably doing nothing. If compulsory education was the rule they would have to go to work and send their children to school. This is our view, as it looks to us here.

Very respectfully,

J. D. KING.

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WOODLAND, September 1, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We favor compulsory education and think it is best to give the child a chance to go to school before they become fourteen years old. We think the answer to question nine could be modified in some cases, but we say, exclude them from cotton mills and tobacco factories.

Yours,

R. W. BLANCHARD.

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## COTTON MILLS.

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BURLINGTON, August 27, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think compulsory education would make better citizens and a much more reliable and intelligent class of help.

Respectfully,

B. O. GUTHRIE.

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CHARLOTTE, July 17, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We only need a vagrant act to make the trifling heads of families go to work, and one to compel all under fourteen to go to school a part of each year and let the rest alone.

Respectfully,

W. S. MALLORY.

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CHARLOTTE, July 24, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In connection with the passage of the Constitutional Amendment, there should be laws passed regulating the hours of labor and requiring children to be sent to school, or in 1908 there will be more white men disfranchised than there is to be negroes in August.

Respectfully,

THOMAS W. HARVEY.

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CHERRYVILLE, August 24, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Operatives have the money necessary to go to school, as a rule, yet some families are dependent on their entire labor for a living, and with such a compulsory education would avail nothing unless we have with it a support for them.

Respectfully,

D. W. ADERHOLDT.

EDENTON, July 17, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Compulsory education of all children before they may be employed at any occupation would, we think, be a great good to employes and employers. It would, to a great extent, settle the question of age at which they should be employed, besides better fitting them to give intelligent services to their employers, for which higher wages could be paid. This would work hardships in many cases, but probably no more so than many other good laws.

Respectfully,

J. H. WEBB.

FAYETTEVILLE, July 13, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I am a great believer in education, but do not know whether a compulsory law would accomplish it.

Yours truly,

W. S. COOK.

FLAT ROCK, August 31, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Compulsory education is badly needed. Average mill hands let children go and pay but little attention to their education. All under thirteen ought to go two-thirds of the time. Something ought to be done to prevent parents from putting children in the mills and doing nothing themselves and living off of their work. We will not employ them when we can help it; we are also weeding out small children and trying to get them sent to school.

Respectfully,

P. W. HART.

FRANKLINVILLE, July 18, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Nothing would benefit wage-earners more than a compulsory school law, for reasons which would necessarily follow, namely, the enjoyment and benefit of the knowledge he has gained; also, increasing his usefulness to his employer and thus enabling him to obtain remuneration for his labor, which otherwise he could not have done.

Respectfully,

HUGH PARKS, JR.

GASTONIA, July 12, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—With a compulsory law, nearly all objections existing in mills would be remedied. It would take children too young to work all the time



out of the mill, at least one-half the time, and thereby obviate the necessity of passing a law prohibiting the mills from working children under twelve years of age. Boys from ten years and upward should be worked at least one-half the time. Girls eleven to fourteen should also be worked a good part of the time, say, four to five months. Good for their health and proper training. Away with this sentimental idea in the minds of some people in our State, that children under fourteen should not be allowed to work; it is all bosh. Go out in the rural districts, among the same class of people, and see how the children farm there, and you will find that the work in the mills is far easier and not attended with half the exposure, to say nothing about the school and church advantages had in town; also, nearness to competent medical attention. I was reared on the farm and at eight years of age I made a full hand in the field plowing row about with negro men. School lasted two to three months in the fall and winter. At the Modena it runs ten months free, and if we could compel all to attend five months and those from six to ten all the time (term), we would be happy. Let us have the law at once.

Respectfully,

J. D. MOORE.

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GIBSONVILLE, August 7, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—There should be a law making it unlawful for a mill to employ any child of proper school age during that time the free schools in the district are running.

Respectfully,

W. H. TURRENTINE.

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GIBSONVILLE, August 30, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I strongly favor a more thorough education among the masses, and believe if parents were compelled to send their children to school the result would prove a blessing, not only to the children, but to the country at large.

Respectfully,

J. A. DAVIDSON.

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GRANITE FALLS, July 13, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Compulsory law, like the South Carolina dispensary law, would make too much trouble for the good it would accomplish.

Respectfully,

J. M. ALLRED.

GREENSBORO, August 28, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Replying to above, I am in favor of education and believe the people are more inclined than formerly to educate their children, and will do so without a law to that effect. Make the Commissioner furnish schools and teachers at the factories and I'll warrant you there will be no trouble about getting the children to attend them. As you know, mill hands are peculiar people; they can be coaxed, but they won't be driven, and the less compulsory laws we make for them, the better they will get along. That's my opinion.

Truly yours,

CAESAR CONE.

JONESBORO, August 30, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I favor compulsory education. There are a number of children around cotton mills from eight to twelve years old that ought to go to school. Their parents do not seem to value or appreciate an education for them, and will not send them to school, and the only way, it seems, to get these children in school is by a compulsory school law.

Respectfully,

L. ACREE.

LAUREL, July 13, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I am not prepared to express my opinion fully on compulsory education, but I am inclined to think that this matter had best rest for the present. Let us see a little farther into the future first.

Very truly yours,

ED. C. JONES.

LAWNDALE, July 27, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I believe strongly in compulsory education, and yet, I think the Legislature had best keep its hands off of trying to regulate any particular industry. Let all laws as to education apply equally to all classes, and do not try to regulate any particular class. Legislators do not, as a rule, know how to run cotton, or any other kind, of mills, and when they try it they are more apt to injure both employer and employe, than they are to benefit them. Theories of politicians often sound well to many people, but when put into practice often hurt the very persons they are intended to benefit. Both the mills and mill employes have sense enough to attend to their own business matters and need no guardians.

Yours truly,

H. F. SCHENCK.

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LINCOLNTON, August 3, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We need a compulsory school law to make the parents, or head of families, send their children from six years old to twelve years old to school, and to obey the rules of the school teachers, and be corrected for misbehavior, and if this is not done we can not have a good school. It is the case now that the school teachers have to obey the children in the places of their obeying the teacher; rules and corrections by the teacher should control. If three committeemen can not be the judge of a good teacher, we should not have any, and a teacher can not please everybody, and the three should know if the teacher is capable of teaching and carrying on the school.

Yours truly,

D. E. RHYNE.

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LOWELL, July 14, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Should like very much to have school law made compulsory as soon as possible for same to be.

Yours,

SPENCER MOUNTAIN MILLS.

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MAYODAN, August 1, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Compulsory education we do not favor. We have too many destitute families, and to force their children to school would make the family a ward of the county in which they reside.

Respectfully,

THOMAS H. TURNER.

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MONROE, August 25, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—If any compulsion as to education, it had better be in favor of the girls. There is a stimulus for men in the Constitutional Amendment.

Yours respectfully,

C. L. TURNER.

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MT. HOLLY, July 14, 1900.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Our people are very much interested in their right to vote being abridged, and we think the amendment to the Constitution to be voted on in August, if carried, will be in the line of compulsory education, and sufficient for the present along that line.

Respectfully,

A. C. LINEBERGER.



MT. HOLLY, July 14, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In answer to your question, No. 11, will say, it is not the desire of the mill owners to work children under twelve years, but in some cases we are compelled to do so, or lose the whole family. Think we need some law to make the heads of families work and let the children go to school. We think that we should have a compulsory education law, as that would stop the working of children under a certain age.

Respectfully,

A. P. RHYNE & Co.

NEW LONDON, July 13, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I would suggest shorter hours of labor, say ten hours per day, with six hours on Saturday, with compulsory education at expense of city and county, as "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy."

Yours truly,

A. I. NAPIER.

RALEIGH, July 12, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—A compulsory school law for children under fourteen years would be a great blessing to both employer and employe.

Respectfully,

F. O. MORING.

RALEIGH, September 1, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The only suggestion relative to the needs of mill operatives would be a compulsory school law. I find that those who can read and write generally make better operatives.

Respectfully,

C. H. PATE.

RANDLEMAN, July 12, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In our opinion a compulsory education law would be a great benefit to the laboring class of people as well as to the State in general. If we had this law and then had a law not allowing children under fourteen years of age to work in the mills more than four months in the year, we would not have so many men sitting around the stores whittling, and about noon see them start with a basket of dinner for the children in the factory. There are scores of men that take their families to the cotton mills to work

out a living while they rest and do the spending of what is made, and we do not see anything better than a compulsory educational law to adjust this matter.

Respectfully,

A. N. BULLA.

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RANDLEMAN, July 17, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—About two months ago the town of Randleman voted on the question of a graded school. The tax which was to be imposed was 90 cents on poll and 30 cents on the hundred. This question was defeated by a large majority, not on account of the tax, but because all of the little children had to be in the mills, and could not attend school, even if provided free. I am heartily in favor of compulsory education.

Respectfully,

THOMAS G. MCALISTER.

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REIDSVILLE, July 12, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I have before given you my views, and as a matter of some moment escaped, I will say I think that, if possible, the amount collected from a mill for school purposes should be expended at or near the mill for the benefit of the mill children, in a school running from six to nine p. m. The law should embody compulsory attendance.

Yours truly,

GEO. A. HOWELL.

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SALISBURY, July 12, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Most families working in factories are largely dependent on the children for their support. Many of them feeling that they can not get along without the help of the children, keep them from school, and thus deprive them of every hope, or prospect of getting an education. Some provision of law by which such persons would be required to send their children to school would be a good thing for them, and would in a few years take away from us the reproach of being, with one exception, the most illiterate of all the States.

Yours truly,

E. B. NEAVE.

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SILER CITY, July 13, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—To improve the condition of mill operatives, give them better school facilities and compulsory education for their children. Education should be compulsory, for in this day and time to obtain and retain good

help is an item, and any mill company that would introduce reform without the aid of such a law would be placed to a great disadvantage in keeping the mill going. The families would drift to other mills, where the younger help could get employment. Education is elevating. Give it to the mill operatives, and their ability to render good, faithful and intelligent service will be greatly enhanced.

Yours respectfully,

J. C. GREGSON.

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TARBORO, July 12, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—As to compulsory education, many are bound to work to live, and if the law compels them to go to school, who will feed and clothe them during this time? I believe in a good common school education for all, if it can be made possible for them to get it, but how to solve this problem, am unable to say.

Respectfully,

JOHN F. SHACKELFORD.

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TAYLORSVILLE, July 13, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—All children between the ages of ten and fourteen years, who can not read and write, should be compelled to attend school three months each year.

Respectfully,

U. L. ALSPAUGH.

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TROY, July 13, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I favor compulsory education if we are to be taxed to support public schools. Children under twelve years old should not be employed in factories of any kind. They should be compelled to attend the public school, if such is provided, from six to twelve years old. There is a great indifference manifested on part of illiterate parents about the education of their children. I don't conceive of a greater blessing we could impose on the rising generation, than that we compel their parents to give their minds and hearts a chance to grow and expand into a useful and intelligent citizenship of men and women. We must train our boys and girls to think for themselves.

Yours truly,

A. W. E. CAPEL.

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TRYON, September 3, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Education should be made attractive enough to draw the attention without compulsion, so, also, with the attendance. The best education will only come when the community is aroused to its importance.



This should be done by an educational campaign of the State Board. The crying evil of factory life is dependent parents, parents who are so lazy as to beggar description. Forcible labor, cleaning out the mill village, is the only cure for this.

Respectfully,

T. S. WILCOX.

WADESBORO, August 28, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The next Legislature should prohibit by law the working of any one at night in cotton mills under twenty-one years of age. The present system of night work is doing fearful havoc among the children, both physically and morally.

Respectfully,

W. J. McLENDON.

WILMINGTON, August 30, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I am heartily in favor of compulsory education, and the appropriation of sufficient funds to provide at least a four-month school term for every child in the State.

Respectfully,

M. S. WILLARD.

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., July 14, 1900.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Undoubtedly every child should learn to read, write and earn a living; but we have always doubted whether compulsory attendance at school, taught habits of industry and thrift. An idle scholar had better be at manual work.

JOHN W. FRIES.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### CUMNOCK MINE DISASTER.

The Legislature of 1897 passed an Act making the Commissioner of Labor State Mine Inspector, placing various duties upon him in connection with the new office. However, the section of the Act providing for an appropriation to carry into effect its provisions was stricken out by the Legislative committee. Hence, with insufficient funds for the work of the Bureau under the original Act creating it, it was impossible to carry out the provisions of the new Act, which is very comprehensive in its scope—indeed, practically the same law now in force in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and other mining States. These States, of course, make large appropriations for the carrying out of the provisions of the law.

This law should either be repealed or an appropriation made sufficient to carry out its provisions. The law is as follows:

#### AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE INSPECTION AND REGULATION OF MINES.

*The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:*

SECTION 1. That chapter 113 of the Laws of 1887 is amended by adding to the duties of the Commissioner of Labor Statistics that of "mine inspector" as herein provided for, which officer is called in this act "inspector."

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the inspector to examine all the mines in the State as often as possible to see that all the provisions and requirements of this act are strictly observed and carried out; he shall particularly examine the works and machinery belonging to any mine, examine into the state and condition of the mines as to ventilation, circulation and condition of air, drainage and general security; he shall make a record of all examinations of mines, showing the date when made, the condition in which the mines are found, the extent to which the laws relating to mines and mining are observed or violated, the progress made in the improvements and security of life and health sought to be secured by the provisions of this act, number of accidents, injuries received, or deaths in or about the mines, the number of mines in the State, the number of persons employed in or about each mine, together with all such other facts and information



of public interest, concerning the condition of mines, development and progress of mining in the State as he may think useful and proper, which record shall be filed in the office of the inspector, and as much thereof as may be of public interest to be included in his annual report. In case of any controversy or disagreement between the inspector and the owner or operator of any mine, or the persons working therein, or in case of conditions of emergencies requiring counsel, the inspector may call on the Governor for such assistance and counsel as may be necessary; should the inspector find any of the provisions of this act violated, or not complied with by any owner, lessee or agent, in charge, of such neglect or violation, and unless the same is within a reasonable time rectified, and the provisions of this act fully complied with, he shall institute an action to compel the compliance therewith. The inspector shall exercise a sound discretion in the enforcement of this act. For the purpose of making the inspection and examinations provided for in this section, the inspector shall have the right to enter any mine, at all reasonable times, by night or by day, but in such manner as shall not necessarily obstruct the working of the mine; and the owner or agent of such mine is hereby required to furnish the means necessary for such entry and inspection; the inspection and examination herein provided for shall extend to fire-clay, iron ore and other mines as well as coal mines.

SEC. 3. The inspector shall make such personal inspection of the mines as he may deem necessary and his other duties will permit; he shall keep in his office and carefully preserve all maps, surveys and other reports and papers required by law to be filed with him, and so arrange and preserve the same as shall make them a permanent record of ready, convenient and connected reference; he shall compile and consolidate the reports and annually make report to the Governor of all his proceedings, the condition and operation of the different mines of the State, and the number of mines and the number of persons employed in or about such mines; the amount of coal, iron ore, limestone, fire-clay, or other mineral mined in this State; and for the purpose of enabling him to make such report, the owner, lessee, or agent in charge of such mine, who is engaged in mining, and the owner, lessee, or agent of any firm, company, or corporation, in charge of any fire-clay or iron-ore mines, or any limestone or quarry, or who is engaged in mining or producing any mineral whatsoever in this State, shall, on or before the 30th day of November in every year, send to the office of the inspector upon blanks, to be furnished by him, a correct return, specifying with respect to the year ending on the preceding 1st day of October, the quantity of coal, iron ore, fire-clay, limestone, or other mineral product in such mine or quarry, and the number of persons ordinarily employed in or about such mine or quarry below and above ground, distinguishing the persons and labor below ground and above ground. Every owner, lessee, or agent of a mine or quarry who fails to comply with this section, and makes any return which, to his knowledge, is false in any particular, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; he shall enumerate all accidents, and



the manner in which they occurred in or about the mines, and give all such other information as he thinks useful and proper, and make such suggestions as he deems important relative to mines and mining, and any other legislation that may be necessary on the subject for the better preservation of the life and health of those engaged in such industry.

SEC. 4. It is unlawful for the owner or agent of any coal mine, worked by shaft, to employ or permit any person to work therein, unless there are, to every seam of coal worked in such mine, at least two separate outlets, separated by natural strata, of not less than one hundred feet in breadth, by which shafts or outlets distinct means of ingress and egress are always available to the persons employed in the mine; but it is not necessary for the two outlets to belong to the same mine if the persons employed therein have safe, ready and available means of ingress or egress by not less than two openings. This section shall not apply to opening a new mine, while being worked for the purpose of making communications between said two outlets, so long as not more than twenty persons are employed at one time in such mine; neither shall it apply to any mine or part of a mine in which the second outlet has been rendered unavailable by reason of the final robbing of pillars previous to abandonment, as long as not more than twenty persons are employed therein at any one time. The cage or cages and other means of egress shall at all times be available for the persons employed, when there is no second outlet. The escapement shafts shall be fitted with safe and available appliances by which the persons employed in the mine may readily escape in case an accident occurs, deranging the hoisting machinery at the main outlets, and such means or appliances of escape shall always be kept in a safe condition; and in no case shall an air-shaft with a ventilating furnace at the bottom be construed to be an escapement shaft, within the meaning of this section. To all other coal mines, whether slopes or drifts, two such openings or outlets must be provided, within twelve months after shipments of coal have commenced from such mine; and in case such outlets are not provided as herein stipulated, it shall not be lawful for the agent or owner of such slope or drift to permit more than ten persons to work therein at any one time.

SEC. 5. The owner or agent of any coal mine, whether shaft, slope, or drift, shall provide and maintain for every such mine an amount of ventilation of not less than one hundred cubic feet per minute per person employed in such mine, which shall be circulated and distributed throughout the mine in such a manner as to dilute, render harmless, and expel the poisonous and noxious gases from each and every working place in the mine, and no working place shall be driven more than sixty feet in advance of a break-through or airway, and all break-throughs or airways, except those last made near the working places of the mine, shall be closed up by brattice trap-doors or otherwise so that the currents of air in circulation in the mine may spread to the interior of the mine when the persons employed in such mine are at work, and all mines governed by the statute shall be provided with artificial means of producing ventilation, such as forcing or

suction fans, exhaust steam-furnaces, or other contrivances of such capacity and power as to produce and maintain an abundant supply of air, and all mines generating fire-damp shall be kept free from standing gas, and every working place shall be examined every morning with a safety-lamp by a competent person or persons before any of the workmen are allowed to enter the mine. All underground entrances to any place not in actual course of working or extension shall be properly fenced across the whole width of such entrance so as to prevent persons from inadvertently entering the same. No owner or agent of any coal mine operated by a shaft or slope shall place in charge of any engine used for lowering into or hoisting out of mines persons employed therein any but experienced, competent, and sober engineers, and no engineer in charge of such engine shall allow any person except such as may be deputed for such purposes by the owner or agent to interfere with it or any part of the machinery, and no person shall interfere, or in any way intimidate, the engineer in the discharge of his duties, and in no case shall more than two men ride on any cage or car at one time, and no person shall ride upon a loaded cage or car in any shaft or slope.

SEC. 6. All safety-lamps used in examining mines, or for working therein, shall be the property of the operator of the mine, and a competent person shall be appointed for the purpose, who shall examine every safety-lamp before it is taken into the workings for use, and ascertain it to be clean, safe, and securely locked, and safety-lamps shall not be used until they have been so examined and found safe and clean and securely locked, unless permission be first given by the mine foreman, to have the lamps used unlocked. No one, except the duly authorized person, shall have in his possession a key, or any other contrivance, for the purpose of unlocking any safety-lamp in any mine where locked lamps are used. No matches or any other apparatus for striking lights shall be taken into any mines, or parts thereof, except under the direction of the mine foreman. All persons violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. The mine foreman shall measure the ventilation at least once a week, at the inlet and outlet, and also at, or near, the face of all the entries, and the measurement of air so made shall be noted on blanks furnished by the inspector; and on the first day of each month the mine boss of each mine shall sign one of such blanks, properly filled with the said actual measurement, and present the same to the inspector, and any mining boss making false returns of such air measurement shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. Every person having charge of any mine, whenever loss of life occurs by accident connected with the workings of such mines, or by explosion, shall give notice thereof forthwith, by mail or otherwise, to the inspector, and to the coroner of the county in which such mine is situated, and the coroner shall hold an inquest upon the body of the person or persons whose death has been caused, and inquire carefully into the cause thereof, and shall return a copy of the finding and all the testimony to the inspector. The owner, agent, or manager of every mine shall, within twenty-four hours



next after any accident or explosion, whereby loss of life or personal injury may have been occasioned, send notice, in writing, to the inspector, and shall specify in such notice the character and cause of the accident, and the name or names of the persons killed and injured, with the extent and nature of the injuries sustained; when any personal injury, of which notice is required to be sent under this section results in the death of the person injured, notice in writing shall be sent to the inspector within twenty-four hours after such death comes to the knowledge of the owner, agent, or manager; and when loss of life occurs in any mine by explosion, or accident, the owner, agent, or manager of such mine shall notify the inspector forthwith of the fact, and it shall be the duty of the inspector to go himself, or send a representative, at once to the mine in which said death occurred, and inquire into the cause of the same, and to make a written report, fully setting forth the condition of the part of the mine where such death occurred, and the cause which led to the same; which report shall be filed by the inspector in his office as a matter of record, and for future reference. For any injury to person or property occasioned by any wilful or intentional violation of this act, or any wilful failure to comply with its provisions by any owner, agent, or manager of the mine, a right of action shall accrue to the party injured for any direct damage he may have sustained thereby; and, in any case of loss of life by reason of such wilful neglect of failure aforesaid, a right of action shall accrue to the personal representative of the deceased, as in other actions for wrongful death for like recovery of damages for the injury sustained.

SEC. 7. The owner, agent, or manager of any mine shall also give notice to the inspector in any or all of the following cases: 1. When any working is commenced for the purpose of opening a new shaft, slope, or mine, to which this act applies. 2. When any mine is abandoned, or the working thereof discontinued. 3. When the working of any mines is recommenced after an abandonment or discontinuance for a period exceeding three months. 4. When a squeeze or crush, or any other cause or change, may seem to affect the safety of persons employed in the mine, or when fire occurs. No boy under twelve years of age shall be allowed to work in any mine, and in all cases of minors applying for work the agent of such mine shall see that the provisions of this section are not violated; and the inspector may, when doubt exists as to the age of any minors found working in any mine, qualify and examine the said minor, or his parents, as to his age. In case any coal miner does not, in appliances for the safety of the persons working therein, conform to the provisions of this act, or the owner or agent disregard the requirements of this act, any court of competent jurisdiction may, on application of the inspector, by civil action in the name of the State, enjoin or restrain the owner or agent from working or operating such mines until it is made to conform to the provisions of this act; and such remedy shall be cumulative, and shall not take the place of or affect any other proceedings against such owner or agent authorized by law for the matter complained of in such action.



SEC. 8. The provisions of this act shall not apply or affect any mine in which not more than ten men are employed at the same time; but the inspector shall at all times have free ingress to such mines for the purpose of examination and inspection and shall direct and enforce any regulation in accordance with the provisions of this act that he may deem necessary for the safety of the health and lives of the miners employed therein. Whosoever knowingly violates any of the provisions of this act, or does anything whereby the life or health of the persons or the security of any mine and machinery are endangered, or any miner or other person employed in any mine governed by the statutes, who intentionally or wilfully neglects or refuses to securely prop the roof of any working place under his control, or neglects or refuses to obey any orders given by the superintendent of a mine in relation to the security of a mine in the part thereof where he is at work and for fifteen feet back of his working place, or any miner, workman, or other person who shall knowingly injure any water gauge, barometer, air course, or brattice, or shall obstruct or throw open any airways, or shall handle or disturb any part of the machinery of the hoisting engine or signaling apparatus or wire connected therewith, or air-pipes or fittings, or open a door of the mine and not have the same closed again whereby danger is produced either to the mine or those that work therein, or who shall enter any part of the mine against caution, or who shall disobey any order given in pursuance of this act, or who shall do any wilful act whereby the lives and health of the persons working in the mines or the security of the mine or the machinery thereof is endangered, or person having charge of a mine whenever loss of life occurs by accident connected with the machinery of such mine or by explosion, who neglects or refuses to give notice thereof forthwith by mail or otherwise to the inspector and to the coroner of the county in which such mine is situated, or any such coroner who neglects or refuses to hold an inquest upon the body of the person whose death has been thus caused, and return a copy of his findings and a copy of all the testimony to the inspector, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction fined not less than fifty dollars or imprisoned in the county jail not more than thirty days, or both. The owner, agent, or operator of every coal mine shall keep a supply of timber constantly on hand, and shall deliver the same to the working place of the miner, and no miner shall be held responsible for accident which may occur in the mine where the provisions of this section have not been complied with by the owner, agent, or operator thereof, resulting directly or indirectly in the failure to deliver such timber.

SEC. 9. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 9th day of March, A. D. 1897.

Under section 6 of this Act, the General Agent of the Cumnock Mines, Cumnock, N. C., made the following report, May 23, 1900:

CUMNOCK, N. C., May 23, 1900.

To Hon. B. R. LACY, *Mine Inspector, Raleigh, N. C.*

SIR:—In obedience to the requirements of the Laws of North Carolina (1897, ch. 251), I beg to herewith submit to you the following written report of an explosion in the Cumnock Mines, which took place yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock, which is in addition and supplementary to the verbal report thereof made to you by our counsel as soon as the accident was heard of. About 4 p. m., on yesterday, while the day shift was at work, with 58 men in the mine, an explosion occurred, causing the death of twenty persons whose names are hereto attached, and the injury of five additional persons, whose names are also attached. The injuries to the first four are not regarded by the physician in charge as serious, but the recovery of the fifth man is regarded as doubtful. It is impossible to say from the investigations made to the present time, what was the character of the explosion, but it is presumed to have been a gas explosion.

The "gas inspector," a competent man, with years of experience in this mine, had reported the mine in proper condition. Proper, sufficient and suitable safety-lamps were provided for all miners and a competent and experienced man employed to keep the same cleaned and in good repair. That when the miners entered the mine prior to the explosion their lamps were all thoroughly examined and cleaned, and were in good repair. After the explosion a safety-lamp was found with a broken glass, which, it is believed might have been the cause of the accident. An examination of this lamp indicates that the break in the glass was due to some unavoidable accident. This lamp was used by one of the miners that day. This mine is provided with an efficient modern ventilating fan at the top of the second opening, known as the "Kitty Shaft," and in addition thereto a modern, efficient and thoroughly up-to-date condenser is used in the main shaft.

At the time of the accident there was provided a ventilation of not less than one hundred cubic feet per minute for each person employed in the mine, which was circulated and distributed throughout the mine in such manner as to dilute and expel poisonous and noxious gases from each and every working place in the mine, and in every other respect the ventilation of the mine was excellent, and in the workings of the mine there must have been discovered an unusual and unexpected reservoir of gas, which could not have been reasonably provided against and more than all modern known appliance provide against.

That, in my opinion, the explosion was an unavoidable accident.

Respectfully submitted,

W. J. TALLY,

*General Agent of the Cumnock Mines.*



## LIST OF THE KILLED.

## WHITE.

1, John Connolly, superintendent; 2, James McCarty, contractor; 3, Joe Glass, miner; 4, Wesley Clegg, miner; 5, John Willet, miner; 6, Will Tysor, miner; 7, John Harkey, miner; 8, Gates Wood, miner.

## COLORED.

9, Joe Frazier, miner; 10, John Rives, miner; 11, John Lee Palmer, miner; 12, Allie Bynum, miner; 13, Peter Palmer, miner; 14, June Palmer, miner; 15, Daniel Goldston, miner; 16, Joe Taylor, miner; 17, Jerry Hubbard, miner; 18, Sim McIntyre, miner; 19, Jim Marks, miner; 20, Will Rives.

## LIST OF INJURED.

## COLORED.

1, Ike Harrelton, miner; 2, Baxter Alston, miner; 3, Jim Seymour, miner; 4, Dougald McIntyre, miner.

## WHITE.

5, Carlton Thomas, miner.

On receipt of this report, Mr. W. E. Faison, Assistant Commissioner, visited the mine and took the evidence before the Coroner's inquest

The following additional report was handed Mr. Faison by the agent of the mine:

CUMNOCK, N. C., May 24, 1900.

Hon. B. R. LACY, *Mine Inspector, Raleigh, N. C.*

SIR:—Since filing my report containing the names of the killed and wounded in the explosion in the Cumnock Mines, on the evening of May 22, 1900, one of the parties reported injured, to-wit, Carlton Thomas, white, has died.

I deem it proper to report same to you.

Yours truly,

W. J. TALLY,

*Agent Cumnock Mines.*

The following evidence was taken at the inquest:

W. J. TALLY, being duly sworn, testified:

I am auditor of the Cumnock Mining Company. The explosion occurred on Tuesday, May 22d, about 4 p. m. The dead are: John Connolly, Jas.



McCarthy, Joe Glass, Wesley Clegg, John Willett, Will Tysor, John Harkey, Gates Wood, Carlton Thomas, white; and Joe Frasier, John Reaves, Will Reaves, John Lea Palmer, Olie Bynum, Peter Palmer, Jim Palmer, Daniel Goldston, Joe Taylor, Jerry Hubbard, Sim McIntyre, Jim Marks, colored. The injured are: Ike Harrellson, Baxter Alston, Jim Seymour, Dougald McIntyre, all colored. I was present when the bodies were taken from the mine. Carlton Thomas was taken out alive, but died last night (Wednesday, 23d). John Connolly, the mine boss, was killed. J. D. Hart, Sr., gas man, and George McNath, lamp man, are officers at the mine. I am not engaged at the mine.

J. D. HART, SR., being duly sworn, testified:

I am mine inspector. Look after gas in the mine. There is a good deal of gas in the mine. I inspect every morning, and during the day. I go to all parts of the mine. Use safety-lamp to discover gas. Mine is ventilated by a suction fan strong enough to ventilate three times as large a mine. There are two openings (shafts). Air is distributed to all parts of the mine by doors, etc. Air stronger and better morning of accident than for some days, owing to cool weather. I have worked off and on in mine fifteen or twenty years. Am perfectly familiar with the mine. Gas forms all the time—no difference in the quantity. There is a 20-inch seam of coal underneath workings, with a "black band" twenty inches thick between it and the workings. Gas suddenly accumulates in mine by forming in this seam of coal and breaking through the "black bands," or from "creeps." Explosion was in east workings, I believe in the extreme east. It was in air course. Sudden outbursts from the floor, I believe to be the cause of the accident, and there is no way to provide against it. I was not in mine at the time of explosion. Went down within an hour. Told them to throw water down. The mine was very hot. Went to the extreme east. Wooden props were burning. Others went down with me. I did not stay long. The air was all right, considering the explosion. Stoppings were blown out, changing the route of the air. There is a compressed air engine in the mine to pull coal up from dip to entry. Explosion about two hundred feet from the engine. Most of the bodies were found at the engine. Don't think there was much fire, or that men were hurt much, but coming up from the dip met the bad air (after damp) and were suffocated. Connolly was found twenty feet from the engine. He was burned badly and was injured on side. I think he moved after explosion. His compass was found in extreme east. I think he could have traveled that far. He was an expert miner. If there was a sudden outburst of gas his place would have been where his compass was found. The gas could have gotten in lamps and burnt out the gauze, or burst the glass. Gas burns in lamps if escaping. Can't see gas burning in lamps very well. Found one broken lamp. The piece of glass seems to have been blown out by heat. It was found in east incline within twenty feet of McIntyre. Coal is mined by pick and blasted with battery. Accident could not have caused by use of a fuse, for no fuses

are used. Dynamite is used, because it will not explode gas. The miners can not open lamps. They are locked, and keys only at lamp house and at points in the mine where they can be trimmed. There is no danger at these points. There was no evidence of an explosion at these points. Effects of explosion covered space of three or four hundred feet. My judgment is that accident was from an upheaval of the floor and a gush of gas from it. Connolly had no particular place to work; had general oversight of the mine. McCarthy was a contractor and worked in the east. His duty was to look after his hands. His body was found at the engine, where he usually was at that time of the day.

PATRICK DALEY, being duly sworn, testified:

I was at mouth of east workings where you go in from shaft. Heard a breeze and knew it was an explosion. Tried to get away, but was knocked about twenty feet. There was no fire. No indication of an excess of gas. I am a trailer boss. Air was perfect where I was. Went to the west to notify the men. Went back to the east as far as I could. Had Hart notified. Could not get to the bodies at that time. Went 400 feet east. There was nothing suspicious where I was. Was starting to the east, at shaft when explosion occurred. Everything was in good condition, as far as I knew. Notified men in the west within five minutes from the time I picked myself up. Sent George Carey to notify them. Could not go to place of explosion and sent for Hart. I went down with Hart and put up brattices and assisted in getting out bodies. No open lamps are used in the mine. Miners are not allowed to open the lamps, except at points where keys are kept.

GEORGE N. McNATH, being duly sworn, testified:

My duties are to clean, light, and give out lamps, except a few that are owned by individuals. I have seen the broken lamp; it belongs to the company. I saw it the morning of the explosion. It was cleaned here by Joe Glass that morning. I have the key, and Glass also had a key. The keys are simple. I always lock lamps. Some of the locks are broken and some are picked. All the lamps are not accounted for that were carried into the mine that morning. Lamps that are cracked have new glasses put in and charged to the men. I never let a lamp go into the mine that gas or air can get through the glass. The safety lies in the gauze top of the lamps. Lamps in use are considered absolutely safe.

C. A. McDANIEL, being duly sworn, testified:

I helped get the bodies from the mine. Was not present when lamp was found. Was getting a mule out. Was working in the west at time of the explosion. Air was all right. There was nothing wrong in our end of the mine.



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After hearing the evidence, the jury found as follows :

We, the jurors summoned by the Coroner, have investigated the Cumnock Coal Mine disaster, and find that these twenty-one men came to their deaths by the explosion of gas and the after-damp, but how the fire originated, we can not say.

T. W. SEGROVES,  
THOS. J. JOHNSON,  
OREN DOWDY,  
J. R. BURNS,  
R. R. SEGROVES,  
G. G. LUTTERLOH.

Cumnock, N. C., May 24, 1900.

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On returning to Raleigh, Mr. Faison, Assistant Commissioner, and Judge T. B. Womack, attorney for the mines, gave the following interviews to the press :

When questioned by a reporter in regard to his conclusion as to the cause of the accident, Mr. Faison said:

"I don't believe we will ever find out how it happened. There is much mystery and several theories about it.

"The most plausible one, though, seemed to be about this: Gas had, during the day, collected in the part of the mine where the explosion occurred. On this point the evidence was conclusive. It had entered the lamps of the miners and burned until it had exploded one of them, for a lamp was found with a piece of the glass globe broken out from the inside. When this break occurred the flame was communicated to the gas in the mine and the explosion resulted.

"Also there is some evidence going to show that more deaths were caused by the after-damp than by the explosion. The position of the bodies, all near together, not far from the engine leads to the belief that after the explosion they rushed toward the air-shaft, but were overcome before they could reach it. After-damp, you know, has no oxygen in it and being poisonous to the lungs overcomes a living being immediately.

"Superintendent Connelly's body was quite a distance from his compass—some twenty feet. It is believed he had either walked or crawled this distance. He was burned about the neck and face, and was injured in the side from the explosion.

"Two other bodies were at the hotel when I arrived at the mine Wednes-



day afternoon. I did not examine them, but was told they were not mutilated. At the mine wash-house I saw all the negroes who were killed, except one. Only a few of them were burned or injured.

"Twenty men—nine white and eleven colored—were killed outright, and one—a white man—died soon after being taken out of the mine. This makes a total of twenty-one lives (ten white and eleven colored), lost so far in the explosion. There are four other negroes injured—one of them so desperately hurt that he can not recover. The doctor thinks there is no hope for him, but the other three, he believes, will get well.

"Most of the dead men were unmarried and leave no families dependent on them as was the case with so many of those killed in the 1895 explosion.

"After the explosion the company did all in its power to relieve the suffering of the living and take care of the dead."

#### Judge WOMACK's views:

Judge Womack said that a very thorough investigation had been made by him, by the Coroner's jury and Assistant Commissioner Faison.

"These investigations have demonstrated the fallacy of a number of theories as to the cause of the explosion. For instance, it has been suggested that an open light might have been used to set fire to a blast. This was conclusively shown not to be true, and it is reasonably certain that the explosion was the result of an unavoidable accident.

"It appeared from the evidence that more or less gas is constantly generated in this mine, and that safeguards had been provided to deal with it and render it harmless. There are two shafts, the main one used for hoisting coal, etc., and the second one solely for the purpose of ventilation; though it may be used as a means of ingress and egress. At the mouth of this air-shaft there is a large suction fan, driven by steam, twenty-two feet in diameter, which is said to be three times larger than is necessary for this mine. In addition to this condensed air is forced down the main shaft by a condensed air engine, the exhaust being pure fresh air. Fresh air is distributed to all parts of the mine by means of doors, brattic, etc.

"The gas boss, who has worked in this mine nearly all his life, testifies, that occasionally there is an unexpected, unusual and abnormal rush of gas from some hidden reservoir. That such a development of gas can not be provided against, and when met with, all that can be done is to divert it as rapidly as possible into the main air shaft. That when there is a large quantity of gas in a room it will tend to rapidly burn out or overheat a safety-lamp. His theory, which was concurred in by all the more intelligent miners, was, that there had been a sudden generation of gas in the extreme eastern workings, about a quarter of a mile from the main shaft; that this gas entered the room in which Sim McIntyre worked; that he did

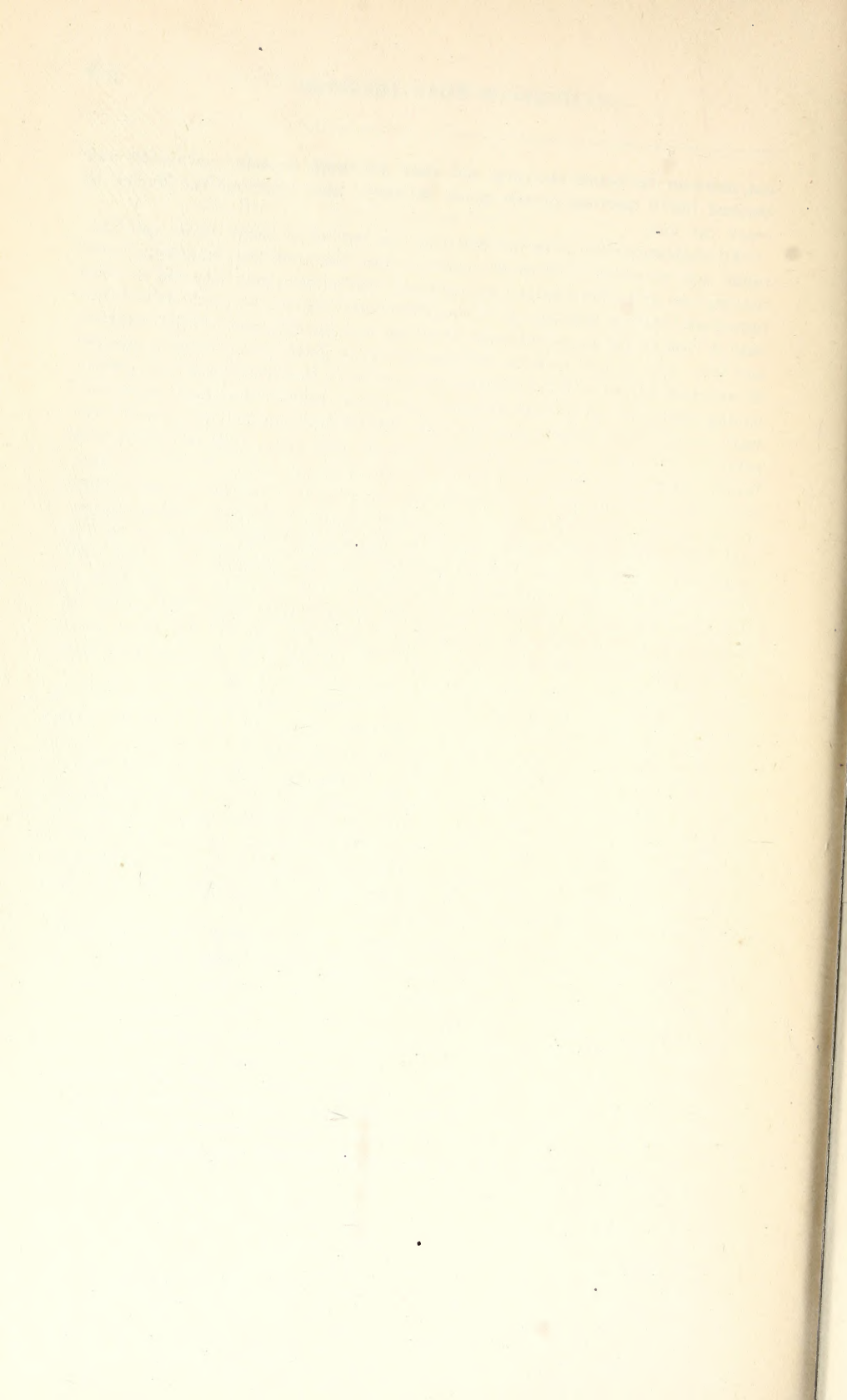
not discover it, being at work, but that his lamp became overheated and cracked out a portion of the glass chimney, thus enabling the flames to reach the gas.

"All indications point to the fact that the explosion began in or near this room, and extended a space of three or four hundred feet, knocking down the brattice and changing the air courses. McIntyre's body was the last one found, and within ten feet of it was found his lantern, securely locked, but with a hole in the glass chimney about an inch in diameter on the exterior, and less than a half inch on the interior (the glass being about a quarter of an inch thick). This clearly indicates that this glass was not broken by the explosion, or by any exterior force, but rather from the interior outward. Of course, no one can say that this caused the accident, but it was sufficient to have caused it. The body of the mine superintendent was found some fifty feet from there, which was the place where his duty would have called him in expelling any unusual accumulation of gas. Most of the miners met their death by attempting to escape and coming in contact with the foul air from which the oxygen had been consumed by the explosion. It is thought highly probable had they remained in their own rooms several lives would have been saved. The air in other portions of the mine was pure and uncontaminated immediately before and after the explosion. One miner says he heard the explosion, but did not know what it was, and continued at his work until his regular time to quit, some half hour or more after the explosion. He was at work in the west end.

"The officers in charge of the mine exercised their utmost endeavors to alleviate all suffering and distress, and their efforts in this direction seem to have been greatly appreciated by the families of the deceased.

"The mine superintendent, who was killed, was a man of large experience in gaseous mines. He was a regular graduate of a school of mining, and held the highest certificate of proficiency granted under the Pennsylvania mining laws. Under his management the output of coal had largely increased, and but for this disaster the output for this month would have been the greatest in the history of the mine. The demand for this coal considerably exceeds the present output.

"It is not known what effect the disaster will have upon the future of the mine. Regular work in raising coal will be resumed next Monday."





# NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LABOR COMMISSIONERS.

## OFFICERS FOR 1900-1901.

### PRESIDENT:

Carroll D. Wright ..... Washington, D. C.

### FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT:

David Ross ..... Chicago, Ill.

### SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT:

W. E. Faison ..... Raleigh, N. C.

### SECRETARY-TREASURER:

James M. Clark ..... Harrisburg, Pa.

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

Thomas P. Rixey .....	Jefferson City, Mo.
Carroll D. Wright .....	Washington, D. C.
James M. Clark .....	Harrisburg, Pa.
M. D. Ratchford .....	Columbus, O.
W. L. A. Johnson .....	Topeka, Kas.

### OFFICIAL STENOGRAPHER:

Charles W. Morris, Jr. .... Washington, D. C.

Place of meeting for the Seventeenth Annual Convention, St. Louis, Mo.

## CHRONOLOGY OF ASSOCIATION.

Year.	Convention held at—	Month.	OFFICERS—NAMES OF.				Number of Bureaus Represented.
			President.	First Vice-President.	Second Vice-President.	Secretary-Treasurer.	
1883	Columbus, Ohio	September	H. A. Newman			Henry Luskey	6
1884	St Louis, Mo	June	H. A. Newman			Henry Luskey	10
1885	Boston, Mass	June	Carroll D. Wright	James Bishop		John S. Lord	13
1886	Trenton, N. J.	June	Carroll D. Wright	James Bishop		E. R. Hutchins.	14
1887	Madison, Wis.	June	Carroll D. Wright	Frank A. Flower		E. R. Hutchins.	14
1888	Indianapolis, Ind.	May	Carroll D. Wright *	Frank A. Flower		E. R. Hutchins.	13
1889	Hartford, Conn.	June	Carroll D. Wright	Samuel M. Hotchkiss.		E. R. Hutchins.	17
1890	Des Moines, Iowa †						
1891	Philadelphia, Pa.	May	Carroll D. Wright	Samuel M. Hotchkiss.	Willard C. Hall	Frank H. Betton	20
1892	Denver, Colorado.	May	Charles F. Peck	Lester Bodine	Samuel W. Matthews.	Frank H. Betton	16
1893	Albany, N. Y. †						
1893	Chicago, Ill. †	October					8
1894	Washington, D. C.	May	Carroll D. Wright	B. R. Lacy	George W. Waltz.	L. G. Powers.	17
1895	Minneapolis, Minn.	September	Carroll D. Wright	B. R. Lacy	Lee Meriwether	L. G. Powers.	12
1896	Albany, N. Y.	June	Carroll D. Wright	Horace G. Wadlin.	Chas. H. Myers.	Sam'l B. Horne	14
1897	Nashville, Tenn.	May	Carroll D. Wright	John T. McDonough.	Halford Erickson	Sam'l B. Horne	16
1898	Detroit, Mich.	June	Carroll D. Wright	W. L. A. Johnson.	Lucas Moore.	Sam'l B. Horne	13
1899	Augusta, Me.	July	Carroll D. Wright	W. L. A. Johnson.	Lucas Moore.	Sam'l B. Horne	16
1900	Milwaukee, Wis.	July	Carroll D. Wright	T. P. Rixey	John McMackin.	Jas. M. Clark ‡	13

\* Frank A. Flower presided; Mr. Wright absent. † No meeting Committee to fill unexpired term of A. P. Montague, resigned

‡ An informal conference; Samuel W. Matthews presided. § Appointed by Executive

## CHRONOLOGY OF BUREAUS.

State.	When Organized.	Chief Officers.	Incumbency.	
			Date.	Years.
United States.....	1884	Carroll D. Wright.....	1885	15
California.....	1883	John S. Enos.....	1883-1887	4
		John J. Tobin.....	1887-1891	4
		George W. Waltz.....	1891-1895	4
		E. L. Fitzgerald.....	1895-1899	4
		F. V. Meyers.....	1899	1
Colorado.....	1887	C. J. Driscoll.....	1887-1889	2
		John W. Lockin.....	1889-1891	2
		Lester Bodine.....	1891-1893	2
		I. W. Brentlinger.....	1893-1895	2
		W. H. Klett.....	1895-1899	8
		Peter Jennings.....	1899	1
		Jas. T. Smith.....	1899	
Connecticut.....	1873	Jas. F. Babcock.....	1873-1874	1
		Samuel J. Starr.....	1874-1875	1
		Arthur T. Hadley.....	1885-1887	2
		Samuel M. Hotchkiss.....	1887-1893	6
		Robert J. Vance.....	1893-1895	2
		S. B. Horne.....	1895-1899	4
Idaho.....	1895	Harry E. Back.....	1899	1
Illinois.....	1879	J. A. Czizek.....	1895	5
		F. H. B. McDowell.....	1879-1881	2
		John S. Lord.....	1881-1893	12
		George A. Schilling.....	1893-1897	4
Indiana.....	1879	David Ross.....	1897	3
		John Collett.....	1879-1881	2
		John B. Conner.....	1881-1883	2
		William A. Peele, Jr.....	1883-1895	12
		Simeon J. Thompson.....	1895-1897	2
Iowa.....	1884	John B. Conner.....	1897	3
		E. R. Hutchins.....	1884-1890	6
		J. R. Sovereign.....	1890-1894	4
		W. E. O'Brien.....	1894-1900	6
Kansas.....	1885	C. F. Wennerstrum.....	1900	
		Frank H. Betton.....	1885-1893	8
		J. F. Todd.....	1893-1895	2
		Wm. G. Bird.....	1895-1897	2
Kentucky.....	1876	W. L. A. Johnson.....	1897	3
		C. E. Bowman.....		
		C. Y. Wilson.....		
		Nicholas McDowell.....	1892-1896	4
Maine.....	1887	Lucas Moore.....	1896	4
Maryland.....	1884	Samuel W. Matthews.....	1887	13
		Thomas C. Weeks.....	1884-1892	8
		Allen B. Howard, Jr.....	1892-1896	4
		Charles H. Myers.....	1896-1898	2
		J. D. Wade.....	1898-1900	2
Massachusetts.....	1869	Thomas A. Smith.....	1900	
		Henry K. Oliver.....	1869-1873	4
		Carroll D. Wright.....	1873-1888	15
Michigan.....	1883	Horace G. Wadlin.....	1888	12
		John W. McGrath.....	1883-1885	2
		C. V. R. Pond.....	1885-1887	2
		A. H. Heath.....	1887-1891	4
		Henry A. Robinson.....	1891-1893	2
		Charles H. Morse.....	1893-1897	4
Minnesota.....	1887	Joseph L. Cox.....	1897	3
		John Lamb.....	1887-1891	4
		J. P. McGaughey.....	1891	
		L. G. Powers.....	1891-1899	8
Missouri.....	1879	Martin F. McHale.....	1899	1
		W. H. Hilkene.....	1880-1882	2
		H. J. Spaunhorst.....	1882-1883	1
		H. A. Newman.....	1883-1885	2
		Oscar Kochtitzky.....	1885-1889	4
		Lee Meriwether.....	1889-1891	2
		Willard C. Hall.....	1891-1893	2
		Henry Blackmore.....	1893-1895	2
		Lee Meriwether.....	1895-1897	2
		Arthur Rozelle.....	1897-1899	2
		Thomas P. Rixey.....	1899	1



CHRONOLOGY OF BUREAUS—*Continued.*

State.	When organized.	Chief Officers.	Incumbency.	
			Date.	Years.
Montana -----	1893	James H. Mills ----- J. H. Calderhead ----- J. A. Ferguson -----	1893-1897 1897-1901 1901	4 4 4
Nebraska -----	1887	John Jenkins ----- Philip Andres ----- J. B. Erion ----- J. H. Powers ----- S. J. Kent -----	1887-1890 1891-1893 1893-1895 1895-1897 1897	3 2 2 2 3
New Jersey -----	1878	James Bishop ----- Charles H. Simmerman ----- William Stainsby -----	1878-1893 1893-1898 1898	15 5 2
New Hampshire -----	1893	John W. Bourlett ----- Julian F. Trask ----- Lysander H. Carroll -----	1893-1896 1896-1899 1899	3 3 1
New York -----	1883	Charles F. Peck ----- Thomas J. Dowling ----- John T. McDonough ----- John McMackin -----	1883-1893 1893-1896 1896-1899 1899	10 3 3 1
North Carolina -----	1887	W. N. Jones ----- John C. Scarborough ----- B. R. Lacy ----- James Y. Hamrick ----- B. R. Lacy ----- H. B. Varner -----	1887-1889 1889-1893 1893-1897 1897-1899 1899-1900 1901	2 4 4 2 2 4
North Dakota -----	1889	H. T. Helgesen ----- Nelson Williams ----- A. H. Laughlin ----- H. U. Thomas -----	1889-1893 1893-1895 1895-1897 1897	4 2 2 3
Ohio -----	1877	Harry J. Walls ----- Henry Luskey ----- L. McHugh ----- A. D. Fassett ----- John McBride ----- W. T. Lewis ----- William Ruehrwein ----- John P. Jones ----- M. D. Ratchford -----	1877-1881 1881-1885 1885-1887 1887-1890 1890-1892 1892-1896 1896-1898 1898-1900 1900	4 4 2 3 2 4 2 2 2
Pennsylvania -----	1872	Thomas J. Bigham ----- W. H. Grier ----- M. S. Humphreys ----- Joel B. McCamant ----- Albert S. Bolles ----- James M. Clark -----	1872-1875 1875-1879 1879-1883 1883-1887 1887-1895 1895	3 4 4 4 8 5
Rhode Island -----	1887	Josiah B. Bowdich ----- Almon K. Goodwin ----- Henry E. Tiepke -----	1887-1889 1889-1893 1893	2 4 7
South Dakota -----	1890	Frank Wilder ----- Robert A. Smith ----- Walter McKay ----- S. A. Wheeler -----	1890-1891 1891-1893 1893-1895 1895	1 2 2 2
Tennessee -----	1891	George W. Ford ----- John E. Lloyd ----- F. P. Clute ----- A. H. Wood ----- A. D. Hargis ----- R. A. Shiflett -----	1891-1893 1893-1895 1895-1896 1896-1897 1897-1899 1899	2 2 1 1 2 1
Virginia -----	1898	A. P. Montague ----- James B. Doherty ----- W. C. P. Adams -----	1898-1900 1900 1897	2 1 3
Washington -----	1897	Frank A. Flower -----	1883-1889	6
Wisconsin -----	1883	H. M. Stark ----- J. Dobbs ----- Halford Erickson -----	1889-1891 1891-1895 1895	2 4 5
West Virginia -----	1889	Edward Robinson ----- John N. Sydenstricker ----- I. V. Barton -----	1889-1893 1893-1897 1897	4 4 3

# DIRECTORY OF BUREAUS OF LABOR IN THE UNITED STATES.

Giving the title of the office, the date of its establishment, the method of publishing its regular reports (annually or biennially), the title of the executive officer in charge, the name of the present incumbent, and his post-office address.

State	Title of Bureau.	When Established.	Reports—How Published.
District of Columbia	United States Department of Labor	January 31, 1885 (a)	Annually.
California	Bureau of Labor Statistics	March 3, 1883	Biennially.
Colorado	Bureau of Labor Statistics	March 24, 1887	Annually.
Connecticut	Bureau of Labor Statistics	July 12, 1893 (b)	Annually.
Idaho	Bureau of Labor and Mining Statistics.	March 11, 1895	Annually.
Illinois	Bureau of Labor Statistics	May 29, 1879	Biennially.
Indiana	Bureau of Labor Statistics	March 29, 1879	Biennially.
Iowa	Bureau of Labor Statistics	April 3, 1884	Annually.
Kansas	Bureau of Labor Statistics	March 5, 1885	Annually.
Kentucky	Bureau of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics.	March 20, 1876 (c)	Annually.
Maine	Bureau of Labor Statistics	March 7, 1887	Annually.
Massachusetts	Bureau of Labor Statistics	June 23, 1869	Annually.
Missouri	Bureau of Labor Statistics and Inspection.	March 19, 1879 (d)	Annually.
Maryland	Bureau of Industrial Statistics.	March 27, 1884	Annually.
Michigan	Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics	June 5, 1883	Annually.
Minnesota	Bureau of Labor	March 8, 1887 (e)	Biennially.
Montana	Bureau of Agriculture, Labor and Industry	February 17, 1893	Annually.
Nebraska	Bureau of Labor	March 31, 1887 (f)	Biennially.
New Hampshire	Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics	March 30, 1893	Biennially.
New Jersey	Bureau of Labor	March 27, 1878	Annually.
New York	Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Industries.	May 4, 1883	Annually.
North Carolina	Bureau of Labor Statistics	February 28, 1887 (g)	Annually.
North Dakota	Bureau of Labor and Printing	October 1, 1899	Biennially.
Ohio	Department of Agriculture and Labor.	May 5, 1877	Annually.
Pennsylvania	Bureau of Labor Statistics	April 27, 1872	Annually.
Rhode Island	Bureau of Labor Statistics	March 29, 1887	Annually.
Tennessee	Bureau of Labor Statistics	March 23, 1891	Annually.
Texas	Bureau of Labor Statistics and Mines	June 11, 1897 (h)	Annually.
Washington	Bureau of Labor	April 3, 1883	Biennially.
Wisconsin	Bureau of Labor Statistics	March 3, 1898	Annually.
Virginia	Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics.	February 22, 1889	Annually.
West Virginia	Bureau of Labor		

(a) Established as Bureau of Labor January 31, 1885; made a Department of Labor June 13, 1888. (b) Abolished July 23, 1875; re established April 23, 1885. (c) First established March 20, 1876, as a Bureau of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Statistics; the duties of the Bureau were enlarged and present name adopted April 2, 1892. (d) Enlarged March 23, 1883. (e) Established as a Bureau of Labor Statistics March 8, 1887; enlarged and changed to Bureau of Labor April, 1893. (f) The Governor *ex-officio* Commissioner. (g) W. E. Faison, Assistant Commissioner. (h) Charles Lewiston, Assistant Commissioner.



DIRECTORY OF BUREAUS OF LABOR IN THE UNITED STATES—*Concluded.*

Title of Executive Officer.	Present Incumbent	Post-office Address.
Commissioner of Labor	Carroll D. Wright	Washington, D. C.
Commissioner of Labor	F. V. Myers	San Francisco, Cal.
Commissioner of Labor	Jas. T. Smith	Denver, Col.
Commissioner of Labor	Harry E. Back	Hartford, Conn.
Commissioner of Labor	J. A. Ciziek	Boise City, Idaho.
Secretary of the Bureau of Labor Statistics	David Ross	Springfield, Ill.
Chief of the Bureau of Statistics	John B. Conner	Indianapolis, Ind.
Commissioner of Labor	C. F. Wennerstrum	Des Moines, Iowa.
Commissioner of Labor	W. L. A. Johnson	Topeka, Kan.
Commissioner of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics	Lucas Moore	Frankfort, Ky.
Commissioner of Labor	Sammuel W. Matthews	Augusta, Me.
Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor	Horace G. Wadlin	Boston, Mass.
Commissioner of Labor	Thomas P. Rixey	Jefferson, City, Mo.
Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics	Thos. A. Smith	Baltimore, Md.
Commissioner of Labor	Joseph L. Cox	Lausling, Mich.
Commissioner of Labor	Martin F. McHale	St. Paul, Minn.
Commissioner of Labor	J. A. Ferguson	Helena, Mont.
Commissioner of Labor	S. J. Keut	Lincoln, Neb.
Deputy Commissioner of Labor and Industrial Statistics	Lysander H. Carroll	Concord, N. H.
Commissioner of Labor	William Stainsby	Trenton, N. J.
Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Industries	John McMackin	Albany, N. Y.
Commissioner of Labor	H. B. Varner	Raleigh, N. C.
Commissioner of Labor	H. U. Thomas	Bismarck, N. D.
Commissioner of Labor	M. D. Hatchford	Columbus, Ohio.
Chief of Bureau of Industrial Statistics	James M. Clark	Harrisburg, Pa.
Commissioner of Labor	Henry F. Tiepke	Providence, R. I.
Commissioner of Labor	R. A. Shiflet	Nashville, Tenn.
Commissioner of Labor	W. P. C. Adams	Olympia, Wash.
Commissioner of Labor	Halford Erickson	Madison, Wis.
Commissioner of Labor	James B. Doherty	Richmond, Va.
Commissioner of Labor	I. V. Barton	Wheeling, W. Va.



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